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LELAND·STANFORD·JVNIOR·VNIVERSITY

REPORT

CONCERNING

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

FOR THE YEAR

1904

(Being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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ARCHIVES BRANCH, 1904.

The Honourable S. A. FISHER, Minister of Agriculture.

GEORGE F. O'HALLORAN, Deputy Minister.

CLERKS.

Miss M. Casey, Miss B. F. Frost, Miss A. P. Haley, Miss F. McDonald.

A. G. Doughty, A. Duff, F. J. Audet, A. Archambault, G. W. Boivin, B. Boutet.

To the Honourable

SYDNEY A. FISHER, M.P.,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—Soon after my appointment as Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the Records in May last, I commenced to inquire into the arrangements in operation for the collection, classification and safe keeping of the public records, with the view of preparing a preliminary report on the subject. As the various series of papers deposited in the Archives Branch of your department comprise only a small portion of the records now nominally in my custody, it is convenient, for the purpose of this report, to divide them into two classes: (A) The documents collected under the direction of the late Dr. Brymner; (B) The numerous collections of original papers at present deposited in different departments, which are to be incorporated with class "A".

According to the report of my predecessor, published in the year 1872, "A petition was presented to the Parliament of the Dominion, setting forth that authors and literary enquirers were placed in a very disadvantageous position in this country, as compared with persons of the same class in Great Britain, France and the United States, in consequence of being practically debarred from facilities of access to the public records, documents and official papers, in manuscript, illustrative of the progress of society in Canada, and praying that steps be taken to have the Archives of Canada collected."

To a limited extent, the prayer of the petitioners has been granted, and we have now deposited in the Archives Branch a useful collection of papers, which illustrate, in an imperfect manner, certain phases of our history. But when we take a comprehensive survey of the sources of information within our grasp, and of the requirements of the modern historian, we find that our storehouse needs replenishing; that at present we are unable to keep pace with the spirit of inquiry which during the last half century, in particular, has so vigorously asserted itself in the United States and in Europe, and has long been felt in Canada. A great change has taken place in the method of writing history. Formerly, a concrete, categorical history, even if it were possible, would not have been welcomed as it is to-day. A picturesque presentation of the outward and visible signs—the landmarks of history—in which facts were subordinate to the temper or inclination of the writer, found favour; and often a re-arrangement or reproduction of accepted facts was sufficient, since the public was not prepared for anything save the conventional. But, with the larger freedom of the individual, the scope of history has been broadened, and there is a desire and a determination on the part of competing historians to deal with everything that tends to elucidate the life of the past. In Canada it is apparent, even to the least observant, that there is a steady growth of national feeling; and as the strength of national life must depend upon the vitality of its component parts, it is only natural to find a desire to ascertain the accurate proportion of individual effort in those measures which have contributed to the welfare of the whole community. With the realization of citizenship, and the recognition of individual influence in the progress of human affairs, the importance of the individual has increased, and the records of men which a by-gone age would have ignored, are now invested with ever

increasing interest. In the more important documents of state we may find the expression of the voice of the people; but from local records and semi-private papers, we may construct a vivid picture of the temper, habits and aspirations of the people, and may follow, stage by stage, the evolutions which have brought about movements of political and economic change. By the collection of these records in organized centres substantial additions are constantly being made to our storehouse of knowledge. The barrier so long opposed to the revelation of truth has been broken down, and we have been admitted behind the scenes. Throughout the civilized world the past is being studied from the records of the men who made its history, rather than in the lives of those whom accident or choice may have identified with the prominence of the country. This wider field of inquiry has imposed new responsibilities upon Governments as the custodians of national archives. Papers are gathered and preserved at the public expense, which at one time would have been left to private enterprise; and facilities of access are now demanded where they would once have been accorded solely as a favour.

To the modern historian this change presents many difficulties. Canada is still a young country, hardly conscious of its strength, or of the brilliant future towards which it is pressing. In the three centuries of its activity it has passed through many vicissitudes; has emerged from violent struggles, has suffered severe shocks. The history of these three centuries is crowded with detail; its course has run in widely divergent directions, and the issue of its warfare has had such far-reaching effects, that it forms an absorbing study. Innumerable influences have left their impress upon the features of our national life. Justice demands that the progress of each should be defined, in order that their mutual action may be faithfully appreciated. At the threshold of his subject, therefore, the historian is confronted with a mass of detail which he finds it impossible to co-ordinate in one comprehensive work, whatever may be the range of his intellect or the length of his years. Selection is open to him; but, in order to work out his scheme intelligently he is forced to attribute to certain influences or tendencies, a prominence to which they have no claim. And when the defects of his work are discovered by the specialist or critic, the author is accused of ignorance or of partiality; when, in reality, he has simply attempted an impossible task. Specialization, therefore, becomes imperative, and to meet this requirement of the age the enquirer turns naturally towards those institutions from which he can draw the information desired. Oft times by the light of new evidence he will be able to show how far opinions have supplied the place of facts, whilst documents which would have permitted the age to speak for itself have been burried in obscurity; or, in sympathy with a spirit which has fostered the suppression of truth, jealously guarded from the touch of profane hands. The desirability of collecting our archives, and of rendering them available to the public with all reasonable promptitude, should, I think, commend itself to the people of the Dominion, since an accurate knowledge of its past may become an important factor in its future development. All those who have studied our written history closely, and are at all familiar with the amount of unassimilated material concerning every age, will, I believe, frankly admit that it is unsatisfactory. Written from so many standpoints, and necessarily based upon insufficient evidence, no uniformity exists or is possible. And yet it is upon this imperfect, and oft times narrow view of the past, that our text books are formed and our youth are examined for academic honours. Much sterling work has been accomplished by Canadian historians which will forever remain as a monument to them. The cardinal points of our history may

remain unchanged; but the full, true history of men, of their motives, and of their influence on the progress of this great country, which is now beginning to take its proper place amongst the nations of the world, can be fully appreciated only in the light of documents which at present, to the great majority, are unknown. There are many students in each Province of the Dominion who are engaged in independent research; men who have kept in touch more or less with the work done by my predecessor, and by others in a smaller way. Each must have felt the need of a national history, based upon the most ample documentary evidence. The inauguration of a work of this nature by the Universities, with the co-operation of the Government, might possibly commend itself as a fitting movement to mark the passing in 1908, of the third century of the birth of Canada. What we need at present are facilities which will permit the location and collection of documents now scattered throughout the Dominion and in foreign lands. These records would enable the student to prepare exhaustive monographs; and when we have gathered the stones, Canada will not be wanting in master craftsmen capable of hewing them into shape and of giving them artistic form—of converting them into a history worthy of the Canadian people and of their splendid heritage.

That portions of our history have still to be written, and that much of it needs to be recast, is not extraordinary. Countries which were already old at that birth of Canada have considered it advisable to remodel their history. In England, with its settled institutions and its masterpieces of historical literature, a work of this kind was planned by the late Lord Acton, professor of history at Cambridge, and is now being published under the auspices of the University. In the preface to the first volume this passage occurs, which I think is applicable to our own case:—

"The printing of archives has kept pace with the admission of enquirers; and the total mass of new matter which the last half century has accumulated, amounts to thousands of volumes. In view of changes and gains such as these, it has become impossible for the historical writer of the present age to trust without reserve even to the most respected secondary authorities. The honest student finds himself continually deserted, retarded, misled by the classics of historical literature, and has to hew his own way through multitudinous transactions, periodicals and official publications, in order to reach the truth."

Students of Canadian history owe a debt of gratitude for the labours of the late Dr. Brymner, who, in the face of difficulties, now happily in part removed, succeeded in gathering a collection of national papers, which have opened up new fields of enquiry, have stimulated individual research, and have directed widespread attention to the value of records of the past. But Dr. Brymner was not a mere collector of manuscripts. During the thirty years of his tenure of the office of Archivist he was ever ready to direct historical research, and he placed at the service of the student his sound judgment and ripe intelligence. His published reports of the Archives are yearly increasing in value, and will remain as a monument to a competent and faithful public servant. It is true that the classification of the documents is defective, and a general index to the volumes in the office is wanting. In the lifetime of Dr. Brymner, however, the want of facilities of reference did not interfere with efficient service, as the greater part of the documents had passed through his hands and could be readily found. And I am convinced, that with the limited means at his disposal and the slender staff of assistants at his command, any greater attention to detail must have been made at the sacrifice of the work, all important at the time, of collecting new material.

The public utility of this office was not at first recognized; and at the time of its organization there was no desire on the part of the departments to divest themselves of important papers which would have been of great service to literary men. From time to time attention has been called to the unsatisfactory state of the public records; but reforms can only be effected slowly, as many conditions operate against radical changes, however, desirable they may be. An important step was taken by the Government in the year 1897, when His Excellency the Governor General approved of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, recommending the appointment of the Deputy Minister of Finance, The Auditor General and the Under Secretary of State, to be a Departmental Commission to report to the Treasury Board upon the state of the public records.

The commissioners, Messrs. Courtney, McDougall and Pope, made an inspection of the numerous repositories of departmental records, and embodied the result of their investigations in an excellent report, published in the year 1898. Unfortunately, their inquiry was limited to the departments only; but it would appear to be in the public interest that their powers should be enlarged, and that periodical inspections should be made of all repositories containing records of the Crown.

The words of the Commissioners will illustrate the condition of affairs which then existed—a condition slightly improved at the present time.

"Throughout their inspection the commissioners were impressed with the lack of any community of plan amongst the several departments for the arrangement and preservation of their records. As a rule departmental papers of two or three years back were convenient of access. Those of older date are commonly relegated to the basement (apparently rather as lumber to be got rid of than as records to be preserved) where they are stored, often under conditions eminently unfavourable for their preservation, and in some departments particular classes of papers are destroyed after periods varying from three to ten years. In the majority of instances, however, they remain indefinitely in underground rooms, growing more and more difficult of access as fresh accumulations are added to the store. This condition is due to the want of a uniform system throughout the service for the disposal of records, and is aggravated by the crowded state of the departments which are gradually becoming choked with an ever increasing mass of documents."

"The above remarks apply to public documents generally. As regards the older papers of historic interest which form the archives of the country, the undersigned are unable to speak more favourably. It is true that there is a collection of valuable papers bearing on the early history of Canada in the Department of Agriculture, under the control of an official known as the Dominion Archivist, but this official though being amply qualified for the post, has never been provided with facilities for its adequate administration, nor enjoyed anything beyond a casual and perfunctory recognition. The Department of the Secretary of State possesses a similar collection of papers under the immediate charge of an officer known as 'The Keeper of Records'. These two branches of the public service though ostensibly devoted to the promotion of a common object, are not in any sense of the word auxiliary to each other. On the contrary, they are distinct, and even antagonistic. The commissioners, for instance, understand that for the purpose of bridging over breaks in the archives copies have been made in the libraries of European capitals, when the originals of these very documents were at the time in the custody of one or the other of the public departments. It is not too much to say that the rivalry existing between these offices has long been an obstacle to the attainment of the unity and responsibility of control essential to the introduction of a perfect system. Another collection of state papers relating to the century immediately preceding confederation exists in the Privy Council Office, and there are many minor leposits, to one of which reference may be made. In the Department of Indian affairs

the commissioners were shown a number of bound volumes of manuscript containing the reports of the Indian Commissioners at Albany, from 1722-23, and amongst other matters of historic interest, the story in part of the Mohawk war and the conspiracy of Pontiac and the migration of the Six Nation Indians. These books are quite unprotected from fire and their destruction would be a serious loss. Thus records, which united, would form a collection of rare interest, are dispersed throughout the departments, suffering more or less from damp, their value sometimes unrecognized and their very existence, it may be, unknown. Nor is it surprising, when it is borne in mind that until the fire in February last the care of records was not considered a matter of immediate concern.

"Recent experience must have taught all persons, as it has greatly impressed the undersigned with the conviction, that the danger from fire to which the public records are exposed is a serious and ever present one. On every hand the undersigned found that, owing to lack of adequate protection, records and documents, valuable and otherwise, are not only constantly exposed to the risk of fire, but are in themselves a source of danger. The wooden cupboards and pine shelving almost universally used in the departments are a constant menace, and the frequent utilization of the corridors for storage space is a practice fraught with peril. Thus the protection sought to be afforded by fireproof rooms and buildings is impaired by reason of the fittings being of combustible material."

To this report the commissioners added a memorandum of the papers which they considered should be removed to the central office, viz:—

'1. Everything in the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

'2. Everything in the Records Branch in the Department of the Secretary of State, other than departmental files and letter books of later date than June 30, 1867, lodged there for convenience.

'3. Everything in the Privy Council Office of date anterior to July 1, 1867.

'4. Correspondence of the Provincial Secretary of Canada in the Department of Finance, and elsewhere.

'5. Papers in the Militia department, or elsewhere, having reference to the war of 1812 and the rebellion of 1837.

'6. Documents bearing upon the early history of the Rideau and Welland canals, whether in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the Department of the Interior or elsewhere.

'7. Documents in the Department of Justice, or elsewhere, relating to the risings in the North-west, and also those touching the Fenian raids.

'8. Bound manuscript volumes containing reports of the Indian Commissioners at Albany and elsewhere, dating from 1722, now in the Department of Indian Affairs, also the original surrenders from the various tribes.

'9. Papers in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the Behring sea seal fisheries and other international questions, as the subjects to which they relate are disposed of.'

An Order in-Council based upon the recommendations of the commissioners was passed in 1903, providing for the papers to be 'assembled in one place and put into the custody of one person, and so arranged and classified as to be easily accessible to all persons interested therein'

In the same instrument it is further set forth, 'That it shall be the duty of the said Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the Records, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, to keep and preserve the archives of Canada and such other documents records and data as may tend to promote a knowledge of the history of Canada and furnish a record of events of historical interest therein, and to that end and for the greater safety in their preservation and convenience in referring thereto, that the documents, records and papers mentioned and described in said appendix 'A', hereinbefore referred to and such others as may from time to time be determined by Your Excellency

in Council, be collected from the several places in which they are now respectively deposited, and placed in the custody of the said Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the records who shall thereupon under the direction, as aforesaid, be the custodian thereof.'

This, briefly, is the principal movement that has been made in recent years to centralize the Dominion archives. A precedent for the measures which are now being taken by the government is found in the action of the Intendant Hocquart, in 1731, and in the proceedings and reports of the committee under Lord Dorchester, in 1787. As the papers are amongst those which have been transferred to this office, I have arranged them for publication herewith. They give a good idea of the extent of the archives in the first years of British rule, and they may furnish a basis for the investigations that may be made in connection with the preparation of a guide. Extracts from the proceedings were printed in 1791, but the complete reports, with additions to 1799, are here given.

In the meantime I have taken such steps as were possible within the short time that has elapsed since the date of my appointment, to ascertain what other sources were available in Canada and elsewhere. My work in this direction is necessarily incomplete. One result of this investigation to date, may be mentioned, namely, that a whole series of State papers have been transcribed for our archives from copies in Europe, while the original documents, in excellent preservation, were at the same time in Canada. These papers were not included in the report of the commissioners. Scattered throughout the Dominion there are numerous collections of papers which it may be impracticable to obtain, or even difficult to copy within a reasonable time. I believe, however, that a useful purpose would be served if they were examined. In connection with this subject, I beg to suggest that a competent assistant should be appointed, charged with an examination of the collection of documents to be found in the Dominion, and that he be authorized to prepare a report thereon under the direction of this office, in the form of a guide to the documentary sources of information relating to Canada, at present in this country. A work of this kind would facilitate research in every part of the Dominion, it would ofttimes prevent the copying of duplicates, and it would relieve this office of many inquiries in the future.

CLASSIFICATION.

In comparing the earlier reports of the archives with the documents in the office, I found that certain records mentioned in the Calendars have not been copied, and, on the other hand, there are over four hundred volumes on our shelves which are not included in the reports. This was no doubt unavoidable owing to the method of copying. The classification of the volumes is unsatisfactory in many details. There are 3,155 volumes divided into collections, distinguished by a given letter.

A.	Series	Bouquet Collection	35	volumes
B.	"	Haldimand Collection	247	"
C.	"	Military Correspondence	1,062	"
F.	"	French Correspondence	223	"
M.	"	Colonial Office Records	719	"
Q.	"	Colonial Office Records	869	"

In the "M" series, volumes 1 to 8 consist of extracts de Foy et Hommage (1). These, it is apparent, have no relation to the Colonial Office. They were, in fact, copied in Quebec.

Volume 119 contains a list of the Essex Militia in 1812; volume 130 refers to the martyrdom of Brébœuf, and another volume contains a description of Ottawa fifty years ago. In the same series there are:—

107	volumes	relating to	Nova Scotia.
14	"	"	New Brunswick.
36	"	"	Prince Edward Island.
9	"	"	Cape Breton.

As there are over one hundred distinct titles in the "M" series, which have no relation to the Colonial Office, a list of these miscellaneous volumes, and of the titles in each volume, has been prepared to accompany this report.

"Q" series appears to be a continuation of "M" series.

In this collection there are:—

180	volumes	relating to	Upper Canada.
805	"	"	Lower Canada.

Of the 3,155 volumes mentioned, 483 are not included in the reports. The catalogue, however, which is given in the appendix, will facilitate research until a general index of all the volumes in the office, including those in class "B," is prepared. Good progress has been made with the general index, but it will be a long time before it is complete.

The rearrangement of these collections is attended with difficulty, because a large proportion of the documents have been referred to under a given letter in the reports. If the order were changed the reference would be useless. The papers relating to Upper and Lower Canada have been arranged in chronological order, and the pagination continued from year to year for the purpose of binding. In England and elsewhere there are numerous papers which should be included with them, and moreover we have received the originals of many of the documents. To reclassify them at this stage is not advisable, nor can I recommend you to continue to publish the series in the same form. The suggestion has been made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins, that the State papers be printed verbatim. This probably would be the best solution of the difficulty, and when the series is reasonably complete the question should receive careful consideration. Before the question of printing is considered it will be necessary to compare the copies in the office with the original documents, as enclosures are mentioned frequently in the copies which are not found in the volumes on our shelves.

From these remarks it will be apparent that under the present arrangements for the publication of an annual calendar, many years would elapse before all the documents in class "A" could be included, even if the number of pages in an average volume were doubled. I therefore beg to recommend that the publication of a calendar in chronological order be suspended, until an examination can be made of the documents in class "B". In the meantime, certain documents of permanent value can be

(1) From notes made in Paris of the titles of documents in a similar series, I have reason to believe that our volumes are incomplete. If any documents are missing from our copies they will be obtained at once.

printed verbatim, and bulletins can be issued giving information concerning the nature of the documents classified, or examined.

Class "B".

In this class are included all the documents mentioned by the Commissioners in their report, as well as those which have been discovered by this Branch. In many instances it is impossible to form an estimate of the extent of the collections. Sometimes the records are found in cases, in others they are stored in rooms inconveniently crowded, and it is not practicable or desirable to interfere with them until they can be removed to a suitable place for examination. After correspondence with the Home authorities, His Excellency the Governor General has transferred to this office over four hundred volumes of original dispatches, and the answers thereto, dating from 1791; a series of dispatches relating to Prince Edward Island, Vancouver and British Columbia, and a mass of correspondence between the Provinces, original instructions to Governors, and other interesting documents. This is the most valuable collection of original documents which we possess. His Excellency was also instrumental in obtaining for our archives the following registers and volumes of military correspondence.

Subject.	No.	Date.	Remarks.
English Correspondence	1	1795-1796	
"	2	1795-1796	
"	3	1796-1797	
"	4	1797-1799	
"	5	1799-1800	
"	6	1801-1802	
"	7	1802-1803	
"	8	1803-1804	
"	9	1804-1805	
"	10	1805-1806	
"	11	1806-1807	
"	12	1807-1809	
"	13	1809-1810	
"	14	1811	
"	26	1811-1816	
"	27	1815 1816	
"	28	1815-1816	
"	29	1815-1816	
"	30	1815	
"	31	1815-1816	
"	32	1816	
"	33	1815-1816	
"	34	1816-1817	
"	35	1816-1818	
"	36	1816-1818	
"	37	1816-1818	
"	38	1816-1818	
"	39	1816-1818	
"	40	1817-1818	
"	41	1816-1818	
"	42	1817	
"	43	1816-1818	
"	44	1818-1819	
"	45	1818-1819	
"	46	1818-1819	
"	47	1818-1819	
"	48	1818-1819	
"	49	1818-1819	
"	50	1818-1819	

Subject.	No.	Date.	Remarks.
English Correspondence	51	1818-1819	
"	52	1818-1819	
"	53	1820	
"	54	1820-1823	
"	55	1823-1827	
"	56	1825-1827	
"	57	1820-1824	
"	58	1824	
"	59	1820-1824	
"	60	1822-1828	
"	61	1822-1828	
"	62	1822-1828	
"	63	1824-1826	
"	64	1824-1825	
"	65	1810-1828	
"	66	1826	
"	67	1828-1829	
"	68	1829-1830	
"	71	1838	
"	72	1838-1841	
"	73	1847-1849	
Canadian Correspondence	1	1830-1832	
"	2	1832-1834	
"	3	1834-1835	
"	4	1835-1838	
"	5	1838	
"	6	1838-1839	
"	7	1839	
"	8	1839-1840	
"	9	1840-1841	
"	10	1841-1842	
"	11	1842-1843	
"	12	1843	
"	13	1844-1845	
"	14	1845-1846	
"	15	1846	
"	16	1846-1848	
"	17	1848-1849	
"	18	1849-1850	
"	19	1850-1852	
"	20	1852-1853	
"	21	1854-1855	
"	22	1856-1857	
"	23	1857-1859	
"	24	1859-1861	
"	25	1861-1862	
"	26	1862-1864	
"	27	1864-1865	
"	28	1865-1866	
"	29	1866-1867	
"	30	1867	February to December.
"	31	1868	January to December.
"	32	1869-1870	
"	33	1870	April to September.
General orders, Quebec	1	1811-1812	
"	2	1812	October to December.
"	3	1812-1813	
"	4	1813-1814	
"	5	1814-1815	
"	6	1815	April to October.
"	7	1815-1816	
"	8	1816	May to July.
"	9	1816-1817	
	10	1817-1818	
"	11	1818	
"	12	1818-1819	
"	13	1819-1820	
"	14	1820-1821	

Subject.	No.	Date.	Remarks.
General orders Quebec	15	1821-1822	May to July.
"	16	1822-1824	
"	17	1824-1825	
"	17 (2)	1825	
"	18	1826-1827	
"	19	1827-1828	
"	20	1828-1830	
"	21	1830-1832	
"	22	1832-1835	
"	23	1835-1837	
"	24	1837-1838	
"	25	1838-1839	
"	26	1839-1841	
General orders, Halifax	1	1843	
" "Horse Guards"	1	1817-1826	Marked "A".
" Montreal	27	1841-1843	
" "	28	1843-1845	
" "	29	1846-1847	
" "	30	1847-1850	
" "	31	1850-1854	
" "	32	1854-1857	
" "	33	1857-1858	
" "	34	1858-1860	
" "	35	1860-1862	
" "	36	1862-1863	
" "	37	1863-1864	
" "	38	1864-1865	
" "	39	1866-1867	
" "	40	1867-1868	
" "	41	1868-1869	
" "	42	1869-1870	
English Correspondence	1	1830-1834	
"	2	1834-1837	
"	3	1837-1840	
"	4	1841-1844	
"	5	1845-1849	
"	6	1849-1852	
"	7	1852-1856	
"	8	1856-1860	
"	9	1860-1864	
"	10	1864-1866	
"	11	1868-1870	
"	1 vol.	1862	Letter book, Montreal.
Nova Scotia letter books	1	1816-1817	
"	2	1818-1820	
"	3	1820-1823	
"	4	1820-1825	
"	5	1820-1822	
"	6	1821-1825	
"	7	1824-1825	
"	8	1824-1827	
"	9	1827-1831	
"	10	1830-1840	
"	11	1831-1839	
"	12	1834-1838	
"	13	1839-1845	
"	14	1845-1852	
"	15	1852-1856	
"	16	1856-1859	
"	17	1859-1862	
"	18	1862	January to July.
"	19	1862-1863	
"	20	1863-1864	
"	21	1864-1865	
"	22	1865-1866	
"	23	1866	February to September.
"	24	1866-1867	
"	25	1867-1870	

Subject.	No.	Date.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia letter book	26	1868-1872	
"	27	1870-1876	
"	28	1871	February to November.
"	29	1870-1876	
Halifax Military Correspondence			36 vols.
(a) "			24 "
(b) "			34 "
(c) "			24 "
(d) "			5 "
"			18 Indexes to Correspondence.
"			9 vols. English Correspondence from Halifax, 1816-1870.
Bouchette's Map of Canada			1 copy (13 sheets).
War Office letters, &c			10 bundles, 1831-1859.
General Correspondence			1 bundle, 1857-1859.
Rolls of American Prisoners of War			2 vols, 1813.
Case of Lieut. Raynes			1 vol.
Indexes of Correspondence			11 vols.
Registers of Correspondence			14 "
" "			11 "

As many of the papers as possible have been arranged in our office, and others have been deposited in store rooms. Mr. Keyes estimates that floor space of 600 square feet will be required for the documents from the Department of the Interior. Amongst these records is an extensive collection of plans in manuscript, made during the first half century of British rule. We have already a good collection of plans and maps, and the whole will be arranged in convenient form in the new building. From the Department of the Secretary of State over 500,000 records have been removed, a considerable proportion of which were classified under the direction of Colonel Audet. The brief summary of the nature of the documents here given has been prepared by Mr. J. F. Audet, to serve as a guide until a more extended description can be made.

Titles of Documents.

Appointments.	Petitions, Commissions, Certificates, Drafts of Commissions, etc., etc.
Acts, Bills, etc.	Drafts of Bills, Opinions and Reports of law officers, of the Crown, Proclamations, Royal Assent, etc.
Bonds.	Bonds of Government Officers, Auctioneers, Marriage Bonds, etc.
Boundaries.	Re Boundaries of Lower Canada, Townships, Seigniories, etc., Appointment of Commissioners, Reports, Correspondence.
Commissions.	Of Notaries, Advocates, Pilots, Magistrates, Census Commissions, Militia, Commissions of Officers of Courts, etc.
Executive Council.	Appointments, Minutes, Reports of Committees, etc.
Legislative Council.	Appointments, Ordinances, Journals, Addresses.
Special Council.	Appointments, Ordinances.
Courts and Jails.	Appointments of Judges, Erection of Courts, Repairs, Maintenance.
Jesuit Estates.	Appointment of Commissioners, Reports, Correspondence, etc.

Titles of Documents.

Land Papers.	Petitions, Letters, Certificates, Reports of Government Officers, Patents, Beach lots, etc., Patents of Seigniories, Townships, etc., Correspondence re Land tenure, Minutes and Reports of Committees of Executive Council, etc.
Licenses.	For Doctors, Ships, Taverns, Pedlars, etc.
Marine.	Trinity House Reports, Accounts, Resolutions, Light-Houses, Wharves, Harbours, etc.
Militia.	Appointments, Commissions, Reports of Adjutants General, Courts-Martial, Correspondence.
Public Accounts.	Reports, Inspections, Accounts, etc.
Parishes.	Reports, Petitions, Appointments of Commissioners for civil erection of Parishes.
Public Works.	Appointments of Commissioners for Roads, Bridges, Improvement of Navigation, Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Wharves, Public Buildings, Court Houses, Jails.
Court Houses and Jails.	Reports of Sheriffs, Pardons, Fines, Convicts, Capital Offenses, etc.
Churches and Ecclesiastical Affairs.	Letters from Bishops on various subjects, Erection and subdivision of Parishes, Appointments of Pastors, Church Commissioners, etc.
Fees.	Of Government Officers, Judges, Correspondence with Colonial Secretary.
Customs.	Appointment of Officers, Reports of Officers, Remission of duties, Correspondence with Upper Canada Government re payment by Lower Canada of proportion of duties, etc.
Fisheries.	Applications for Licenses, Correspondence, etc.
Health.	Appointments of Commissioners for Hospitals, Asylums, Quarantine, Reports of Commissioners and Officers, Returns.
Indian Affairs.	Appointments, Accounts, Indian Lands, Treaties, Presents, Pensions, Missionaries, Trade with the Upper Country.
House of Assembly.	Election Papers, Journals, Addresses, Bills, Acts, Proclamations, etc.
Rebellion, 1837-38.	Reports of Magistrates and others on the Political situation of the country, Rewards offered for the arrest of Offenders, Reports of Attorney General, Sheriffs, Police Magistrates, Pardons, &c., Commissions of the Peace, etc.
Schools.	Appointments and dismissal of Masters, Election of Trustees, Reports of Inspectors, Grants, Correspondence re Royal Institution, Establishment of Schools, Colleges, McGill University.
Seminary of Montreal.	Letters, Reports, re property, etc.
Suits in King's Bench.	District of Montreal, Papers between 1797 and 1827.
Trade with Indians.	Correspondence and Reports, Trade with Indians in the United States and Bermuda, etc.
War.	Claims for losses, Pensions, Correspondence, Reports.
Political.	Correspondence, Reports, Secret Missions.

Two cases of papers relating to the War of 1812 have been transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to this office. The Archives branch has acquired by purchase from the 'Masson Estate,' a collection of records relating to the North

West, and also to the events of 1775–6. Two small cases of semi private records have been purchased, amongst which there are many letters of Chief Justice Powell, Attorney General Monk, and General Sheaffe. A brief indication of the nature of the other documents to be transferred from the various departments, is to be found in the memorandum of the Commissioners, previously referred to. In the Province of Ontario an Archives branch has been established recently, and I have been in communication with the Archivist, Mr. Alex. Fraser, with a view of establishing a system for the interchange of information concerning documents relating to the Province of Ontario. This may possibly develop into an arrangement whereby the custodians of records in various parts of the Dominion will co-operate with this office to facilitate research.

In the Archives of the Province of Quebec there are a number of records that should be copied for our Archives. The Civil Registers of the Prévôté of Quebec, from 1667 to 1704, form a series of exceptional value. The documents are, in many instances, difficult to decipher, and the work could not be accomplished satisfactorily by an ordinary copyist. Mr. Eudore Evanturel, Provincial Archivist, who has worked amongst similar papers for many years, has kindly consented to supervise the transcription, and we have received to date four volumes of transcripts, duly certified.

RECORDS IN ENGLAND.

In accordance with your instructions, I sailed for England on the 20th of August last, to outline future work for the copyists employed by the Archives branch under the direction of the High Commissioner, and also to report on the work in hand. Mr Griffith, the Secretary of the Canadian office, kindly gave me all the information desired at the time, and I then paid a visit to the Public Record Office. After having been shown through the building by Mr. Bird, I examined the work in the hands of the copyists. I found it desirable to introduce a change in the method of copying records. It has been the custom to transcribe records in chronological order and to transmit them to Canada in bound volumes. A chronological arrangement of records is desirable, but the classification cannot be made successfully by the copyists, as we have an accumulation of papers in this office of the same class and of the same period. The binding of the volumes in England has prevented the proper distribution of documents acquired in the Dominion, and consequently these papers have been bound up in odd volumes from time to time. We have now a large number of miscellaneous volumes, and a mass of loose papers which should have been included in the volumes already bound, forming a regular series. In searching for the documents of a particular period, these odd volumes are apt to be overlooked, and in course of years they will cause much inconvenience. It is immaterial to the enquirer whether a letter of a Governor has been found in a particular collection in Europe, or in Canada. At present we have letters of the same individual relating to the same subject bound up in several different volumes, and the titles of the volumes furnish no clue of their contents. After consulting with the High Commisioner, it has been decided that the binding and classification will be done in Canada in future. The papers in England relating to the Maritime Provinces mentioned in the Reports of 1894-5, extend as far as the year 1801, but a considerable portion of this work remains to be done. Nova Scotia papers have been transcribed as far as the year 1765, and the volumes to the year 1801 are in the hands of the copyists. From the year 1801 to 1840. I find there are yet to be copied :—

65 volumes relating to Nova Scotia.
43 " " Prince Edward Island.
56 " " Cape Breton.
60 " " New Brunswick.

With the assistance of Mr. Hubert Hall, F. S. A., of the Public Record Office, and Mrs. Corner, a list of volumes in different collections has been prepared, from which copies may be made for our Archives as soon as the work in hand is complete :—

List of the Titles of Volumes.

Admiralty—Secretary. Out letters.*	No. 1331—1745-1761.
	1332—1762-1768.
Secret Orders and Instructions.	1333—1770-1779.
	1334—1776-1778.
	1335—1779.
Commanders in Chief. Out letters to Commanders in Chief, Halifax.	931—1795-1808.
	932—1808-1813.
	933—
North America.—In letters, Halifax.	480-509—1745-1815.
	510-517—1816-1830.
Letters relating to the Colonies. In letters.	3817—1728-1745.
	3818—1746-1758.
	3819—1759-1770.
	3820—1771-1790.
	3823—1839.
Dorchester Papers in Royal Institution.	Fifty-eight volumes and four cases of papers, dated between 1775 and 1783. There are a few records of an earlier date.
Admiralty—Various papers relating to American Loyalists put on board transports.	1783-1786.
Admiralty Registers. Pay lists of ships in America. Lakes of Canada.	No. 45—1779-1782.
	46—1813-1814.
Admiralty—Navy Board. In letters, Canada.	1997—1814-1816.
	1998—1817-1819.
	1999—1820-1821.
	2000—1822-1823.
	2001—1824-1827.
	2002—1828-1832.
Halifax—Nova Scotia.	2027—1790-1793.
	2028—1794-1812.
	2029—1813-1822.
	2030—1822-1832.
Admiralty—Various. Halifax Yard.	150 to 173—1757-1825.
Admiralty	167—1812-1814, American.
Medical department	168—1814-1815.
Registers of	169—1813, Discharges.
Prisoners of	170—1813-1814, Discharges
War, Halifax.	171—1812-1815, Exchanges.

* Dispatches sent to the Colonies are termed "out letters."

	No. 172—1805-1808, Dutch & Spanish.
	173—1803-1814, French & American.
	174—1794-1815, Hospital.
	175—1805-1814, "
	466—1812, British in America.
Alphabetical List	514 No date, Halifax.
American Prisoners	515 " "
Halifax.	571—1803-1813, Halifax.
	625—1803-1815, French & American.
Admiralty Masters & Captains Logs.	Logs of all the vessels before Quebec in 1759.
Orders and Instructions Out Letters.	Nos. 75-94—1754-1763.
	Cover the period of Seven Years War.
Lords' Letters, Out Letters.	Nos. 218-233—1754-1763.
Lords' Letters to Secretaries of State.	No. 370—1746-1756.
	371—1756-1765.
Secretary's Letters to Public Officers and Admirals.	Nos. 513-536—1755-1763.
Orders in Council	Interesting before the outbreak of the War.
Settlers in America.	No. 2131 (1) 1749-1751 C. Townsend, contractor for victualling settlers in N. S.
	No. 2131 (2) 1751-1753, Sir J. Dick, transporting foreign protestants from Holland.
	2131 (3) 1815-1817, F. G. Heriot, Superintendent General of Settlers in Lower Canada.
	2131 (4) 1816-1819, D. Daverne, Secretary and Store Keeper of the settling Dept. in Upper Canada.
	2131 (5) 1818-1820, G. T. Burke, Secretary superintending settlement in Richmond, Upper Canada.
	2131 (6) 1820-1823, Lieut-Col. Marshall, Secretary and Storekeeper of Settling Depart. Lanark Military Settlement, Upper Canada.
	2131 (8) 1821-1822, Lieut-Col. Marshall, Secretary and Storekeeper of Settling Depart. Lanark Military Settlement, Upper Canada.
Emigrants and refugees.	
Pensions and allowances.	Bundle 850.
	Roll No. 1, 1779-1783.
	Colonel Morris, Inspector of Claims of Refugees.
Claims for compensation.	Roll 4, 1783-1785, J. Forster, Sec. of Commissioners of Claims of American Loyalists.
	Roll 5, 1785-1791, J. Forster, re claims of American Loyalists in Nova Scotia and Canada.
	(See also Treasury Papers.)
	Bundles 459-465, 1788-1827.
	Rolls 7-43, re Pensions.
Canada and Nova Scotia.	Bundle 376.
	Roll 1—1776-1784. Colonel A. S. de Peyster, Public service at the Upper posts of Canada.

Roll 2—1779. Sir J. H. Craig, Public expenditure at Halifax.
Roll 3—1779-1781. Brig. Gen. Campbell, Public expenditure at Penobscot.
Roll 4—1780-1782. Maj. Gen. H.W. Powell, Public expenses in Canada.
Roll 5—1792-1804. D. W. Symth, Surveyor Gen. of Lands in Upper Canada.
Roll 6—1805. C. B. Wyatt, Surveyor Gen. of Lands in Upper Canada.

Indians in North America.

Bundle 1530.
Roll 1—1765-1763. R. Martyn, Agent for the Province of Georgia. Presents for the Indians.
Roll 2, 1755-1774. Sir W. Johnson (per executor) Agent and Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern district, of North America.
Roll 3, 1758. J. Pownall. Presents for the Indians.
Roll 4, 1758. J. Wright, Agent for S. Carolina, Presents for the Indians.
Roll 5, 1774-1783. Col. G. Johnson, Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern district of North America.
Roll 6, 1775-1785. Lt. Col. J. Campbell, Superintendent of Indian affairs in N. America.
Bundle 1531.
Roll 7, 1776-1783. Captain A. Fraser, Deputy Superintendent and Inspector of Indian affairs in the Province of Quebec.
Roll 8, 1777-1802. D. Claus, Agent for the Indian Deputy of the Six Nations in Canada.
Roll 9, 1779-1784. Lt. Col. T. Brown, Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Atlantic Department of the Southern district of North America.
Roll 10, 1782-1783. Lt. Gov. J. Graham, Superintendent of the Chactaw, Chicestaw and other Nations of Indians in the district of North America lying on the Mississippi.
Roll 11, 1783-1784. J. Douglas, Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs of the Western division of the Southern district.

Works and Fortifications.
Papers and Accounts.

Bundle 2531.
Roll 662, 1756-1761. Lt. Col. H. Gordon, Engineer.
1764-1767. Forts in America.
Roll 663, 1768-1778. J. Montresor, Forts in America.
Roll 664, 1774-1782. Col. W. Spry, Forts in America.
Bundle 2532.
Roll 665, 1776-1782. Lt. Col. A. D'Aubant.

Roll 666, 1776–1778. Col. W. Twiss, Controller of Works in
1778–1784. Canada and Commanding Engineer in North America.
Bundle 2533.
Roll 670, 1781. Lt. Col. A. Mercer, Commanding Engineer in North America.
Roll 671, 1779–1780. Major J. Cambel, Commanding Engineer in North America.
Roll 672, 1779–1784. Captain T. Hartcup, Commanding Engineer at Penobscot.
1783. Commanding Engineer at Halifax.
Bundle 2534.
Roll 676, 1784–1785. Lt. Col. H. Rudyerd, Commanding Engineer in Canada.
Roll 677, 1785–1786. Captain G. Mann, Commanding Engineer at Quebec.
Bundle 2538.
Roll 694, 1795–1797. Lt. General H.R.H. Prince Edward.

SECRET SERVICE.

Bundle 2121.
Roll 1 and 2, 1779–1784. Major R. Mathews, military secretary to Gen. Sir F. Haldimand, commander-in-chief in Quebec.

ARMY—COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Military Governors, etc.

Bundle 163.
Roll 448, 1766–1770. Lt. General Sir G. Carleton.
Roll 416, 1792–1796. M. de Jarry, Cte de Puisaye.

Marching Orders. Orders for Regiments at home to embark.
Inspection Returns. Inspection of various Regiments.

Colonial Correspondance—New Brunswick.

Dispatches of Secretary of State to Lieutenant Governors. Nos. 112–130—1800–1840.
Dispatches from Lieutenant Governors to Secretary of State. 1784–1824.
1824–1840.
Correspondence *re*
Land Grants in New Brunswick. 1800–1812.

WAR OFFICE—ORDNANCE RECORDS.—ENGINEERS.

No. 40.	Canada	1804–1825.
41.	"	1826–1827.
42.	"	1828–1829.
43.	"	1830–1834.
44.	"	1834–1839.
45.	"	1840–1841.
		1842–1846.
		1847–1848.
		1849–1850.
46.	"	1813–1826.
		1827–1830.
		1831–1833.
		1834–1839.
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.		1854–1856.
No 47.	Canada.	1840–1841.
		1842–1844.
		1845–1846.
		1847–1848.
		1849–1850.
		1851–1853.
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.		1854–1856.
Returns.		1824–1850.
No. 49. Old Engineer papers. North America Defences.		
Captain Boxer and Capt. Holloway's Reports—Canada.		1813–1814.

TREASURY MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST 25.

American Loyalist Claims.

A note states :—Many of the papers in this series have been much injured by damp. An index of names has been compiled and a reference to this will readily show what names are contained amongst the papers, and in which bundles they may be found.

Bundles 1 to 59. 65 and 66.

SPECIAL AGENTS REPORTS ON CLAIMS—ENTRY BOOKS.

Bundles 73-96.	
Bundle 97.	Treasury Minutes (copies of) respecting American Loyalists from July 5, 1785 to August 16, 1790, with Alphabetical Index of Claimants.
" 97a.	" " 1777–1783.
" 98.	May 6, 1803 to May 20, 1811. An account of the preceedings of the Board of Commissioners under the Act 43 Geo. III, ch. 39, for investigating and deciding on American claims and for distributing the money received from the

	United States of America (this book contains the dates of the Commissioners' orders and Resolutions, General and Special, with a reference to the volume in which they are entered, also their adjudications and divisions paid on claims with reference to the Minute Books, in which they are recorded with an Index Nominum at the end.
Bundle 100.	Entry book of Claims. 1802.
" 100.	" " 1803.
" 101.	" " 1803–1804.
" 102.	" " 1804–1811.
" 103 to 112.	Minute book of the Board of Commissioners. 1797–1812.
" 113.	Entry book of General Orders. 1803–1811.
" 114.	Entry book of miscellaneous papers, viz.: letters and papers received and sent by the Commissioner, (with index at the end) labelled. 1802.
" 115.	" 1803–1804.
" 116.	" 1804–1807.
" 117.	" 1808–1811.
" 118.	" June 1, 1804. A volume indorsed "Signed Statements", containing statement of sums, principal and interest, claimed, with index at the beginning.
" 119.	Journal of Commissioners. 1804–1806.
" 120.	Ledger of the Commissioners. 1804–1812.
" 121.	Reports on applications of American Loyalists. 1815–1841.
" 122.	Account of the decisions of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 43 Geo. III. Giving the number of claim, date, names of claimants whose claims have been decided in whole or in part, sums claimed in such cases, claims found good by adjudications deciding the whole claims. Disallowed by like adjudications. Found good by adjudication deciding in part. Disallowed or struck off by adjudications or orders in part. Decided. Dividends paid. Undecided claims.
" 123.	List of claims filed with commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794 relative to British debts, 1797.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Reports made to the Treasury by the Commissioners for American claims, and the schedules attached to those reports.

The schedules contain abstracts or summaries of the losses and services of the persons whose cases had been inquired into, and who had suffered in consequence of their loyalty to Great Britain during the American War of Independence, and specify the allowances made to them by the Treasury for temporary support.

Bundles 124.		Nos. 1 to 17.
to 140.		1784–1788.
Bundle 136.		with schedule from Halifax.
" 137.		" "
" 138.		from St. John, N.B.
" 139.		from Montreal.

TREASURY MISCELLANEOUS.

Lists 19, America.

Sir Jeffery Amherst's Accounts.

Bundles 3, 4, 5.	1759–1763.	Accounts and vouchers.
" 35.	1774–1777	Letters to Commanders-in-Chief in North America.
	1778–1783.	" "
	1778–1779.	Letters from Commanders-in-Chief in North America.
	1778–1781.	" " in Canada.
	1781–1782.	
" 42.	1774–1776.	Letter book and account book of commissariat supplies to the troops in North America under the command of Lord Gage.
" 48.	1776–1781.	Copies of letters from the secretaries of the Treasury to the Commissary-General in in Canada.
" 49.	1777–1783.	" to the Commissary-General in North America.
" 50.	1777–1783.	" to the Commander-in-Chief in Canada.

SHIPPING.

List 19.

170.			Halifax shipping returns, 1749-1753.
	Treasury.	1779–1782.	Register of letters from the Commissioners, &c., in North America and the West Indies.
		1782.	List of provincial officers that served in North America, Canada and the West Indies during the late war, 1782.
		1783.	A return by the Commissary of prisoners brought in America.
214.		1770.	Newfoundland, list of ships clearing from the port of St. John, &c.
237.		1867.	Conveyance of Vancouver's Island from Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown.

GERMAN PAPERS.

248.	1775–1795.	Account of the Hessian forces engaged during the American war, that were repaid by the British Government agreeable to the Treaty fletween the Powers.
249.		" "
25[illegible]		" "

TREASURY.

LIST 12.

Registers—Emigration.

Three Bundles - - 1773-1776.

Accounts of all persons who booked their passage on board any ship or vessel going out of this kingdom from any port in England, with a description of their age, quality, occupation, employment and former residence. To what port or place they proposed to go and on what account, and for what purposes they left this country, distinguishing each port.

These accounts were made up by the Customs weekly by direction of the Lords of the Treasury.

Victualling Lists—	
Bundle 19.	Containing lists of Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, Artificers, &c., at Halifax. 1765-1770.
" 21.	" at Quebec and Montreal. 1786-1787.

British Museum.

Add. M.S	27,859.	
Eg.	2,395.	Acadia.
	24,852.	Baronets of the 19th century. Nova Scotia.
Newfoundland Papers.		
Hardwicke "		Vols. 35,913—914—915.

RECORD OFFICE.

Col. Cor. Nova Scotia.

Vols. 36 to 62.	1802-1819.
" 98 to 135.	1820-1840.

Cape Breton.

Vols. 79 to 97.	1802-1820.

Prince Edward Island.

Vols. 14 to 57.	1802-1840.

New Brunswick.

Part of Vol. 9 to Vol. 68.	1802-1840.

Europe.

Vols. [illegible]	North American Series. [illegible]
Vol. 42	[illegible]

Instructions to Governors of the Maritime Provinces.
Commissions to Governors of the Maritime Provinces.
In various volumes.

B. Trade—[illegible]

Vols. [illegible]	[illegible]

B. Plantations General.

Vols. 53 and 54.	To be copied.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

From Governors in America.

Vol. 66.	1743–[illegible]
67.	1753–1754.
68.	1754–1755.
69.	1755.
70.	1755–1756.
71.	1757–1758.
72.	1759–1760.
73.	1761–1762.

To Governors in America.

Vol. 74.	1753–1755.
75.	1756–1758.
76.	1758.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Plantations General—Entry Books.

Vols. 387–402, cover from	1761–1799.

Board of Trade—Plantations General.

Original papers.	
Vols. 16–31.	1757 to 1780.
Entry Books.	
Vols. 44–48.	1756–1782.

America and West Indies.

Vol. 485, [illegible]da.	1700–1764.

486.	Canada	Intercepted Correspondence, 1750.
527.	"	1793.
528.	"	1794–1821.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Plantations General.

Vol. 604.		1749–1754.
605.		1755–1779, and undated.
606.		1780–1783.

Some papers in Vols. 604 and 605 have been copied in the Nova Scotia series.

Vol 673.	Canada.	George III.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

Colonial Papers—Newfoundland.

Vol. 56.		1676–1684.

Colonial—Entry Books.

Vol. 65.	Newfoundland.	1623–1671.
66.	"	1677.

America and West Indies.

Vol. 32.	Newfoundland.	1706–1745.
33.	"	1748–1752.
411.	"	1767–1779.
412.	"	1779–1782.
570.	"	1702–1710.
571.	"	1711–1805, and undated.

Board of Trade—Newfoundland.

Vols. 3–22.	Original papers.	1696–1782.
	Miscellaneous papers.	1730–1793.
25–33.	Entry Books.	1696–1781.
34.	Instructions.	1768.
35.	Return of Possessions in Conception Bay.	

Colonial Office—Transmissions.

Military Returns—Newfoundland.

Vol. 379.		1816–1826.
380.		1827–1833.

COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Vols. 1 to 87.		1762–1840.

Newfoundland.

Vols. 654-663. 1825-1847.

Newfoundland papers after 1759 are not allowed to be copied without special permission.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—MS. MAPS ACQUIRED SINCE 1844.

Maps of the cantonment of the Forces in N. A., 1765-66.
Add. MSS. 11287, 11288.

America, Maps of parts of, collected by G. Chalmers
14,036.

English and French possessions in N. America, by H. Popple, 1727.
23,615 f. 72.

Places in N. America, 18th century.
21,686—21,886.

U. S. and British possessions in N. America, by J. Dutton, 1814.
27,368.

New Brunswick and Canada, 18th and 19th century.
31,866 A-L.

Lake Huron and the Columbia River, 1819-22- 1849.
31,358.

Bay of Seven Islands, Canada, 18th century.
31,864.

Surveys and Fortifications of Belle Isle, 1761.
33,232.

Plan of the Fort of Belle Isle, 1692.
31,981 A.

CATALOGUE OF MAPS B. M., VOL. 3, P. 540.

A map of the lakes of North America, between 46° and 62° N. and 68° and 108° W., drawn by J. B. Barbier du Bocage. 9½ x 7 in.
Add. 15,331. 24.

A traced map of the lakes of N. A. between 50° and 55° N., drawn by J. B. B. du Bocage. 1 ft. 8 in. x 7½ in.
Add. 15,331. 25.

A general map of New France, commonly called Canada; drawn to show a mode of breaking the French settlements by building a strong fort at the mouth of the river Condé, a second on the south side of the Lake Huron, and a third at the river des Français; drawn on a scale of 160 miles to an inch. 1 ft. 2 in. x 11 in.
Kings 119. 7. 1.

Maps of the northern parts of America between 35° and 60° N. lat. 4 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 4 in.
Kings 119. 7. 2.

Sketch of a map of U. C. shewing the places designed by Lt Gov. Simcoe for towns, drawn on bark by Mrs. Simcoe. 11 in. x 7½ in.
Kings 119. 15. a. 2.

A new and exact draught of the River Canada (the St. Lawrence) approved by the Hon. Sir W. Phipps in his last year's expedition to Quebec (1691), by Geo. Harivar, on vellum. 2 ft. 6½ in. x 1 ft. 6 in.
Add. Sloane 5414. 14.

A collection of thirty-one circular views of U. C. by Mrs. Simcoe, all drawn on bark. each 7 in. x 4½.
Kings 15 b-hh.

"Carte très particulière de la rivière du Saint Laurens, avec ses environs, commençant aux îles de Richelieu et finissant au Cap des Oies," with views of Quebec and the town of "Trois Rivières," each 14 in. x 8 in. 4 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.

Kings 119. 22.

A map of the river St. Lawrence, reduced from the actual surveys of S. Holland, Esq., Aug. 1773; this map reduced and copied by Sam. Lewis. 8 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 9 in.

(K. 119. 231.)

"A plan of that part of Canada and the river St. Lawrence which lies between the Côteaux des Cèdres (the uppermost settlements of Canada and the Island of St. Thérèse ..... &c., the whole from a survey carried on under the direction of the Hon. Brigadier Genl. Murray." Scale, 2,000 ft. to 1 ft. 8 ft.

Kings 119. 24.

"Plan of that part of Canada and the River St. Lawrence which lies between Point du Lac and Repentigny on the north shore, and Nicolet and Varennes on the south... ordered by Gen. Murray." Scale, 2,000 ft. to an in. 10 x 7½ ft.

Kings 119.25.

"Plan of that part of Canada and the river St. Lawrence which lies between Dechambeaux and Pointe du lac on the north shore, Lotbinière and Ste. Therèse, on the south, in which the town of Trois Rivières and all the villages, habitations and cultivated country in that extent are accurately laid down by order of Gen. Murray", 8 ft. x 4.10 in.

Kings 119.26.

"Plan of that part of Canada and the river St. Lawrence which lies between Cape Tourmente and Dechambeaux on the north shore, Point de la Caille and Laubinière on on the south, &c., ordered by Gen. Murray", 14 ft. 4 x 5 ft.

Kings 119.27.

"Carte du fleuve St. Laurent, depuis Gaspé et Mingan, jusqu'à Québec, prise sur tout ce qui a été reconnu bon dans les anciennes cartes et mémoires, que M. de l'Etandière, capitaine de vaisseau, a fait dans les campagnes de 1730 et 1732, et sur celles des Sieurs de la Richardière et Gallocheau, et des (pilotes) des plus expérimentés", 6 ft. 6 x 2 ft. 4.

Add. 15,332 f. i.

"Carte du fleuve St. Laurent, depuis Gaspé jusqu'à Québec, dressée sur les meilleures observations faites en différent temps", drawn by J. B. B. du Bocage, 2 ft. 8 x 11½ in.

Add. 15,332, G.

A coloured "plan of the river of Catarongin or Galette, the S. W. fork of the river St. Lawrence" from lake Ontario to lake St. François, 2 ft. 8 x 9 ins.

Kings 119.16.

A plan of the river Laurence, from Montreal to the part of Berthier on the north side of the river and Sorel on the south by J. Montresor and S. Holland, 10 ft. 3 x 2. 2.

Kings 119.28.

do do do " 119.29.

A coloured map of "le fleuve St. Laurent", depuis Montréal jusqu'à l'embouchure du lac Ontario; with notes by du Bocage, 2 ft. x 1. 6 in.

Add. 15,331.26,

A coloured "plan de la ville de Montréal dans la Nouvelle France" 1731, 2 ft. 2 x 1. 6.

Add. 15,331,28. 29.

do do probably reduction of preceding 1 ft. 2½ x 11 ins., another copy by J. B. B. du Bocage, 1 ft. 2 x 11 in.

15,331. 301.

A "plan of Montreal drawn by J. A. in 1756, 1 ft. 10 x 1. 11.

Kings 119.40.

do do do " 119.41.

A coloured plan of Montreal, drawn by Capt. T. Abercrombie in 1758, 3½ in. x 2¾ in.

Kings 121. g. 1. a.

do about 1760 by Francis Pfister, 3½ in. x 2½ ins.

Kings 121. 2. a.

"A view of the city of Montreal in Canada, taken from the top of the mountain"; drawn by James Peachey, Oct. 15, 1784, 2 ft. x 1. 6.

Kings 119. 42 b.

A "plan of the town of Montreal" showing General Amherst's and General Murray's Encampments, 2 ft. 8 x 1. 5.

Kings 119. 24.

A "plan of Fort St. John on the River Chambly" by Capt. Gother Mann, Quebec, May 7, 1791, 2 ft. 3 x 1. 7.

Kings 119. 43. 3.

A coloured "plan and sections of the New Works proposed at St. John's, Capt. G. Mann, (date as above), 2 ft. 9 x 1. 10.

Kings 119. 43. 4.

A "plan of the Isle aux Noix" surveyed by Lt. Fusier, of the R. American Regt. 11 in. x 10 in.

Kings 119. 25.

A coloured plan of the "Isle aux Noix" with the new works proposed by Capt. G. Mann, May 12, 1790, 4 ft. 6 x 2 ft.

Kings 119, 43.5.

A plan of the port at the Isle aux Noix, showing the present state of the works and those proposed for connecting them together, 1789, Capt. G. Mann, 12th May, 1790, 2 ft. 4 x 1.8.

Kings 119, 43.6.

A "plan of the town of Trois Rivières" 1 ft. 6 x 1 ft. 2.

Kings 119, 26.

A "View of Trois Rivières, taken from the road leading to Pointe du Lac" drawn by James Peachey 19th Oct. 1784, 2 ft. x 1.5.

Kings 119, 43.1.

Carte depuis la prairie de la Magdelaine jusques à la rivière de Chambly où est marqué le chemin de la prairie à Chambly et le chemin projeté jusqu'au dessus du rapide St. Jean ou mouille la barque du lac Champlain, about 1720, 2 ft. 2. x 1.11.

Add. 15.332, i.

A plan of Fort Jacques Cartier on the river St. Lawrence, 11 in. x 9 in.

Kings 119, 27.

A coloured view of Dechambaut on the river St. Lawrence above Quebec, August 1765, 11 in. x 7 in.

Kings 119, 43.7.

A plan of Quebec, the capital town of Canada or New-France, in N.A. about 1700, 1 ft. x 8½.

Kings 119, 31.

A chart of the Bassin et Rade de Quebec en Canada, dressé sur les meilleures observations, J. B. du Bocage, 1 ft. 3½ x 11 in.

Add. 15, 331.

Plan du Bassin et de la Rade de Québec about 1735, 1 ft. 3 x 11 in

Add. 15332, f. 11.

A coloured "Plan de la ville de Québec capitale de la Nouvelle France;" about 1730, 2 ft. 2 x 1. 8.

Add. 15, 331.32.

do do apparently reduction of preceding 1 ft. 4 x 11 in

Add. 15, 331.33.

do do by J. B. du Bocage 15,331. 34.

Plan de la ville de Québec désigné d'après le plan en relief que M .de Chaussegross de Lery, ingénieur en chef, envoya en France en l'année 1720, pour être mis au Louvre avec les autres, fidellement copié, 1 ft. 2 x 11.

Kings 119, 32.

do do by Will. Roy, April 1755, 1 ft. 2 x 11.

Kings 119, 33.

A "View of the City of Quebec in New France" drawn by Margret Cecil, 31st March, 1740, 10½ in. x 6 in.

Add. 18,399. B.5.

Plan of the town of Québec in Canada, enlarged from Bellin's plan, with additions, drawn and signed by Pat. Mackellar, 1 ft. 4½ x 1. 2.

Kings 119, 34.

A coloured "Plan de la ville de Québec, 1759; 2 ft. 4 x 1. 8. Endorsed "Lt. Col. Symes."

Kings 119, 36.

do do " " 37.

Plan of Quebec with the positions of the British and French Armies on the Heights of Abraham, 13th September, 1759, 2 ft. 5 x 1. 8.

Kings 119, 27.

"Plan of the battle and situation of the British and French Armies on the Heights of Abraham, 28th April, 1760, 2 ft. 5 x 1. 8.

Kings 119, 27.

"Plan of Quebec and the Heights of Abraham, shewing in particular the French encampment of the 28th April, their batteries and approaches" &c., 2 ft. 4 x 1. 9.

Kings 119, 27.

A plan of the battle fought on the plains of Abraham, September 13th, 1759, 1 3 x 9½ in.

Add. 15,535, 3.

A "Plan of Quebec, relative to the state of defence of Fortifications, with the project Citadel," rough sketch, 1 ft. 8 x 1. 2.

Kings 119, 35.

A plan showing the Citadel of Quebec completely finished, 1 ft. 6. x 1 ft.

Kings 119, 36.

"A view of the City of Quebec, taken from the ferry house on the opposite side of the river," by James Peachey, October 3, 1784, 2 ft. x 1. 6 in.

Kings 119, 39.d.

"Plan de la Traverse et du Cap Tourmente," in the River St. Lawrence, about 1735, 1 ft. 6 x 11 in.

Add. 15,332, f. iii.

do do by J. B. B. du Bocage, 1 ft. 4 x 10 in.

Add. 15,331, 27.

A coloured "View of La Lorette in Canada, inhabited by Catholic Indians," August 1765, 11 in. x 7 in.

Kings, 119, 43. 8.

A coloured view of the Fall of Montmorency below Quebec, upwards of 160 feet high, August, 1765, 11 in. x 7 in.

Kings 119, 44.

A "Map of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from an actual survey made in 1765, by order of the Lds. Commrs of Tr. and Plan.," 3 ft. 2 x 2. 1.

Kings 119, 96.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A coloured Map of the Post Route between the River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, by S. Peachy, engr., 60th regt., 4 ft.

Kings 119, 59.2, c.

do do through the Lake Medawasca to the St. John's river, part of the preceding on a larger scale, 3 ft. 10 x 1.8.

Kings 119, 59 2.d.

A "Plan of the coast from the West Passage of Passamiquodi Bay to the River St. John, in the Bay of Fundy," by Mr. Thomas Wright, deputy to S Holland, 1772, 6 ft. 8 x 5.9.

Kings 119. 50.

A "Plan of the Bay and District of Passamaquoddy, whereon is delineated the several town plots and allotments of land granted and laid out to be granted to loyal emigrants and disbanded corps," by C. Morris, 1784, 5 ft. 1 x 3 ft. 1 in.

Kings 119, 51.

A "Plan of the River St. John, whereon is delineated the several allotments of land granted and laid out to be granted to loyal emigrants and disbanded Corps," by C. Morris, 1784, 4 ft. 9 x 2. 1.

Kings 119, 49.

"Plan of the town of Bellevieu, situated on the east side of Beaver Harbour, in the district of Passamaquoddy, by C. Morris, 1784, 1 ft. 5 x 1 ft. 1 in., transmitted by Gov. Parr, in June, 1785.

Kings 119, 54.

A "Plan of the town ot St. Georges, situated in Harbour Etang, on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, by C. Morris, 1 ft. 6 x 1. 1.

Kings 119, 53.

A plan of the town of St. Andrew's, situated at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, by C. Morris, 1 ft. 7 x 1 ft., transmitted by Gov. Parr, 24th June, 1785.

Kings 119, 52.

A chart of the Bay of Fundy, drawn in 1755, with a chart of the Bassin of Cheignectoo, 1 ft. 6 x 1 ft. 2.

Kings 119, 66.

A coloured map of Chignectou Basin, with the Country adjacent and plans of the English and French Forts, in Nova Scotia, by Ensign C. E. Colins, of Col Warburton's Regiment, in Sept, 1754, 2 ft. 5 x 1 ft. 8.

Kings 119, 65.

A coloured "draught of the Isthmus of Chignectoo, which joins Nova Scotia to the continent, with the situation of the English and French Forts, and the adjacent bays and rivers, by W. Tonge, Chignectou, Fort Lawrence, 1755," 2 ft. 6 x 1. 9.

Kings 119, 64.

A "plan of the isthmus of Chignectou, with the road from Beau Bassin to the Baye Verte, 1755," received with Mr. Engineer Brewse's letter dated Halifax 18th October, 1755, 1 ft 8 x 1 ft. 1 in.

Kings 119. 6. 3.

A sketched plan of the isthmus of Chignectou, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, 1 ft. 1 in. x 9 in.

Kings 119. 62.

"The north-west view of Fort Lawrence, in Chignectou, 1755," by J. Hamilton, 1 ft. 8 in. x 11½ in.

Kings 119. 72.

A coloured "plan of the River Chibbenaccadie, from its source to its discharge into the Bay of Mines, 1754," 5 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6.

Attached is a MS. journal of the march made by the surveyors.

Kings 119. 61.

Nova Scotia.

A general description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and a report of the present state of the defence, with observations leading to the further growth and security of this colony, done by Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, chief engineer in America, upon a tour in the province in the autumn of 1783 and summer of 1784, under the orders and instructions of H. E. Sir G. Carleton, 28th July, 1783. In the folio volume accompanied with another volume containing the following plans and maps

K. MSS. 208-209.

1 A large ingraved map of the coast of N.S., N.E., N.Y., Jersey, the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, the islands of Newfounland, Cape Breton, St. John, Antecosty, Sable, etc., and soundings thereof, by J. F. W. DesBarres, 1778, 3 ft. 10 x 2. 8.

2. A coloured chart of Port Roseway Harbour, 2 ft. x 1. 2.

3. A plan of the peninsular upon which the town of Halifax is situated, shewing the harbour, naval yard, etc., surveyed in 1784 by Captain C. Blaskowitz, drawn by H. Castleman, 3 ft. x 2 ft. 7 ins.

4. A coloured plan of the work on the citadel at Halifax, 2 ft. 8 ins. x 1 ft. 6 ins.

5. A coloured plan of Fort Needham, 1 ft. 2 ins. x 8 ins.

6. " " Massey. " "

7. " George's Island with its fortifications, 1 ft. 2 ins. 1 ft. 2 ins.

8. " the Eastern Battery, 1 ft. 2 ins. x 8 ins.

9. " the naval yard at Halifax, 3 ft. x 1 ft. 8 ins.

10. " the river of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia surveyed in 1733 by G. Mitchell, corrected 1753, 3 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft. 2 ins.

11. " the fort at Annapolis Royal in June, 1763, with the pro-projected design for altering and repairing it, &c., 2 ft. 2 ins. x 1 ft. 6 ins.

12. " the fort at Cumberland, 1 ft. 10 ins. x 1 ft. 6 ins.

13. " " Windsor, 1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft. 2 ins.

14. " the St. John's Harbour, 1 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft. 4 ins.

A coloured map of Acadia, Isle Royale, Isle St. Jean and the Baye Françoise, drawn by a French hand, 1 ft. x 8 ins.

K. 119. 56.

A coloured "draught of the upper part of the Bay of Fundy" surveyed in 1748 by C. Morris, by order of Colonel Mascarene, drawn by M. Dixon, engineer, 1 ft. 5 ins. x 1 ft. 1 in.

Add. 15,494. 6.

A coloured "chart of the Peninsular of Nova Scotia by order of His Excellency C. Lawrence," corrected by C. Morris, 1755, 2 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft. 10 ins.

K. 119. 57 on vellum.

do do do " " 58 on paper.

A coloured map of the surveyed parts of Nova Scotia, 1756, with plans of Fort Cumberland and Gaspereau, 2 ft. 2 ins. x 1 ft. 8 ins.

K. 119. 60.

do do do by Captain Lewis between 63° and 65° W., about 1760, 1 ft. 8 ins. x 1 ft. 7 ins.

Add. 15,494. 7.

A coloured map of Nova Scotia shewing the Post routes, by J. Peachy about 1785. 3 ft. x 1 ft. 3 in.

Kings 119. 59. 2. b.

This is accompanied by a report from H. Finlay, deputy postmaster-general to Lord Dorchester.

A coloured "Draught of part of the British river and of the fort of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia 1725. 2 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.

Kings 119. 80.

A prospect of Annapolis Royal drawn by Captain J. H. Bastide, 1751. 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft.

Kings 119. 83.

A coloured "Plan and Sections of the pile of building lying against the N.W., and S.W. curtins, with the additional barracks at Annapolis Royal." 1 ft. 9 in. x 1 ft. 5 in. accompanied with an explanatory letter from W. Cowley to Hon. Edward Cornwallis, 17th August 1752.

Kings 119. 81. b.

A coloured "Plan of the fort Annapolis Royal," 1755. 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 2. in.

Kings 119. 82.

A plan of Chebuctoo harbour, with the town of Halifax by Moses Harris, 1749, on vellum 1 ft. 4½ in. x 12 in.

Kings 119, 73.

A coloured "Project for fortifying the town of Halifax 1749 by John Brewse." 1 ft. 4½ in. x 11 in.

Kings 119. 77.

A "Plan of the harbour of Halifax and Georges Island, with the fortifications on it," 1753; 3 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 5 in.

Kings 119. 76.

A sketched plan of the "Batteries erected before the town of Halifax" in 1755, 1 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 2½ in.

Kings 119. 78. 1.

A coloured "ground of H. Majesty's Naval Yard at Halifax, and a plan of a proposed Dock adjoining to it." 3 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 9 in.

Kings 119, 78. 2.

A "View of the French fort at Beau-Séjour 1755 on the river Mesaguiche, 1 ft. 8 in. x 11 in. (Fort Cumberland.)

Kings 119. 69.

A "Plan of the Fort Cumberland in Nova Scotia...." received with Mr. Engineer Brewse's letter, dated Halifax, 10 Oct. 1755; 1 ft. 7 in. x 1 ft.

Kings 119. 68.

A "View of Beau-Séjour from the S.E. 1755" by J. Hamilton. 1 ft. 7 in. x 1 ft.

Kings 119. 70.

A "View of the point of Beau-Séjour and Bute à Roger, with a distant view of the Westawk," by J. Hamilton, 1755, 1 ft. 8 in. x 11½ in.

Kings 119. 71.

A Plan of Lunenburg Harbour, Nova Scotia, by Robert Walter, 1753. 1 ft. 11 in x 1 ft. 6 in.

Kings 119. 84.

Cape Breton.

A coloured map of the "Isle Royale" or Cape Breton. 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.

Kings 119. 85.

A Chart of the S.E. part of l'Isle Royale or Cape Breton. 2 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.

Kings 119. 86.

A coloured "plan of Louisbourg Harbour," by Captain Philip Durell. June 17, 1745. 2 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 8½ in.

Kings 119. 87.

An outline plan of the harbour and fortifications of Louisbourg. 2 ft. 4½ in. x 1 ft. 8½ in.

Kings 119. 88. 1.

A drawn "Plan of the Harbour and Fortifications of Louisbourg, the Harbour surveyed by Captain Philip Durell, the Town and Fortifications by J. H. Bastide," 2 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.

Kings 119. 88. 2.

A coloured "Plan of the Harbour and Fortifications of Louisbourg, 1745." 2 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.

Kings 119. 89.

do do By Lieutenant W. Roy.

Kings 119. 90.

A plan of the city and fortress of Louisbourg surrendered to His Brittanic Majesty, 17th June, 1745, drawn by J. H. Bastide. 1 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 5 in.

K. 119. 92.

A plan of the harbour of Louisbourg sent by Admiral Warren to Admiral Anson, 19th June, 1745, with sketch of adjoining coast.

Add. 15,957, fol. 344.

A plan of the harbour and city of Louisbourg, 1748, by Abraham Isaacs, of New York. 1 ft. 1 in. x 6½ in.

Add. 7120.

A "Prospect of Louisbourg taken from the N.E. Harbour, by J. H. Bastide, 1749," by J. Heath. 2 ft. 5. in. x 1 ft. 3 in.

K. 119. 95a.

A "Plan of the Town and Harbour of Louisbourg," by William Green, 7th August, 1755. 1 ft. 11 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.

K. 119. 91.

A general "View of the Town and Harbour of Louisbourg, 1756." 2 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 10 in.

K. 119. 95. b..

"A survey of the Harbour of Louisbourg, with the fortifications and works of the town, 1758, by Lieutenant Waters of the *Somerset*. 2 ft. x 1 ft. 7 in.

Add. 15,494. 8.

A north-west view of the town of Louisbourg; taken in April, 1766, by T. Wright. 2 ft. x 1 ft. 2 in.

K. 119. 95. d.

A coloured "Plan of the town and fortifications of Louisbourg." 2 ft. 3 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.

K. 119. 93.

do do do by William Roy.

K. 119. 94.

LABRADOR, HUDSON'S BAY AND THE ARCTIC SEA.

A chart of the regions, from 62° N. lat. and between 20° E. and 110° W. long., drawn on vellum, temp. Eliz. 1 ft. 11 in. x 1 ft. 5 in.

Cott. Aug. 1. i. 10.

Chart of part of the northern hemisphere, drawn in 1580 by John Dee, on vellum. 3 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 2 in.

Cott. Aug. 1. i. l. (see vol. 1. pp. 30 and 31.)

A coloured "plan of York Harbour, on the Labrador coast. N. lat° 52° 15 Aug., 1760, by D. Rogers, H.M.S. *Antelope*. 2 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in.

Add. 14,036. a.

A coloured chart of Hudson's Straits and the entrance of Hudson's Bay, and shewing track of Baffin's 4th voyage, 1615, and accompanying Baffin's autograph account. 1 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 1 in

Add. 12,206. fol. 6.

"The plan of sailing for the discovery of a passage into the South Sea, 1671-1672." 1 ft. 5 in. x 11½ in.

Add. 5,415. 43.

Large chart of Hudson's Bay, with detailed charts of Port Nelson, in lat. 57.25, and for part of James' Bay, made by John Thorton for Ensign du Platt, in the Minories, year 1685, on vellum. 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 1 in.

Add. 5,414. 20.

Coloured chart of the S.W. coast of Hudson's Bay, by Thomas Moore. 1 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 1 in.

Add. 5,027 A. 58.

An account of the coast of Greenland, written by James Hall, pilot, and addressed by him to King James I, apparently; containing the following maps, rudely drawn and coloured, each measuring 6 in. x 5½ in.

Bibl. Reg. 17. a. 48.

1. The King's Christianus, his forde.
2. Cumingham's forde.
3. Brave Ranson's forde.
4. The coast of Greenland, with the latitude of the haven and harbours as I found them.

A map of Greenland, etc., 1740. 2 ft. 9 ins. x 2 ft.

Add. 5,222. 2

A plan of the bay in which the *Race-Horse* and *Carcass* were inclosed by the ice, from July 31 to August 10, 1773, drawn by P. D'Auvergne, midshipman on board the *Race-Horse*, with 4 views round the bay. 2 ft. 6 ins. x 1 ft. 11 ins.

K. Maritime ii. 4.

North Western Coast of America.

A view of habitations and natives in Norton Sound, by J. Webber, in Cook's 3rd Voyage. 1 ft. 4½ ins. x 12½ ins.

Add. 15.514. 18.

Sketches in Indian ink, of canoes at Ovonalaska, by J. Webber. 1 ft. 2 ins. x 7 ins.

Add. 17,277. 25.

A view of Prince William's Sound, by J. Webber. 1 ft. 9¼ ins. x 9½ ins.

Add. 15,514. 2.

do do do 22 ft. 2 ins. x 1 ft· 7½ ins.

Add. 15,514. 9.

A view of Snug Harbour, in Sandwich Sound or Prince William's Sound, by J. Webber. 2 ft. 2 ins. x 1 ft. 7½ ins.

Add. 15,514. 8

Two views of Kaye's Island, by same. 1 ft. 9¼ ins. x 1 ft. 2½ ins.

Add. 15,514. 3.

A view of the headlands at Nootka Sound, by same. 1 ft. 9¼ ins. x 5 ins.

Add. 15,514. 2.

"Ship Cove Nootka" sketch in Indian ink, by same. 1 ft. 8 ins. x 11 ins.

Add. 17,277. 21.

A view of Nootka Sound, by same. 2 ft. 2 ins. x 1 ft. 7 ins.

Add. 15,514. 10.

View of the outside of a house at Nootka, or King George's Sound by same. 2 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft. 5 ins.

Add. 15,514. 7

A view of Mount Edgecombe, by same. 1 ft. 9 ins. x 12 ins.

Add. 15,514. 1.

Various small views of headlands N.W. America, including Nootka Sound, Mount Edgecombe, Kaye's Island, etc.

Add. 15,514. 4.

Various small views of headlands N.W. of America, by same.

Add. 15,514. 12. 13. 14.

In the British Museum I found two important plans, and a few odd volumes, which supplement collections already on our shelves. These will be copied as soon as convenient.

For some years past I have been in correspondence with Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick, of Thirlestaine House, regarding a collection of original papers in his hands relating to the last years of the French regime, and the first years of British rule in Canada. The papers are held in trust, and their disposal is subject to the decision of the Court of Chancery. Whilst in England I was permitted to inspect the papers. There are six volumes of original documents in French and five or six in English of a later date. The first volume I found to contain over one hundred letters signed by the Marquis de Montcalm, between the year 1757 and 1759, and three entirely in his handwriting. In the second volume there are about one hundred letters of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and several letters of the Intendant Bigot, and others. The third volume consists of ninety letters of the Chevalier de Lévis, with several letters of Bougainville, and others. In

the fourth volume there are letters of Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Malartic, Senezergues, Hébecourt, and others. The fifth volume, folio, contains letters of Louis XV, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Lord Amherst, and several instructions to Bourlamaque, signed by Montcalm and Vaudreuil. The sixth volume, folio, consists chiefly of Memoires and Reports, some of which bear the signature of Montcalm. There are two small volumes of Quebec papers, a volume concerning Nova Scotia and a Journal of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Fenwick is willing to consider an offer for their purchase; but the consent of the Court would be necessary before a sale could be effected. Mr. Jeayes, of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, informed me that the last sale manuscripts from this collection was held in May 1903.

Through the arrangements made by Lord Strathcona, I was permitted to look at extensive collection of records deposited in the strong room of the Hudsons Bay Company in Lime Street. As I had made arrangements to sail for Canada on the following day, I had not an opportunity to examine them except in the most casual manner. There are hundreds of volumes, and there is no doubt that extracts from many would be of interest. In the meantime I have asked for copies of the earliest volumes dating from about the year 1670, and as soon as one volume is received we shall be in a position to judge of what value they are likely to prove, and arrangements may possibly be made for a systematic examination, under the direction of the company. Soon after my arrival in London, I presented a letter of introduction to the Honourable Mr. Lyttleton, which had been given to me by His Excellency the Governor General, and Mr. Lucas, of the Colonial Office, Downing Street, placed me in communication with Mr. Buxton Forman, C.B., of the General Post Office. Mr. Forman offered every facility for the inspection of the records relating to Canada, which are deposited in the Museum of the post office. There are a number of documents which it is desirable to copy, and arrangements have been concluded with the approval of the High Commissioner whereby certain transcripts will be made by the Post Office authorities, under the direction of Mr. Hendy, the Curator.

Last year, Colonel Townshend, of the Royal Fusileers, at present in command at Mandalay, gave me permission, if in England, to inspect a portion of the Townshend papers which are deposited with his effects at the Pantechnicon, London. In the company of Mr. Herbert Farrer, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn, I examined the documents, and found a number of records in French and English of importance, which will be copied when convenient to the owner. Since my return to Canada, I am advised that Lord Strathcona has completed arrangements whereby the whole of the papers of the Marquess Townshend may be examined, and copies of those relating to Canada will be made in due course. I had also been in correspondence with the descendants of certain families connected with the early history of Canada, but having considerable work in hand, I could not remain in England until the return of the owners of the documents. His Excellency the Governor General has had some correspondence concerning a collection of Selkirk papers, and he has informed me that he will use his good offices to obtain copies of them after his return to England.

ARCHIVES IN FRANCE.

The investigations of the archives in France have been sporadic, and to an extent, unorganized. Consequently we have not derived the best results from the work undertaken. Twenty years ago an excellent summary was made of certain documents in

Paris; but at the present time we have not copies of all the records in the office. In 1896 when further extracts were required from the same volumes, it was found that the collections had been removed to an attic in the Louvre, and much research was necessary in order to recover the volumes. Had the papers been copied at the time they were examined, we should have had them in our possession years ago, and much inconvenience would have been avoided. Since the inauguration of this office in 1873 much labour has been expended upon investigations in Paris, but to-day out of the 3,155 volumes on our shelves, only 223 volumes have been copied in Paris. For these 223 volumes we are chiefly indebted to the efforts of Mr. Tantet, in charge of the Archives of the Marine Department. Summaries like those made by Mr. Richard are exceedingly useful to the student, but in a report of ordinary dimensions, where so large a field is covered, hundreds of important documents are necessarily referred to simply by their titles. Considering the danger to which many of the originals are exposed it appears desirable that the documents should be copied first, and the summaries prepared after the documents are received in our office. The practical results of all this work, so far as they effect inquiries at home, are—

(*a*) Valuable summaries of documents, which in certain cases serve also as an index to other documents not yet summarized.

(*b*) Two hundred and twenty-three volumes of transcripts deposited in the Archives Branch.

In 1898, the late Mr. Richard, whose death is a severe loss to this Department, forwarded to Canada his excellent summary of the documents he had examined until that date. After a lapse of six years, we have probably less than one fourth of the documents indicated in that report, namely the following volumes:—

Volumes received from Mr. Richard's Report made in 1898:—

		Mémoires.
Collection Moreau St. Méry	1540-1759	F. 176-176 A.
	1556-1699	F. 177.
	1670-1676	F. 178-178 A.
	1677-1680	F. 178 B.
	1681-1690	F. 178 C.
	1691-1696	F. 178-D & E.
Etat Civil, Registres	1722-1728	F. 179.
Louisbourg	1728-1738	F. 179-A & B.
	1738-1742	F. 179-C.
	1742-1745	F. 179-D.
	1746-1752	F. 179-E.
	1752-1754	F 179-F.
	1754-1756	F. 179-G.
	1756-1758	F. 179-J.
Ile Royale, &c.,	1715-1756	F. 179-H.
Répertoire, Ile Royale, Cap Breton	1715-1758	F. 179-K.
Ile St. Jean, Port Lajoie	1721-1758	F. 179-L & M.
Correspondance générale, 2e série. Instructions du Roi aux gouverneurs	1703-1708	F. 181.
Pontchartrain à Raudot	1703-1708	F. 181.
Mémoires du Roi	1704-1708	F. 182.
Réponse du gouverneur et de l'intendant aux mémoires du Roi	1705-1708	F. 183.

Lettres écrites à MM. de Vaudreuil et Raudot, et les réponses	1710	F. 184.
Arrêts et Décisions concernant les possessions Françaises en Amérique	1677–1731	F. 185.
Mémoires du Roi et lettres	1709	F. 186.
Inventaire des Edits	1718	F. 187.
Domaine d'Occident	1739–1743	F. 188.
" "	1744–1748	F. 188 A.
Canada, cultes et missions religieuses		F. 127, F. 128.
Canada, Recensements		
Ile Royale et Ile St. Jean	1720–1723	

We have not therefore received the best results from the excellent talent employed. The publication of calendars in advance, under conditions which have prevailed for copying, has caused confusion and disappointment. The public generally, has been, and probably still is, under the impression that the documents mentioned in the calendars have been copied and deposited in this office. This, we have seen, is not the case. Under the system hitherto adopted by which the printed calendars have served as a guide for the copyists, a long time must elapse, whatever our facilities may be for work, between the preparation of a calendar and the commencement of copying. There does not appear to be any valid reason for the publication of a calendar in advance. I therefore beg to recommend that when an order is given for a new series to be copied, the person directing our work abroad should be instructed to indicate to the copyists all the documents he desires to be transcribed from a particular volume, and give directions for the papers to be copied as they are found, regardless of date. The documents thus copied should then be sent to this office at frequent intervals, and a summary prepared of each on a separate slip. When the last copies of the series are received in this office the classification could be made at once, and by the time the printed summary was ready for distribution to the public, the documents themselves could be arranged on our shelves for immediate use. Our calendars would then form an index of the documents actually in the office, and not of records that we may possibly receive five or ten years after. Since the report of 1898, published in 1900, Mr. Richard examined a large mass of documents, and he wrote to me shortly before his death that he hoped to be able to revise his work and make a report. He was, however, unable to carry out his wishes, and I received the unfinished portion of his work from a member of his family. In the present calendar I have published the extracts that appear to have been finally revised by Mr. Richard. In view of the amount of copying there is to be done in Paris resulting from the investigations of the late Mr. Richard, and also arising from collections which have been located by other means, I beg to suggest that it would be advisable to provide means for copying the work already examined before opening up fresh fields. With the assistance of Mr. Victor Tantet, I have obtained a list of numerous repositories in France containing records relating to Canada, and work can be commenced whenever it is considered advisable. A report will be made in due time, giving general information concerning two collections of papers which have been located in other parts of France. In the Bibliothèque Nationale there are still many volumes relating to New France which have been overlooked. Mr. Tantet has prepared a summary of the documents which are not referred to in our calendars, and copies will be made as soon as possible. Amongst the manuscripts recently purchased by the Bibliothèque Nationale is the collection of Pierre Margry, consisting of 210 volumes, 72 of which concern Canada and Louisiana. As some of these volumes contain extracts from

the registers of captains in the early days of the colony, they will no doubt prove of interest. There are also two volumes of extracts from marriage registers, lists of emigrants, and notes on Canadian families.

Several volumes relating to Canadian affairs in 1763 are at present amongst the papers of the Chevalier D'Eon. These documents will be examined in the course of a few weeks, and transcripts will be sent to this office. For nine years Mr. Tantet has supervised the work of our copyists in France, and otherwise rendered valuable service, without any remuneration. At the commencement of the year, with the approval of the late Mr. Richard, he intimated to the department that he would be willing to devote a portion of his leisure daily to this work for the modest sum of $500 per annum. Considering the facilities he has of access to records, his past service, and his knowledge of records bearing on our history, the arrangement appears to be advantageous, and it will protect our interests until it may be desirable to carry out more extensive operations in Paris.

For the reasons given concerning records in England, the binding and classification of transcripts made in Paris will be done in Canada in future.

Plans relatifs à la ville de Québec dans la collection Moreau Saint-Méry.

1. Plan pour la concession demandée par M. Bégon.
2. Plan de la ville de Québec.
3. Croquis de l'église N. Dame des Victoires de la Basse-Ville de Québec.
4. Plan de cette église.
5. Plan du terrain du Palais épiscopal.
6. Plan du terrain et bâtiment de la potasse et Chemin Royal qui aboutit au fleuve Saint-Laurent.
7. Palais de Québec, en novembre 1717.
8. Explication du plan du Palais et des environs, 1743.
9. Plan des casernes.
10. Plan, profils et développement de la Redoute Royale.
11. Plan de Québec en ce qui concerne les religieuses de l'Hôtel-Dieu.
12. Plan de la maison où loge l'Intendant à Québec. Maison de la Brasserie.
13. Elévation et vue du Fort de la Présentation.
14. Plan du terrain du Palais épiscopal. Québec, le 15 octobre 1743.
15. Plan du terrain épiscopal. Québec, le 16 octobre 1743.
16. Plan du rez-de-chaussée et de la Tour du Palais épiscopal.
17. Même plan (Offices).
18. Même plan, (1er étage).
19. Élévation et profil du Palais.

Dans le carton C.C.—Cartes et Plans.

1. Plan de la censive de la Paroisse de Québec.
2. Plan du Séminaire de Québec, Canada, 1714.
3. Plan d'un hangar proposé à faire à Québec dans le terrain à côté de la paroisse St. Roch.
4. Plan et profil d'un nouveau magasin à poudre proposé à faire à la ville de Québec à la nouvelle fortification.

To take immediate steps to collect, or even to examine all the collections of records bearing upon our history in foreign lands, is not practicable with our present

organization, although the work of the future may be facilitated by the location of records. To whatever period of our history we turn, evidence is forthcoming that new light may be cast on it by old documents. Ultimate history cannot be written at present, but it appears inherent that a definite plan should be adopted regarding research in foreign lands, in order that practical results may be placed in the hands of students within a reasonable time. I believe that this might be accomplished by special efforts being made as soon as possible, to locate records which elucidate the earliest portions of our history. Most of this information is to be found in Italy, Spain and in parts of France. To carry out a systematic plan a certain sum would be necessary for a few years. But I believe it would be a profitable expenditure, and that in the course of time this office would be recognized as the fountain head from which the greater part of the information necessary for the study of Canadian history could be drawn. Of that remote age, the early voyages to our shores—the foundation of our history—there is much to be gathered. Research in Spain, in Italy, and in parts of France, during the last four years, has shown that our knowledge of Jacques Cartier is incomplete. It is gratifying to learn that substantial gains have been made in this field by a Canadian from this Province, who, for several years, has devoted his energy and talent to this interesting epoch. The same archives have yielded the material for the first satisfactory narrative of the Great Trading Companies, whose advent marked a stage in the administration of Canada, when for a time it seemed that this country was destined to become the hunting ground and trade preserve of the wealthy merchant of the mother country. By retaining, if possible, the services of those already familiar with methods of research in foreign lands, we might be able, at a comparatively small expense, to enrich our archives with material for the establishment of our history upon a sure foundation. Having cleared the way, so to speak, attention might be directed with the same care to the elucidation of the reign of Louis XIV, when colonization was seriously undertaken, and the laws of France first took root in Canadian soil. This should be followed by the collection of the records concerning the reign of Louis XV, extending to the first years of British rule. Of this period there is abundance of material to be gathered in England and in France. Work might also be carried on at the same time in England and in Canada regarding the first century of British rule. In carrying out a systematic plan I believe that waste of energy and expenditure would be avoided, as the persons employed would become specialists of the period they undertook to investigate.

The action taken by the Government to provide a suitable fire-proof building for the reception and preservation of public records, will permit the removal of all the documents from their repositories. As most of the records are unclassified and imperfectly assorted the whole question will have to be treated *de novo*. Primarily, a distinction must be made between those documents which may already be considered as historical, and those, comparatively unimportant at present, which will, however, possess interest in the future. When this division has been marked a study of the best method of arrangement will be necessary to meet the requirements of the public. The documents in the office, whether originals or transcripts, are in bound volumes. This system, with a proper index, is convenient for reference.

How far this system should be carried out with regard to the documents that are to be transferred to the central office, must be determined before arrangements can be made for fitting up the building in a permanent manner. As this question is of great importance, I beg to suggest that the members of the Commission be invited to discuss

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APPENDIX D.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES IN 1787

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CANADIAN ARCHIVES, 1787.

NOTE.

In the Report on the Archives it is shown that our collection of documents at present consists of 3155 volumes. When all the papers in Ottawa are assembled and classified the total number of volumes will probably reach 10,000. Our Archives Branch will then contain only a small portion of the records concerning Canadian history which are to be found in Canada, in the United States and in Europe. Many years must intervene before the student can obtain access to these documents. In the meantime it appears to be desirable that the historical investigator should be placed in the possession of information concerning the location and the nature of these papers. I have therefore arranged to prepare a guide to the sources of information concerning Canadian history. In this work it is proposed to show (1) the location of public and private collections of papers, (2) the nature and condition of the papers, (3) the terms under which they may be examined or copied.

In connection with this subject I have thought it desirable to publish the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Archives in 1787. From the Report made in 1790, and from additional papers to 1799 it is apparent that a very valuable collection was left in the country by the French. In the 12th, 43rd, 44th and 45th articles of the Capitulation of Montreal, we find that General Amherst took particular care to secure these records, and Lord Dorchester was equally zealous in his endeavors to preserve them. Many of the papers which were sent to France, however, did not reach their destination. In 1765 when the affairs of the Colony were being settled, it was found that a vessel containing the records of the year 1758 had been captured by the British, and the documents were deposited in the Admiralty Building in Ireland. Whether they were ever restored to France, has not yet been ascertained.

It is interesting to note at the present time when the government is constructing a suitable building for the preservation of our Archives, that as early as 1731 the Intendant Hocquart asked for the means to enable him to erect a safe building for the protection of the records which had been collected up to that date.

QUEBEC, 5th 8er 1731.

MY LORD,—It has frequently been represented to me since my arrival in Canada, that the minutes of the notarial deeds, the registers of the Superior Council and of the Prévosté are exposed to risk from fire in the private houses of the Clerks, where such minutes and registers are now deposited, and that the titles of all individuals in this colony might be destroyed. These representations appeared to me, my Lord, so important that I thought it my duty to acquaint you with them, and to propose to you, for the sake of public security, to have a fireproof building erected to contain all papers. I find no place more suitable for the construction of such a building than the courtyard of the Palais. I got Mr. DeLéry to make a plan and an estimate of the cost, which I annex to this letter, amounting to 9941 *l.* 10s. I beg you, my Lord, to approve of this expenditure and cause it to be paid by the farmer of the Domain, the one half to be charged to the year 1732 and the other half to 1733.

I am with very deep respect, my Lord,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

HOCQUART.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF QUEBEC ON THE ANCIENT ARCHIVES.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee for the District of Quebec, consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, De Léry and Grant, appointed by Your Excellency to enquire into the state and condition of the Ancient Records of the Province, having gone through the examination of all such as have come to their knowledge, humbly lay before Your Lordship a fair copy of the Journals of their Proceedings, which they pray may be taken as their Report thereon; and the Committee humbly suggest that in their opinion to compleat this work it will be necessary to employ one or more skilful and careful Persons, to make out lists of all the Decrets, Arrêts and Ordinances of the King, the Superior Council and the Intendants, with a reference therein to the Books and Pages where they are entered.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

By order of the Committee,

THOMAS DUNN,
Chairman.

QUEBEC, 17th March, 1790.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 20th July, 1789.

At a meeting of a Committee of Council appointed to examine into the state of the ancient Public Records in the District of Quebec.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery, and
Grant.

Read the order of reference of the 27th December, 1787, in the following words.

"It is ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council that Messrs. Dunn, "Mabane, De Lery and Grant at Quebec, and the Gentlemen of the Board at Montreal "or any three of them in each District, be a Committee to enquire into the state and "condition of the Ancient Records of the Province, and in what places they are deposited, "and to report thereupon to His Lordship with all convenient speed."

Read likewise the order of the 19th June, 1788, as follows.

"Ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, respecting the ancient "Records and Papers in Public Offices, that the Committees charged to report their "state and condition, extend their enquiries to the nature of the contents of the several "books, the period each volume includes, its folios or pages, its blanks, its index and "external marks and distinctions, its actual condition or state of preservation, its "authenticity and to what office it appertained, and its present place of deposite, and "to all such other enquiries as may occur to the Committees to be pertinent, relative "to all Public papers prior to the Conquest."

Then the order of the 23rd July, 1788, was read in the following words.

"Upon reading the former orders of the Board for Reports upon the state of the "Public Records and the Report of the Committee respecting those in the District of "Montreal.

"It is further ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, to facilitate "and quicken the Reports upon this subject, that all Clerks of all Offices, and other "having the custody of any public records do without delay form lists of such books of

"Records as are in their offices respectively, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the "Council, who is forthwith to communicate the same together with the said orders of "Reference, to the several Committees charged to investigate and report upon the "nature and condition of said Records that the Clerk of the Council cause this order to "be published in the Gazette, that such as it concerns may have notice of the same."

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following lists transmitted to the Clerk of the Council.

First, an Inventory from the Secretary of the Province of the French Books of Record, and Public Papers in his possession.

Second, an Inventory of the English Books and Papers in the Office of the Secretary and Register of the Province.

Third, Etat des régistres en la possession de Pierre Louis Panet, greffier de la Cour des Playdoyer Communs et Prérogatif.

Fourth, Returns of the Records in the custody of David Lynch, as Clerk of the Common Pleas. Register of the Prerogative Court, Register of Vice Admiralty and Clerk of the Peace.

Fifth, list of Public Records in the Council Office.

Sixth, Etat des Registre de Greffe du Papier Terrier in the possession of François Joseph Cugnet, Clerk of the Terrars.

Seventh, Etat des adjudications par forme de Licitation à la Cour des Plaidoyers Communs en la Possession de Pierre Louis Panet.

It being apprehended by the Committee that sundry persons possessed of ancient Public Records in this District, have not transmitted lists thereof to the Clerk of the Council, as directed by His Excellency's Order in Council of the 23rd July, 1788, published in the Quebec Gazette of the 31st of said month.

Resolved, that an advertizement in the following words signed by the Chairman, be inserted in the next Quebec Gazette.

Whereas notice was given in the Quebec Gazette of the 31st July 1788, that all persons who had the Custody of Public Records should without delay form lists of such Books of Records as were in their offices respectively and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Council and whereas it appears to the committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to report the State of the Ancient Records (or Records prior to the Conquest) that several persons having such in their custody have not transmitted the lists agreeable to the said notice ; all such persons in the District of Quebec are hereby required to form such lists and transmit the same without delay to the Clerk of the Council.

Resolved that the Committee meet on Wednesday next at ten o'clock to inspect the Records in the Secretary's Office and that the Chairmain request his attendance.

Adjourned to Wednesday next at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 22nd July, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery, and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded to the examination of the first book in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventary, a folio in the French Language bound in calf, in bad condition and much worn, in one end of this Book comprised of ninety six leaves to which Mr. Powtall has made an index, it is lettered A Ins : Cons ; S : 1668 to 1682. No. 1. Beginning with the King's Edict creating the Superior Council dated 1st April 1663 and ends on the ninety sixth leaf with the Procès-Verbal of the Superior Council concerning the

Reduction of the Code Civil or Ordinance of Louis the fourteenth of April 1667; It general contents are: The Resignation of the Grant of Canada by the West India Com pany and the King's acceptance thereof. The King's Commission and Instructions t His Governors and Intendants, Commissions to Judges Notarys &c., Declarations Arrets, Ordinances, Letters Pattent, Concessions and Regulations; also Donations Marriage Contracts and other Instruments of a Public and private nature; In this par of the Book the Acts are authenticated by the signatures of Clerks of the Council an the last or ninety sixth leaf is signed by Monsieur Dupont a Member of said Council.

N.B.—The whole Book or Register contains 376 leaves, including the former 9 leaves and begins at the other end of the Book with an Arret of the Superior Counci ordering the Registration and Publication of the King's Edict of the 1st April 166 creating the Superior Council for New France to be held at Quebec, and ends on th 281st leaf with an Interlocutory Judgement dated 19 December 1676, upon a Petitio of François Noir Roland, complaining of His Curate refusing him Absolution.

This Book or Register is Authenticated by the Certificate of the Governor Comt De Frontenac on the first Page as follows Paraphé FF.

" Le présent Registre du Conceil Souverain contenant trois cents soixante et seiz
" feuillets a été ce jour paraphé *ne variateur* par premier et dernier par nous Louis D
" Buade de Frontenac Chevallier Comte de Paluau Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseil
" Gouverneur et Intendant Général pour Sa Majesté en la Nouvelle-France; Québec l
" quinzième Janvier mille six cent soixante et quinze."

(Signed) FRONTENAC.

The entries in general throughout this end of the Book are authenticated by th Governor, Bishop, Intendant, Councellors or Clerk of the Council and the last or 281s leaf is signed by *Duchenau* Intdt and by *Dupont* Member of the Council; Its genera contents are a variety of Orders, Regulations, Ordinances, Judgements, Civil an Criminal of the Superior Council, Licitations and adjudications of Crown Estate representations to the King and His Ministers upon various subjects.

NOTE.—The 23rd leaf is loose one side of the 24th leaf is errased by order, an signed Cressy, Courcelle and Talon, the second side of the 24th and the whole of th 25th leaf is blank.

Adjourned to to-morrow at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 23rd July, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery, and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded to the further examination of the Records in M Secretary Pownall's Office as follows:—

B No. 2 Lettered Ins: Cons: S: 1679 to 1705.

This Book has a detached Index, begins with the King's Edict of April 1663 Creating the Sovereign Council contained on three Pages of Parchment, the remainde of this Book is common Paper and contains in the whole including the above Edict 16 written leaves, and three blank leaves at the end of the Book; This Book is in tolerabl good order bound in calf, the first entry upon Paper on the third leaf is a Grant of th Isles et Islets de Mingan to Jacques De Lalande and Louis Joliet, and the last entry o the leaf 164 is a Commission appointing Monsr. De Moinseignat Clerk of the Superio Council in lieu of Monsr. Peuvret. The entries in this Book are signed by the Clerk

of the Council and the last Page by Dupont a member of the Council. Its general contents are Arrets, Edicts, Ordinances and orders of the French King and other State Papers. Arrets of the Superior Council at Quebec, Grants of Land by the Governor and Intendant and Confirmations by the King, Commissions to Officers of Government, &c. and re-annexations of Lands to the Crown.

NOTE.—The 108th leaf is loose.

C No. 3 Ins: Cons: S: 1704 à 1714.

This Book is bound in calf and in good condition containing 94 leaves with a fixed Index; Begins with the King's order concerning the mode of proceeding in the Superior Council dated 18 June 1704, and ends with the King's Edict of the Establishment of Louisiana dated the 14 September 1712. General contents the same as Letter B, and authenticated by the signature of the Clerk of the Council.

D No. 4 Ins: Cons: S: 1714 à 1718.

This Book is bound in calf and in good condition containing 93 leaves with a fixed Index exclusive of the Title Page, signed Begon Intendant, on which is the following Certificate.

"Le présent Registre contenant quatre-vingt-treize feuillets celuicy non compris a "été cotté et paraphé par nous Intendant de Justice, Police et finance en la Nouvelle-"France pour servir a enrégistrer tous les Arrêts, Ordonances, Edits, Letres Patents de "Sa Majesté au Greffe du Counceil Superieur de ce Pays, fait à Québec le 28 juillet "1714."

(Signé) "BEGON."

It begins with a Deed of Gift from the King of three thousand livres p. annum to the Cathedral of Quebec dated September 1713 and ends with the King's Brevet of Ratification of a Grant by the Governor and Intendant for a piece of ground in Quebec to Marianne Rivert Widow Dumontier dated 26 January 1717. Contents the same as the foregoing authenticated by the Clerk of the Council, and the first and last Act signed by Begon Intendant.

E No. 5 Ins: Cons: S: 1718 à 1722. This Book is bound in calf and in good condition contains 137 leaves with a fixed Index exclusive of the Title Page, signed Begon. Begins with the King's Declaration 21st March 1718 reducing the Card Money of Canada to half its value and ends with the Kings Regulations for granting of seats in the Churches in Canada. Its Contents and authenticity the same as the foregoing Book.

F No. 6. Ins: Cons: S: 1722 à 1731. This Book is bound in Calf contains 179 leaves with a detatched Index, exclusive of the Title Page as in Letter E said to contain 181 leaves but there are only 179. It begins with the Commission of Councellor to Mr. La Noulier of the 10 February 1722, and ends on the 176th leaf with an extract from the Registers of the King's Council of State upon a Petition of François Poulin Sieur de Francheville concerning the opening of Iron Mines at St. Maurice, dated 4th April, 1730. Its contents and authenticity as before.

Note, the leaves 61 & 72 are loose.

G No. 7. Ins; Cons: S: 1731 à 1736. This Book is in good condition bound in calf, and contains 93 leaves with a detached Index, exclusive of a Certificate on the Title Page as before, but Signed Hocquart, Intendant. It begins with the King's Commission to Hocquart as Intendant, dated 21st February, 1731, and ends on the 90th leaf with the King's Brevet of Ratification of a Seigneurie in Missiskoui Bay to Mr. De Lusignan dated 8th February, 1735. Its contents and authenticity as before.

H No. 8. Ins: Cons: S: 1736 à 1743. This Book is bound in calf and contains 94 leaves with a detached Index. It begins with the Commission of Councellor to Mr. Taschereau dated 1st April, 1735, and ends with a Paper entitled on the margin: "Reglemens d'Armoirie pour le Sieur Louis Godefroy De Normanville dated May, 1718. Its general contents as before and authenticated throughout by the Clerk of the Council.

Note.—The 10th and 61st leaves are loose.

I No. 9. Ins: Cons: S: 1743 à 1753. This Book is badly bound in calf contains 94 leaves with a detached Index, begins with the King's Declaration concerning the

manner of electing Tutors and Curators for Minors who have Estates in France and in the Colonies dated 1st February, 1743, and ends with a Brevet of Ratification of a Seignory to Mr. Pean. Its general contents and mode of authenticity as the last.

Note.—The 10th leaf is loose.

K No. 10. Ins: Cons: S: 1753 à 1758. This Book is bound in calf, it contains fifteen written leaves with a fixed Index, and about two quires of blank paper. It begins with the King's Brevet of Ratification of the grant of a Seignory to Mr. Beaujeux dated 1st June, 1753, and ends on the fifteenth leaf with the King's Brevet of Naturalization to Mr. Feltz, Chief Surgeon of the King's Troops at Montreal, dated 3rd February, 1758. Its general contents and mode of authenticity as the last.

N.B.—All the Registrations in the foregoing ten Books appear to be in pursuance of the Arrets or Orders of the Superior Council.

It being near three O'Clock, adjourned to tomorrow at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 27 July, 1789.

The Chairman being obliged to attend his Duty at the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last the meeting of the Committee was put of to this Day.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery, and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded on the Six Books entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory:—

"Registres des Edits, Arrets, Declarations et Provisions de Sa Majesté," 6 volumes from A to F.

Book Lettered A has for Title on the second leaf,—

"Premier Volume des Edits, Arrets et Declarations de Sa Majesté depuis 1663 "jusqu'en 1700 No. A".

No. B has no Title but begins with

"No. B. Ordres du Roy, sur ce que doit être usité dans le Conseil souvereign du "18 juin 1704. De par le Roy," &c.

C Is entitled on the second leaf.

"Troisième Volume des Edits, Arrêts et Déclarations de Sa Majesté depuis le 7 "8bre 1720 jusqu'a 1736 No. C."

D Is entitled

"Quatrième Volume des Edits, Arrêts et Déclarations de Sa Majesté depuis le 20 "Aoust 1736 jusqu'au 2 Novembre 1743 No D."

E Is entitled

"Volume détaché des Edits, Déclarations et Arrêts, concernant le Commerce "Etranger et le privilège exclusif de la Compagnie des Indes pour la Vente des Castors "depuis 1664 jusques en 1727."

F Is entitled

"MONTRÉAL."

"Volume détaché des Edits, Arrêts et Déclarations du Roy qui ont Raport au "Gouvernement de Montréal depuis 1644 jusqu'en 1727 No F."

These six volumes are in tolerable good order and appear to be Copys agreeable to their Titles, transcribed from the Registers of the Superior Council.

They contain no marks of authenticity whatever.

The Committee then proceeded to the examination of the five Books entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory: "Registres d'Intendance in 5 Volumes from No 1 à 10."

First Volume contains Cahiers No 1. and 2.

No. 1, Letter A, contains copys of Original Grants of Lands, wrote on 47 leaves from 1 to 47, but has no signature or mark of authenticity by any Public Officer.

No. 2, Letter B, contains copys of Original Grants of Lands, wrote on fifty-one leaves from 1 to 51, authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Bégon, Intendant.

Second Volume contains Cahiers No. 3 and 4.

No. 3, Letter C, contains copys of Grants of Lands by Messrs. Denonville, Governor, and De Champigny, Intendant, on thirty-six written leaves, authenticated by their signatures and that of their Secretary.

No. 4, Letter D, contains Copy of Grants of Lands on twenty-nine leaves, of which the first thirteen are authenticated by the signatures of Messrs. Frontenac and Champigny; the remaining sixteen leaves do not appear to have any authenticity.

Third Volume contains Cahiers No. 5 and 6.

No. 5, Letter E, contains Copys of Grants of Lands on twenty written leaves and are authenticated by the signatures of Messrs. Hautteville, Secretary to Mons'r De Frontenac, and André, Secretary to Mons'r De Champigny, on the leaf folio'd 20; then comes a blank leaf and is followed by twenty-two written leaves from folio 22 to 43, containing Copys of Grants of Lands without any authenticity.

No. 6, Letter F, contains Copys of Grants of Lands by Messrs. De Vaudreuille, Governor, and Bégon, Intendant, written on eleven leaves and authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Bégon.

Fourth Volume contains Cahiers No. 7, 8 and 9.

No. 7 contains Copys of Grants of Lands, written on thirty-seven leaves, authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart.

No. 8 contains Copys of Grants of Lands written on thirty-three leaves authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart.

No. 9 contains Copys of Grants of Lands written on eighty-seven leaves; the first twenty-five leaves are authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart, and the remaining fifty-two leaves by the signature of Mons'r Bigot.

Fifth Volume, Cahier No. 10, contains Copys of Grants of Lands written on twenty three leaves; the first twenty leaves are authenticated by Mons'r Bigot's signature the remaining three leaves have no authenticity. The foregoing five volumes are in tolerable good condition and seem to have been in the Intendant's Office.

It being three o'clock the Committee adjourned to tomorrow at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 28th July, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn,
De Lery and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded next to examine the two Books entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory, Cahiers D'Intendance "Concessions en fief &c., in two Volumes, 1st from No. 2 to 9, folios 52 to 412; 2d. No. 10 to 17, folios 414 to 793."

First Volume contains eight Cahiers from No. 2 à 9; This Book consists of three hundred and fifty six written leaves, beginning on the fifty second leaf and ending on the four hundred and seventh leaf, the remainder of the Book is numbered to 412 and in blank a blank leaf 413 has been cut out.

The Committee then examined the second Volume containing eight Cahiers No. 10 to 17, as connected with the first Volume it begins on leaf four hundred and fourteen and ends in writing on leaf seven hundred and seventy four, the following leaves in blank run on to folio 793. The fifty one first leaves wanting to compleat these Books or Cahiers D'Intendance appear to the Committee to be Cahier No. 2, bound up by mistake

in the first Volume of the Six Books entitled, "Registres D'Intendance" as the last leaf ends with the word "Governeur" in the Grant of the Seignory of Grondine, the Registration of which is continued on the first leaf numbered 52 in the first volume of the forementioned two Books entitled "Cahiers D'Intendance."

These two volumes are bound in calf in tolerable good preservation they have detached Indexes and contain copys of original Grants of Land in fief and are authenticated throughout by the signature of the Intendant Begon and in general by that of the proprietor, except the three last written leaves of the second volume.

In the first volume two leaves are folio 341, and in the second volume the leaves foliod 564, 565, 566, 567, 568 and 569 are loose.

The Committee then took up the Book entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownalls Inventory "Sept Cahiers, Foy et Homage 30 Sept. 1723 to 28 Sept. 1754."

This Book has an affixed Index it is bound in calf and in tolerable good preservation, from one to three hundred and forty written leaves on which are entered the Acts of Foy et Homage rendered by the proprietors of Seignories from the 30 January 1723 to the 28 September 1754; They are authenticated by the signature of the Intendants and other officers of Government before whom they were rendered.

In various parts of this Book Powers of Attorney to Representatives, when the proprietors were absent, are inserted some of which are attached and others loose.

The Committee then proceeded to examine three Volumes, each marked on the back with letter A "Papiers Terriers &c."

First Volume has the following Title on the third leaf.

"Aveus, Denombrements et Déclarations du Terrier du Domaine du Roy en la "Nouvelle France. Tome premier."

On the fourth leaf is an Index entitled, "Table général des Seigneuries et propri- "étairs des fiefs, &c."

This Index conformable to its Title extends to the three Volumes and is written on thirty three leaves; It is followed with two blank leaves. The next leaf numbered 1 or premier has the following introduction.

"Terrier du Domaine D'Occident en la Nouvelle France, fait par Michel Begon "Chevallier Seigneur de la Picardière Murbelin et autres lieus, Conseiller du Roy en ses "Conseils et au Parlement de Metz Intendant de Justice Police et finances en la Nou- "velle France, a la Requete du Procureur General du Roy poursuite et diligence du "Sieur Francois Etienne Cugnet, Receveur General du dit Domaine en ce Pais en con- "sequence des Ordres de Sa Majesté et de l'Article trois cent quatre vingt trois du "Baile de Domergue, pour la ferme du dit Domaine."

This Volume contains exclusive of the Index, three hundred and seventy four written leaves, with a blank leaf at the end.

Volume second has the same Title as the first, and the next a written leaf begins with number or folio 375 and ends in writing on leaf folio'd 756.

Third Volume has for Title on the second leaf.

"Supplément et addition au Papier Terrier du Domaine d'Occident en la Nouvelle-France, fait et commence le quinze février mille sept cent vingt trois par Messrs Bégon et Dupuis ci devant Intendants en ce Pays, nos prédecesseurs, et continué et clos le premier septembre mille sept cent quarante par nous Gilles Hocquart, Chevallier, Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseils, Intendant de Justice Police et finances en tout la Nouvelle-France, et Province de la Lousianne à la Requête du Procureur General du Roy, poursuite et diligence du Sieur François Etienne Cugnet Directeur, Receveur General du Domaine du Roy en ce Pays, en conséquence des ordres de Sa Majesté et de l'Article trois cent quatre-vingt-trois du Bail du Dumergne pour la ferme du dit Domaine."

This Volume contains two hundred and twenty six written leaves (1 à 226).

These three Volumes are bound in calf and in good preservation, they contain a detailed recital, declaration or representation of the Titles and possessors of Seigneuries and of Certain Roture Estates held of the King's Domaine; the whole authenticated by the signature of the Intendants and Officers of Government charged with that Department. And also in general by the Signatures of the Proprietors of the Estates Recorded.

The Committee then took up a Book entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory and on the back.

"Extrait du Papier Terrier par Mons'r Ver'r (Verrier) Procureur General du Roy."

This Book is bound in calf in good preservation, and appears to contain short notes or extracts from the King's Papier Terrier, by Mons'r Le Verier Attorney General for his own information. It is however worthy of preservation.

It being half past two O'Clock adjourned to tomorrow at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 29th July, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs Dunn,
De Lery and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded to the examination of two Books, Lettered on the back "Cahiers des Emplacement Concessions en Roture. No 1 à 7 f'l. 1 à 330 "and No 8 à 14 f'os 331 à 657."

These Books have an Index partly loose and partly attached, the French Title on the second leaf of the first Volume is in these words.

"Registres des Titres de propriété des Emplacemens de la Ville de Quebec et autres Concessions relevant de sa Cencive.

The Registration begins on the first folio with the Title of Mr. Charles Perthius House in Notre-Dame Street and ends on the three hundred and thirtieth folio with the Titles of the Isles et Islets de Ste-Marguerite appertaining to Mons'r De Fonville.

The second Volume begins on folio numbered three hundred and thirty one with the Titles of a Lot of Ground in St. Peters Street, belonging to the representatives of Mons'r Cadet, and ends on leaf or folio six hundred and fifty six with the Titles of the Minors Gauvreau to sundry Town Lots folio 657 and the eight following leaves are in blank. These two Books are in good condition bound in calf. The Title Deeds therein Recorded are in general authenticated by the signatures of the Intendant Begon and the person to whom they belonged.

The leaf foliod 474 is loose.

The Committee then took up two Volumes Lettered on the back as follows:

On the first "Impositions pour les Cazerns 1749 to 1756."

On the second "Impositions pour les Cazerns 1757 & 1758."

The first leaf of the first volume is folio'd 53 and begins with the following introduction.

Roll de l'Imposition sur les Habitants de la ville et Banlieu de Québec pour remboursement des Depens fait par sa Majesté pour l'entretien des Cazerns de cette Ville pendant l'année 1749" and is followed by the Roll of Assesment, amounting to thirteen thousand four hundred ninety-one livres three sols and nine deniers, Homolgated by the Ordinance of the Governor and Intendant of the 15 May 1750.

This Volume ends with the Roll of Assesment and Ordinance of Homologation of the Governor and Intendant dated 1st February 1756.

The second Volume is foliod on the second leaf 61, and begins with the Roll of Assesment for upholding the Barracks for 1757 and ends with the Roll for 1758 which Roll amounted to thirteen thousand & fifty four livres.

The Ordinances of Homologation contained in these two Books are signed by the Governor and Intendant; The Rolls of Assesment are made up and signed by the Judge, Attorney General and Clerk of the Prevosté and the Sindic of the Merchants of Quebec; These two Books are in good order bound in calf.

The Committee then proceeded to the examination of forty four Books or Volumes, entitled in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory "Ordonnances D'Intendant."

The first five Books are Lettered on the back "No. 1 to 5" Ordonnance de Mons. Bazlot "1705 to 1711." On the second leaf of the first Book No. 1 in the following Title.

"Registre contenant cent quarent quatre feuilles celle ci non comprise dans lesquelles "est Copie des Commissions et Ordonnances rendues par Mons. Raudot Intendant de "Justice Police et finances en ce Pays depuis le 7 sept. 1705 jusque et compris le 18 "nov. 1707."

On folio first it begins with the Intendants Ordonnance "pour faire payer les Droits "D'entré Monnoye de France sur l'Eau de vie, Vins et Tabac" with the mode of publishing and levying the same.

This Book contains 145 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 144), followed by an affixed Index.

Book No. 2, contains 118 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 118) followed by an affixed Index.

Book No. 3, contains 106 written leaves, (folio'd 1 to 106) followed by an affixed Index.

Book No. 4, contains 132 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 132) followed by an affixed Index.

The contents of these four Books are not authenticated by the signature of the Intendant or of any other Public Officer. In the beginning of each Book a piece of Parchment is bound up with it, which appears to the Committee to have been the Original french cover to it.

Book No. 5, Is preceded with the parchment as the other four Books and is followed with the following Introduction.

"Le present Registre contenant cinquent deux feuillets celle ci non compris a été "coté et paraphé par nous Intendant de Justice Police et finance en la Nouvelle France "pour servir a enrigistrer les Commissions, Ordonnances de Police et de Justice que "nous rendrons dans ce Pays. Fait a Quebec le premier Janvier 1711."

And is signed "Raudot."

This Book contains 52 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 52) followed by an affixed Index, and the Acts therein contained are Authenticated as stated in the above Introduction.

The next seven Books are Lettered on the back, Ordonnances de Begon 1713 to 1726 and are numbered 6, 7A, 7B, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

Book 6 is entitled on the first leaf "Ordonnances de Justice et Police rendues par "Mons. Begon Intendant de la Nouvelle France."

This Book contains 377 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 377) and is authenticated throughout by the signature of Mons'r Begon the Intendant.

Book No. 7 A has 34 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 34) authenticated as above.

Book No. 7 B has 188 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 188) and is authenticated as above

Book No. 8 has 146 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 146) and is authenticated as above.

Book No. 9 has 116 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 116) authenticated as above.

Book No. 10 containing 81 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 81) and is authenticated as above.

And Book No. 11 has 112 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 112) it is also authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Begon Intendant as above.

These Seven Books have an Affixed Index at the end of each.

The next six Volumes are Lettered on the back. Ordonnance de Dupuis 1726 to 1728 and are numbered 12 A, 12 B, 13, 14 15 & 16.

Book No. 12 A is entitled on the first leaf. "Ordonnances de Justices et Police "rendus par Mons'r Dupuis Intendant de la Nouvelle France depuis le 14 Septembre "1726 jusques y compris le 28 Aoust 1727."

This Book contains 152 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 152) and is authenticated throughout by the signature of Dupuis Intendant.

Book No. 12 B (containing only Commissions to Officers of Government) has 22 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 22) authenticated as above.

Book No. 13, has 45 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 45) and is authenticated by the signature of Mons. Du Puis Intendant.

Book No. 14, has 28 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 28) it is not authenticated by the signature of any Public Officer.

Book No. 15 contains 45 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 45) and is authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Du Puis Intendant.

Book No. 16, has 10 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 10) and is also authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Dupuis Intendant.

Books No. 12 A, 12 B & No. 13 have fixed Indexes.

No. 14 has a loose Index, No. 15 and No. 16, have no Index.

The next nineteen Volumes are Lettered on the back.

"Ordonnance Hocquart," and are numbered 17 to 35, beginning 20th september, 1729 and ending in 1748.

Book No. 17, is entitled on the first leaf "Registre des Ordonnance et Commissions "rendus par Monsieur Hocquart Intendant, en la Nouvelle France depuis le 20 sept. "1729 jusques et compris le 10 juin 1730, contenant 123 feuillets coté et paraphé par "premier et dernier." (It is signed) "Hocquart."

This Book begins with an Ordinance concerning the price and culture of Hemp reducing the price payable by the Crown from forty to twenty five livres p. Quintal. It contains 123 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 123) and is authenticated throughout by the signature of Monsieur Hocquart Intendant.

It being past two O'Clock, Adjourned to tomorrow at 10 O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 30th July, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn,
De Lery, and
Grant.

The Committee continued the examination of the nineteen Volumes, "Ordonnances De Hocquart."

Book No 18, contains 72 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 72) and is authenticated throughout by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart.

Book No. 19, contains 169 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 169) and is authenticated as above.

Book No. 20, has 156 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 156) and has the same authenticity.

Book No. 21 has 114 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 114) and has the same authenticity.

Book No. 22, has 157 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 157) and has the same authenticity.

Book No. 23, has 79 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 79) and has the same authenticity.

Book No. 24 has 135 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 135); 1 to 124, inclusive, are authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart, and the remaining eleven leaves are said to contain copys of orders or judgments rendered by that Intendant in Causes between the India Company and Sundry Merchants.

The Title on the first leaf of this Book is the same as the others, but is not signed.

Book No. 25 has for Title on the first leaf: "Registre des Ordonnances rendues "par Mons'r Michel, Ordonnateur en toute la Nouvelle France, tant à Québec qu'à Mon-"tréal dans les différents séjours qu'il a fait dans les dittes Villes de 23 Oct're 1736, "jusque et compris le 8 Aoust 1737, le dit Registre contenant quarent et un feuillets "coté par prem'r et dernier."

This Book contains 41 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 41); it is not signed anywhere by the Ordonnateur or any Public Officer.

Book No. 26 contains 207 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 207). Its Title and all the entries therein are authenticated by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart.

Book No. 27 contains 145 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 145). The entries from the first folio to the 120th, inclusive, are signed by Monsieur Hocquart, those on the remaining 25 leaves are not, which appears to the Committee to have been an omission, as the Title of the Book, which is signed Hocquart, goes to the whole 145 leaves or folios.

Book No. 28 contains 96 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 96) and is authenticated throughout by the signature of Mons'r Hocquart.

Book No. 29 contains 82 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 82), authenticated as above.
Book No. 30 contains 99 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 99), authenticated as above.
Book No. 31 contains 131 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 131), authenticated as above.
Book No. 32 has 90 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 90) and has the same authenticity.
Book No. 33 has 101 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 101) and has the same authenticity.
Book No. 34 has 155 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 155) and has the same authenticity.
Book No. 35 has 58 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 58) and has the same authenticity.

At the end of this book is a copy of an Ordonnance on a Petition of the Bishop concerning the Cathedral and Parochial Church of Quebec, dated 21 May 1748, (and said) (Signed) Gallissonière, Hocquart.

The Committee then took up the remaining seven Volumes of the Intendants Ordonnance. No. 36, 38, 39, 40 and 42 are Lettered on the back "Ordonnances Bigot." No. 37 and 41 are Lettered "Ordonnances Varin."

Book No. 36 has on a prefixed leaf the following Title :—

"Années 1748 à 1749."

"Registre des Commissions et Ordonnances rendues par Mons'r Bigot, Intendant de "Justice, Police, finance et de la marine en la Nouvelle-France pendant les quatre der-"niers mois de l'année 1748, et l'année entière 1749, le dit Registre contenant cent "trente et un feuillets par nous paraphé par 1er et dernier."

The Title is not signed by the Intendant.

The Book contains 131 written leaves (folio 1 to 131), and the Entries or Ordonnances, Commissions and Judgements throughout are signed by Mr. Bigot.

Book No. 37 has for Title

"1749".

"Registre des Ordonnances rendues par Mons'r Varin, Commis-aire de la Marine, "Ordonnateur en Canada en l'absence de Mons'r l'Intendant depuis le 9 Juillet de "l'année 1749 jusque et compris le 22 Aoust de la même année ; le dit Registre conte-"nant dix-sept feuillets, celui-ci non compris, paraphé par premier et dernier" (and is signed) Varin.

This Book contains 17 written leaves as mentioned in the Title (Pages 1 to 17), and the entries are signed by Mr. Varin.

Book No. 38 has the same Title on a prefixed leaf unsigned, as No. 36. It contains 92 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 92), and the entries on all signed by Mr. Bigot.

Book 39, same Title, signed by Bigot contains 109 written leaves and the entries are likewise signed by that Intendant.

Book No. 40 has no prefixed leaf, but has the following Title on the first Paged leaf.

"Ordonnances depuis 1755 jusqu'à 1760". It contains 58 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 58) and the entries are authenticated by Mons'r Bigot's signature.

Book No. 41, has on a prefixed leaf the following Title :—

"Instructions et Ordonnances rendues par Monsieur Varin faisant fonctions d'or-"donnateur en la Nouvelle France en l'absence de Monsieur Bigot Intendant du dit "Pays depuis et compris le 22 octobre 1754 jusque et compris le 15 may 1755".

The Title has no signature to it. This Book contains 9 leaves (paged 1 to 9) none of the entries in it are signed by any Person, they are, however, said to have been signed Varin, on the Originals from which these copies are taken.

Book No. 42, being the last from the Intendant's Office, appears to be a judgment of Mr. Bigot in April, 1750, concerning the affairs of the Forge or Iron Working Company of Saint Maurice. This judgment is written on twenty-two leaves, which is all the writing the Book contains it is not authenticated by any signature nor is it said to have been signed by any one.

Of the last seven Books Nos. 36, 38 & 39 have fixed Indexes Nos. 37, 40, 41 & 42 have none.

The General Contents of the Forty-four Volumes from the Intendants Court Office appear to be his Ordonnances, Judgment and Regulations either in his Judical Capacity or in matters of Police, Finance and Marine. The extent of the powers vested in that high Officer of French Government are fully set forth in His Commission, to which the

Committee beg leave to refer His Lordship, some of the Royal Edicts are enregistered in these Books and all the Commissions to officers of Government in the Civil Administration thereof.

The Committee then took up the last Book in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory. It is entitled upon the first leaf.

"Arrêt d'Homologation du Règlement des Districts des Paroisses de cette Colonie, "3 mars 1722."

The Book contains 22 Parchment leaves and is said to be an extract from the Registers of the Council of State. It has the signature of Fleuriau upon the first and last leaf and on the last is said Registered the 5th October, 1722 "Daine."

It being two O'Clock the Committee adjourned to Saturday next at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1st August, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded to examine the Detached Papers in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory.

The first is an Original on parchment No. 63, entitled : "Lettres Patents du don de l'Evêché aux Evêques de Québec," dated 30 May, 1743. This appears to be the King's Letters Patent, giving to the Bishop or Bishops of Quebec, the Episcopal Pallace which had been reunited to the King's Domaine.

The second is an Original on parchment, entitled : "Brevet de confirmation de la Concession faite le 24 octobre 1699 au Sieur De Ramsey Command't des Troupes de la Nouvelle France," dated 23 April, 1700.

This is the confirmation of the Grant of a small lot of ground in the Town of Three Rivers.

The third is two Sheets of Parchment No. 63, entitled : "Réunion de l'Evêché au Domaine et don à Monsieur Pontbriant et à ses successeurs, Evêques," dated 30 May, 1743. This is extracted from the Registers of the King's Council of State and is signed "Phillipeaux."

The fourth is a sheet of Parchment No. 52 Entitled : "Arret du Conceil D'Etat du Roy sur l'impossisions pour les Cazerns de Quebec" dated 1st June 1753.

This appears to be the King's Arret in Council, ordering the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred fifty one livres to be levied annually from the year 1753 upon the inhabitants of Quebec for the charge of upholding the Barracks in that City. It is extracted from the Registers of the King's Council of State and is signed "Rouiller" and was Registered in the Books of the Superior Council at Quebec 1st October 1753, by Certificate of the Arret of that day, signed "Boisseau".

The fifth is a sheet of Paper, and is an Original Ordinance of the King dated 14 February 1742 signed by His Majesty and countersigned by His Secretary of State. "Phillippeaux" and is Registered at Quebec 30 July of the same year concerning Smuglers and others transported from France into this Colonie.

The Sixth is six sheets of Paper No. 87 importing to be a copy extracted from the Registers of the Superior Council of Quebec, of the King's Arret of February 1748. Imposing certain inward Duties of three p. cent on all goods imported from France or her Colonies, Wine Brandy, Rum and strong liquors excepted, which were to continue to pay the Duty imposed by Arret 23rd January 1747, or other Arrets and with other exceptions also imposing a Duty of three p. cent upon the Exports of the growth and produce of this Country with exceptions, Also Copy of the King's Arret dated 6 March 1748 suspending the opperation of the above recited Arret during the War.

The Seventh is a sheet of Paper No. 88. It contains an Ordonnance of Mons'r Bigot ordering five Sols six Denniers of Annual Rent (otherwise, Cens et Rentes) should be levied on Grants held in Roture of His Majesty in the Town and suburbs of Quebec and one Sol per Acre in the precincts, permitting the Receiver of the Domaine to prosecute the recovery of twenty nine years Arrears at ordering that the same should be collected at the end of every ten years in time to come, dated 27 May 1758.

(Signed) BIGOT.
(Countersigned) DESCHENAUX.

Published 14th June 1758.

(Signed) PONSANT.

The eight is a sheet of Paper No. 89 entitled on the Margin.

"Proces verbal que constat et separe la cencive du Roy d'avec celle des Seigneurs "particuliers de la ville de Quebec."

There is only one leaf of this Sheet written upon ; This Proces Verbal is said to have been made by Francois LeMaistre LaMorille a King's Surveyor.

This paper appears to be only part of a Proces Verbal, it is not concluded or signed.

The ninth is a Sheet of Paper certified by Francois LaMaistre LaMorille Surveyor to be a Copy of a Verbal Process made by him, separating ground belonging to the Parish Church of Quebec from that of the King's Domaine dated 5th February 1759 and is Number 89.

The tenth is a bundle containing seven Copies of Acts passed before Notarys, two Acts of deliberation of the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec and Three Rivers in the years 1720 and 1721 signed by the Nuns and the Bishop and an unsigned Copy of the King's ratification in Mort Mean of the Estates of the said Nuns, dated 7 June 1681.

The Committee conceive these to be private papers belonging to those Nuns the outward paper in this bundle is indorced. "Act de remploye par Monsieur et Madame De Ramsay du Douair établis sur les biens des Dames Ursulines des Trois Rivières du 9 8bre 1719, No 90.

The Eleventh a sheet of Parchment No. 51, is not mentioned in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory.

This Parchment is entitled "Arret du Conseil D'Etat du Roy sur impossitions "pour les fortifications de Montreal."

This Arret is a suspension for three years of the payment of part of the tax imposed on the Saint Sulpicians, Communities and Inhabitants of Montreal for building the stone wall inclosing that Town, it is dated 24 March 1722, said to be an extract from the Registers of the Council of State, and is signed, "Fleuriau."

Mr. Mabane being called of to the Committee on the Public Accounts—Adjourned to Tuesday at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 4th August, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery and
Grant.

The Committee adjourned to Mr. Secretary Pownall's Office, to inspect into the State and contents of a large Chest of damaged Papers, stated in Mr. Secretary Pownall's Inventory.

The Committee find this Chest to contain Registers of Causes in the Court of Admiralty prior to the Conquest all of which are so rotten as not to bear lifting except one register for 1759 which has the following Title on the second leaf.

"Le present Registre contenant cent quatrevingt dis huit feuillets celuicy compris "a été paraphé par premier et dernier feuillet par nous Guillaume Guillemin Conseiller "du Roy, Lieutenant particulier de Prevosté, et Lieutenant General Civil et Criminel "de l'Amirauté de cette ville pour servire a l'enregistrement des Causes d'Audience de "l'Amirauté, fait a Quebec le huit juin, mille sept cent cinquent neuf.'

And is signed (GUILLEMIN).

This Book is also in very bad preservation. It contains on 22 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 22) Judgements of the Court of Admiralty, Authenticated by the Signature of Monsr Guillemin Judge of that Court, except the two last leaves which have no signature.

In the Chest there is an Inventory on two Sheets of Paper in good preservation with the following Title,

"Recapitulation du Greffe de l'Amirauté le tout par lettres alphabitiques et a leurs "rang d'années comme il est expecifié cy apres." This Inventory appears to be a list of the registers and loose papers concerning Admiralty Causes beginning with the year 1731 and and ending in the year 1759.

Having gone through the examination of the Ancient Public Records contained in Mr. Secretary Pownalls Inventory, The Committee proceeded to the examination of the place of their deposite, Vaults under the Bishop's Pallace, the whole of these Vaults are large lofty and spacious well lighted and a Southern Aspect, appear to the Committee to be very fit for the preservation of these and other Public Records, but will require some reparation particularly iron window shutters, to prevent accidents from external fire and that the wall of the north east end be clapboarded and a drain made to receive and carry of the water from the foundation, this in the opinion of the Committee will prevent the dampness in the Vaults of which Mr. Secretary Pownall now complains.

The Committee are of opinion that these repairs should immediately be set about if it shall so please His Lordship.

Resolved therefore that the Chairmain make Report to His Lordship by laying before him a fair copy of their proceedings.

Adjourned to Thursday next at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 6th August, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn,
De Lery and
Grant.

The Committee proceeded to the examination of the Ancient public Records lodged in the Council Office, when the Clerk of the Council laid before them the following seven Books stated in His Inventory.

The first Book Lettered on the back "40 Cahiers des Titres concernant le papier Terrier, folio 1 to 502.

This Book has a prefixed Index on four leaves followed by five blank leaves, from thence it contains 502 Paged written leaves, and ends with one blank leaf. The Contents appear to be Copys of the Titles of Seignories or Lands held in fief and the Committee conceive them to have been Copied from the Registers in the Intendants Office. They have no original Signature to give them authenticity, yet the Acts enregistered are said to have been signed by the King, the Governors, Intendants or officers of Government whom it concerned and by Partys interested as occasion required. The Book is bound in calf and in good preservation.

The second Book is Lettered on the back, "B Papiers Terrier 15 fev. 1723 au 1er "juin 1732. Declarat: 1 a 236, folio 1 a 828 tom 1, Copié."

This Book on a prefixed leaf is entitled

"Premier Expédition"

"Table du Papier Terrier du Canada"

followed by an Index on 17 leaves, which serves for this and the two following Volumes, it is followed with 828 written leaves (folio'd 1 to 828). The first leaf has for Title

"Terrier du Domaine D'Occident en la Nouvelle France, fait par nous, Michel "Begon Chevallier Seigneur de la Picardière Murbelin et autres lieux, Conseiller Du "Roy en ses Conseils et au Parlement de Metz, Intendant de Justice, Police et 'Finances en la Nouvelle France à la requête du Procureur Général du Roy, poursuite 'et diligence du Sieur François Etienne Cugnet, directeur Receveur Général du 'Domaine en ce Pays, en conséquence des Ordres de sa Majesté et l'article trois Cent 'quatre vingt trois du Bail de Domergue pour la ferme du dit Domaine"

and then proceeds

1er Déclaration, Fief de l'Isle Vert.

"Du quinze fevrier Mil sept Cent vingt trois."

"En procedant a la confection du dit Terrier est comparu en notre Hotel Jean 'Baptiste Costé propriétaire du Fief de l'Isle Verte" &c.

The Contents of this Book are Aveus and Denombremens, Declarations or detailed discriptions of Estates held of the Crown in Fief and Seigneurie or in Roture they appear to have been made by the Proprietors at the requisition of the Crown Officers as specified in the Title to the Book.

The Third Book is Lettered on the back, "B Papier Terrier 1 Juin 1732 au 1 "Septembre 1740. Decl.: 237 a 842, folio 829 à 1384, Tom. II Copie."

This Book has 556 written leaves and is folio'd 829 à 1384, It appears to be a continuation of the first volume under the direction of Monsr Hocquart, Intendant and its contents appear the same beginning on the 1st June 1732 at which period the first volume ends.

This Book is also bound in calf and in good preservation.

The fourth Book is Lettered on the back, "B Supplement au Pap. Terrier 2 Jan. "1743 au 14 Juin 1745 Decl: 1 à 65, folio 1 à 194 Tom III Copié."

This Book contains 194 written leaves (folio'd from 1 to 194) with one blank leaf at the beginning and three blank leaves at the end, It appears to be a supplement to the first and second Volumes last described and begins on the 2d January, 1743.

The fifth Book is Lettered on the back, "C Papier Terrier, 15 fev. 1723 au 3 Mars "1725 Decl. 1 to 121, folio 1 a 492, Tom I Copié."

This Book contains 492 written leaves.

It has the same Title and begining on the first leaf as Book B, Tom I.

The sixth Book is Lettered on the back, "C Papier Terrier 3 Mars 1725 au 10 "Sept. 1731 Declarat: 122 à 130, folio 493 à 991, Tom II Copié."

This Book contains 499 written leaves (folio'd 493 à 991), followed by five blank leaves folio'd and ending with folio 996, and then by two written leaves not folio'd; The entries in these two Books have no authenticity by Original Signatures, but they appear to the Committee to have been Copied from the two first Volumes of the Books Lettered B, described in the proceedings of this Day.

The seventh and last Book laid before The Committee by Mr. Williams, Clerk of the Council as Ancient Records, Is Lettered on the back

"D Supplément au Papiers Terrier, 15 May au 14 Juillet 1745. Declarat. 51 à 65, "folio 1 to 501, Tom II, Copié."

This Book has the following Title on a prefixed leaf:

"Aveux, Dénombremens et Déclarations du Supplément au Papier Terrier du "Domaine du Roy en la Nouvelle France, Tom 2."

It contains 501 written leaves beginning on the first Page with the Introduction:

"Supplément et Addition au Papier Terrier du Domaine D'Occident en la Nou-"velle France, fait et commencé le 15 février 1723 par Messrs Bégon et Du Puis, cy-"devans Intendants de ce Pays, nos prédécesseurs, et continués et clos le 1er Septembre "1740 par nous Giles Hocquart, Chevalier, Intendant, &c."

It then goes on with the 51 Declarations, Aveux et Dénombremens, beginning with that of Chaussegros De Léry, Esquire, for one half of the Fief St. Ours, and ends on the 501st leaf with the 65 Declaration, being that of Mons'r Guillaume Estèbe for a Lot of Ground in the Town of Quebec. The entries in this Book are authenticated by the Signature "DU LAURENT,

"Greffier Commis."

Neither of the three last mentioned Books have an Index. They are bound in calf and in good Condition and preservation.

It being past two O'Clock, Adjourned to Monday next at ten O'Clock and

Resolved that the Chairman add the proceedings of this day to the fair Copy of the former Proceedings. The whole to be compared with the Committee's Original Minutes on Monday next, and then to be presented to His Lordship,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th August, 1789.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn,
De Léry and
Grant.

The Committee compared the fair Copy of the proceedings made out by the Chairman from their Original Minutes.

The Chairman submitted whether, as the whole business given in charge to the Committee was not compleated, it would not for the present be sufficient to Report to His Lordship the state of the Vaults of the Bishop's Pallace, rather than trouble His Excellency with an unfinished journal of the Committee's proceedings, and at the same time submitted the following Report:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—"The Committee for the District of Quebec charged to Report to Your "Excellency upon the state, preservation and deposit of the Ancient Records, have the "honor to inform your Lordship, that they have had several meetings in which they "have gone through those in the keeping of the Secretary of the Province, and Clerk of "the Council; and the Committee think it their Duty to represent to your Lordship, "that in their opinion some repairs are immediately wanting to the Vaults under the "Bishop's Pallace, where Mr. Secretary Pownall keeps his office in which are deposited "the Registers of the Superior Council, and Intendants office and other Public Records "prior to the Conquest, and also those Registers, Records and Public Papers in the "keeping of Mr. Secretary since that period. These Archives are at present, in general, "in tolerable preservation, and the Vaults are very fit for the purpose, if the damp to "which they are subject from the Easterly storms, and the risque from fire, were more "effectually guarded against. The Committee think this may be done at an expence "not exceeding One hundred and fifty Pounds sterling. The necessary repairs appear "to be a drain to carry of the water, Plaistering and Clapboarding the East Gable, and "the Iron Doors and Window Shutters with some Shelves and flooring.

"The Vaults of the Bishop's Pallace are lofty, well lighted, and a Southern Aspect, "and extensive enough, when properly arranged, to contain the whole Records of the "District, perhaps of the Province.

"All which is nevertheless humbly submitted to your Lordship's Wisdom."

Which being translated into French was agreed to, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, and presented to His Lordship.

Adjourned to Wednesday next at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 12th August, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs Dunn,
De Lery.

Mr. Grant having informed the Chairman that the death of His Nephew prevented his attending the Committee this Day and other business interfeering adjourned to the call of the chair.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 1st September, 1789.

At a further meeting of the Committee on the call of the Chair.

Present the Chairman alone none of the members attending The Messenger delivered a Letter from Mr. Grant to the Chairman in the following words.

" SIR,—Please to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Committee on the Ancient " Records that I am going to Montreal on business tomorrow morning with His Lord- " ships approbation, I cannot therefore attend until my return.

" I have the honor to be, sir,

" Your most obedient servant,
" (Signed) WILLIAM GRANT.

" 1st Sept. 1789."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 26 January, 1790.

At a further meeting of the Committee for examining the Ancient Public Records

Present :

Messrs Dunn,
Mabane,
De Lery, and
Grant.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Letter he had received from Mr. Secretary Motz, Read in the following words.

QUEBEC, 25th December, 1789.

" SIR,—His Excellency Lord Dorchester judging from the length of time elapsed " since the appointment of the Committee for reporting upon the state and condition of " the Ancient Records of the Province compared with the progress hitherto made " therein, that the extent of the reference, or the other avocations of the members of " the Committee, may require further Assistance, I have it in Command to signify to " the Committee His Lordships consent, that they call in the aid of Mr. Judge Panet " and the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Quebec if they shall " find it necessary, and should any further course occur to them for accelerating the " business, His Lordship desires to receive the earliest information of it, and of any " impediments apprehended to be in their way, by the Journals of each Session in this " business, or otherwise, that nothing may be neglected to attain the completion as soon

"as may be and which His Lordships hopes will not exceed a few weeks of all work "that is preparatory to measures peculiarly important to the King's Government and "very interesting to the general welfare of the People in this Province.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient
"Humble Servant,

"(Signed) HENRY MOTZ."

"To the Hon'ble
"THOMAS DUNN, Esq.,
"Chairman of the Committee for the District of Quebec
"charged to Report upon the state and Condition of the Ancient Record.'

The Chairman then Read Copy of a Letter He wrote to Mr. Secretary Motz and Mr. Motz's Answer in words following:

QUEBEC 24th January 1790.

"SIR,—Having got over the business of the Term; as Chairman I propose calling "together the members of the Committee for examining the Ancient Public Records to "continue and perfect that business in preference to all other References to Com-"mittees of which I am Chairman; But the Records we are next to proceed upon being "in a Cold damp Appartment in the Jesuits Colledge, I must request you to obtain "His Excellency Lord Dorchester's leave to remove them by degrees to the Council "Chamber for the inspection and examination of the Committee, and that they may "afterward be deposited in the Vault adjoyning to Mr. Secretary Pownall's Office in "the Bishop's Pallace, which His Lordship has been pleased to have fitted up in conse-"quence of a Report of the Committee on the 10th August last.

"I am, Sir
"Your most obedient,
"Humble Servant,

"(Signed) THOMAS DUNN.

"HENRY MOTZ, Esq.,
"Secretary to His Excellency
"Lord Dorchester."

"QUEBEC, 25 Jannary, 1790.

"SIR,—I have laid Your Letter of the 24th instant before Lord Dorchester, who commands me to inform you that he consents to any course the Law does not prohibit that will be safe to the Committee, and best suited to their convenience in executing the r trust, as the Clerks of the Common Please are joined in it he supposes the papers may be considered as in their hands and hopes due care will be taken to prevent what you propose from impeding that free resort which all the King's subjects have by Law to the Record of a Public Office. But as to the change of the deposite by lodging them in the Secretary's Office, My Lord will advise with the Council thereon after your Report is in and till then thinks they should continue with those who have hitherto had the custody of them.

"I am, Sir,
"Your Most obedient Humble Servant,

"Signed HENRY MOTZ."

Honourable THOMAS DUNN, Esq.

Resolved unanimously that the Chairman request M. Panet the Guarde des Nottes to attend the Committee at the Council Camber tomorrow at eleven O'Clock with so many of the Ancient Public Records in his possession as he can conveniently transport, beginning with the Registers of the Superior Council.

Adjourned to tomorrow at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 27 January, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn, DeLery, Grant. } Assisted by M. Panet, Judge, and Mr. Panet, Clerk of Common Pleas.

The Chairman communicated to the Committee a Letter he received yesterday from Mr. Secretary Motz, in the following words :

"QUEBEC, 26th Januay, 1790.

"SIR,—Lord Dorchester understanding that there are Records deposited at Three Rivers, which ought to be examined and Reported upon by the Committee on Records under the general reference upon that subject, My Lord thinks it proper that the Committee here correspond with the Committee at Montreal respecting them that a regular and timely course may be taken for their examination which must be done upon the spot, as the removal of them at present and without due solemnity would affect their Credit. Perhaps the Montreal Committee may see fit to send one of their members to Three Rivers for the purpose whose Report to them may make part of their general Report.

"I am, Sir,
"Your Most obedient,
"Humble Servant,

"(Signed) HENRY MOTZ.

The Honourable THOMAS DUNN, Esq.

Resolved that the Chairman transmit a Copy of said Letter to the Chairman the Committee at Montreal.

Mr. Panet, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, brought in the Sixty Books fi mentioned in His Inventory.

The Committee proceeded to the examination of the first Book No 1, consisting eighteen leaves partly stiched together and in bad order without cover or Title. appears to contain judgments of the Superior Council in civil Causes, Orders of Pol and for Registering Edicts and other public Acts, signed in different places by some the members of the Council. A detached Paper is pined to one of the leaves with following writing on it.

"No. Ce petit Registre coté.* Registre des causes expédiées en l'Audience "Conseil souverain depuis le 14 juin 1664 jusqu'au Sept de la meme année supplié à "que manque dans le gros Registre commencé en 1663 depuis le folio 16 verso jusq "fo 26 recto qu'on y a interompu la suite du Plumitif."

No. 2 A Volume stiched in parchment in tolerable good order Titled on the b "C'est un Plumitif

"Registre du Conceil Souverain commencée le 11 Janvier 1677 et finis le "Décembre 1680, contenant cent quatre-vingt-quatre feuilles."

It contains 174 written and 10 blank leaves regularly paged, Its contents are of the same nature as No. 1 and is authenticated in different places by the signature of the Intendant or members of the Council Superior; with this Book is another stiched in parchment with the following Title on the back.

" Registre du Conceil Souverain de la Nouvelle-France des Années 1677, 1678
" 1679 et 1680.

" 79 feuilles."

This Book or Register appears to be only a fair Copy of some part of the Plumitif No. 2 not authenticated by any signature.

No. 3. Stiched in parchment as the last in good order contains 143 leaves of which four are blank.

The Title.

" Registre du Conceil Souverain, &c.," beginning 13 January 1681 and ending 22nd December same year; The contents and authenticity of the same nature as No 1 & 2.

No. 4. A Register stiched in parchment in good order contains 360 leaves of which seven are blank. This Book begins 22 April 1681 and ends 22nd December 1687, Its contents and Authenticity the same as No. 1 à 3.

No. 5. A Register badly bound in parchment and damaged, contains 174 leaves, of which six are blank. Its contents and authenticity the same as No. 1 à 4. It begins the 12 January 1688 and ends the 22 December 1693.

This Register has a Plumitif of part of its contents, Viz from 10 April 1690 to 12 October 1693.

No. 6. A Register bound in parchment in good order contains 319 written and three blank leaves its contents and authenticity the same as the last. It commences the 11th January 1694 and ends the 30th May 1702.

With this Register are two Plumitifs, one beginning the 19th October 1693 and ending the 13th February 1696 the other said to be for the year 1701.

No. 7. A Plumitif stiched in parchment for the year 1702 in good order contained in 48 leaves, Its contents and authenticity the same and is entered in the Register No. 6.

No. 8. A Plumitif stiched in parchment in good order beginning 16 February 1696 and ending 31st December 1700, this is also entered in Register No. 6.

No. 9. A Register stiched in parchment in good order contains 117 written and 17 blank leaves. Its contents and authenticity the same. It commences 16 April 1703 and ends the 1st December 1705.

No. 10. A Plumitif stiched in Parchment in good order contains 119 written leaves. Its contents and authenticity the same. It commences the 1st December 1705 and ends the 9th August 1706.

Adjourned to tomorrow at eleven o'clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC 28 January 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs Dunn, Mabane, De Lery, Grant.	Assisted by Mr. Judge Panet and Mr. Panet Clerk Common. Pleas.

The Committee proceeded to examine Book No. 11. It is in good order stiched in Parchment contains 156 written leaves. It appears to be a Register notwithstanding there is wrote upon its cover " Plumitif du Conceil depuis le Seizième Aoust 1706 " jusqu'au deux Mai 1707—Compris parties des Arrets rendus le meme jour." The Contents and authenticity of this Book are of the same nature as the ten Books examined yesterday.

No. 12. Is stiched in parchment in good order, contains 146 written leaves and appears to be a Register, altho' entitled on the Cover "Plumitif," commencing 2d May 1707, and ending 16 April 1708. Its contents and authenticity of the same nature as the last.

No. 13. Is entitled "Plumitif," commencing 16 April, 1708, and ending the 29 July 1709. This also appears to be a Register. It is stiched in parchment in good order and contains 144 written leaves. The contents and authenticity of the same nature as above.

No. 14. Appears to be a Register, altho' entitled "Plumitif." It is in good order, stiched in parchment, and contains 189 written and one blank leaves. It commences the 5th August 1709, and ends the 13th April 1711. The contents and authenticity the same as above.

No. 15. Appears also to be a Register entitled "Plumitif." It is in good order, stiched in parchment, contains 129 written leaves, commencing 13 April 1711, and ending 23rd May 1712. The contents and authenticity are of the same nature as above.

No. 16. Is entitled "Plumitif," but appears to be a Register. It is stiched in parchment, in good order and contains 203 written and five blank leaves. It commences 25 May, 1712, and ends 12 June 1713. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 17. Is also entitled "Plumitif," but appears to be a Register, stiched in parchment, in good order and contains 141 written leaves, beginning the 19 June 1713, and ending the 10 September 1714. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 18. Appears to be a Register, entitled "Plumitif," sewed in parchment, in good order. It contains 191 written leaves and begins the 20 September 1714, it ends the 9 March 1716. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 19. Appears to be a Register entitled "Plumitif," sewed in parchment, in good order. It contains 141 written leaves, beginning the 16 March 1716, and ending the 14 May 1717. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 20. Is a Register stiched in parchment, in good order, contains 134 written and two blank leaves. Commences the 11 June 1717, and ends the 6 February 1719. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 21. Is a Register, in good order, sewed in parchment, contains 140 written leaves. It commences the 13th February 1719, and ends the 24 December 1720. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No 22. Is a Register, in good order, sewed in parchment, contains 193 written and two blank leaves. It begins the 13th January 1721, and ends the 26 April 1723. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 23. Is a Register, in good order, sewed in parchment, contains 93 written and one blank leaves. It begins the 3rd May 1723, and ends the 10 January 1724. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 24. A Register bound in canvas, in good order, contains 193 written leaves. It begins the 17th January 1724, and ends tne 2nd October 1724. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 25. A Register bound in parchment, in good order, contains 226 written leaves. It commences the 2nd October 1724, and ends the 6 May 1726. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 26. Appears to be a Register entitled "Plumitif." It is in good order, bound in parchment, contains 147 written leaves. It begins the 1st July 1726, and ends the 13th January 1727. Its contents aud authenticity the same.

No. 27. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 191 written leaves. It begins the 20 January 1727, and ends the 26 April 1728. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 28. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 207 written leaves. It begins the 20 June 1728, and ends the 19th December 1729. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 29. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 191 written leaves. It egins the 9th January 1730, and ends the 26 February 1731. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 30. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 185 written leaves. It begins the 1st March 1731 and ends the 24 September 1731. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 31. A Register in good order bound in calf contains 189 written leaves. It begins the 24 September 1731 and ends the 17 September 1732. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 32. A Register bound in calf in good order contains 150 written and one blank leaves. It begins the 6th October 1732 and ends the 2nd July 1733. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 33. A Register, bound in calf in good order contains 185 written and one blank leaves. It begins the 6 July 1733 and ends the 12th April 1734. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 34. A Register bound in calf in good order contains 187 written and one blank leaves. It begins 14 April 1734 and ends 24th January 1735. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 35. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 188 written and two blank leaves. It begins the 24 January 1735 and ends the 19th September 1735. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 36. A Register bound in calf in good order contains 171 written and one blank leaves. It begins the 19th September 1735 and ends the 10 April 1736. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 37. A Register bound in calf in good order, begins the 10 April 1736 and ends the 1st October 1736. It contains 93 written leaves. The contents and authenticity the same.

No. 38. A Register in good order bound in calf, contains 91 written and two blank leaves. It begins the 1st October 1736 and ends the 11 February 1737. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 39. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 94 written and three blank leaves. It begins the 15th February 1737 and ends the 17 June 1737. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 40. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 89 written and three blank leaves. It begins 25 June 1737 and ends 9th September 1737. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 41. A Register bound in calf in good order contains 86 written and three blank leaves. It begins 9 September 1737 and ends 23 December 1737. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 42. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 190 written and three blank leaves. It begins the 13 January 1738 and ends the 2d June 1738. Its contents and authenticity the same.

Adjourned to Saturday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 30th January, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLery, Grant. } Assisted br Mr. Judge Panet and Mr. Panet, Clerk Common Pleas.

No. 43. A Register in good order bound in calf contains 97 written and four blank leaves, It commences the 2 June 1738 and ends 18th August following. Its contents and authenticity are of the same nature as the 42 foregoing Volumes.

No. 44. A Register bound in parchment in good order contains 134 written and seven blank leaves. It commences the 26th August 1738 and ends the 15th June 1739. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 45. A Register bound in calf in good order contains 189 written and one blank leaves. It commences the 30th June 1739 and ends the 21st March 1740. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 46. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 177 written and 20 blank leaves. It begins the 21 March 1740 and ends the 9 January 1741. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 47. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 185 written and two blank leaves. It begins the 14th January 1741 and ends the 18 September following. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 48. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 196 written leaves. It begins the 2nd October 1741, and ends the 30th July 1742. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 49. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 193 written and four blank leaves. It begins the 6th August 1742, and ends the 17th June 1743. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 50. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 197 written leaves. It begins the 25 June 1743, and ends the 13 April 1744. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 51. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 189 written leaves. It begins the 20th April 1744, and ends the 11th January 1745. Its contents and authenticity the same.

Adjourned to Monday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 1st February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:
Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLery, Grant. } Asssisted by Mr. Judge Panet, and Mr. Panet, Clerk of Common Pleas.

No. 52. Is a Register bound in calf, in good order. It contains 189 written leaves. Begins the 11th January 1745, and ends the 1st February 1746. Its contents and authenticity are of the same with the 51 Volumes last examined.

No. 53. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 191 written leaves, on the two last is a Table of its contents to the 53 leaf. It begins the 7th February 1746, and ends the 27th March 1747. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 54. A Register bound in calf, in good order, contains 194 written and one blank leaves, on the last four written leaves is a Table of its contents. It begins the 10th April 1747, and ends the 17th March 1749. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 55. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 189 written leaves, on the four last is a Table of its contents. It begins 24th March 1749, and ends the 15th February, 1751. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 56. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 89 written and two blank leaves. It begins 1st March 1751, and ends the 21st February 1752. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 57. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 194 written and three blank leaves. It begins 28th February 1752, and ends 28th April 1755. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 58. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 195 written and four blank leaves. It begins the 5 May 1755, and ends 2d October 1758. Its contents and authenticity the same. In this book there are sundry loose papers relative to the judgments therein entered.

No. 59. A Register bound in calf in good order, contains 41 written and 153 blank leaves. It begins 19 November 1758, and ends 21 May 1759. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 60. A Register bound in parchment in good order, contains 30 written and 68 blank leaves. It begins the 24th November 1759, and ends the 28th April 1760. Its contents and authenticity the same.

No. 61, 62 & 63. Three Books, the first bound in parchment, and the two others in calf, in good order. The first contains 92 written leaves and one in blank. It begins the 7th June 1733, and ends 21st January, 1741. The second contains 93 written leaves. It begins the 22nd February 1741, and ends the 22nd July 1755, and the third contains 10 written and 87 blank leaves. It begins the 30th July 1755, and ends the 25th May 1759. These three Books contain Receipts or Certificates of the number of Papers filed by the Parties in Causes pending before the Superior Council.

The following four Books are the Registers of Judgements in Criminal Causes in the Superior Council.

No. 64. The first is stiched in parchment in tolerable good order contains 94 written and six blank leaves. It begins the 18 June 1678 and ends the 8th March 1706.

No. 65. The second is stiched in parchment in good order contains 48 written leaves. It begins the 15 March 1706 and ends the 29 February 1712.

No. 66. The third is stiched in parchment in good order, contains 45 written and 18 blank leaves. It begins the 7 March 1712 and ends the 7 October 1720.

No. 67. The fourth is bound in calf in good order, contains 195 written and 10 blank leaves. It begins 16 June 1730 and ends the 29 December 1759. The four foregoing Volumes are authenticated by the Intendants, Councellors or Officers of the Superior Council.

N.B.—Near ten years wanting.

No. 68. A register stiched in parchment in good order contains 43 written and seven blank leaves, it begins the 1st January 1706 and ends the 7 January 1721. Its contents are affirmations and protests of persons having actions pending before the Superior Council.

Adjourned to tomorrow at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1790.

The Committee met according ajournment

Present :

Messrs. Dunn, De Léry, Grant.	Assisted by Mr. Judge Panet and Mr. Panet, Clerk Com. Pleas.

The Committee passed from eleven to three O'Clock arranging the Registers of the Prevostée Court, to prepare them for examination and description.

The Chairman then communicated to the Committee a letter the messenger had just delivered him from Mr. Secretary Motz with the inclosures in the words following.

QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1790.

"SIR,—Lord Dorchester desires the inclosed letter from the Chairman of the Com-
" mittee on the Ancient Records in the District of Montreal dated 28th of last month
" to be communicated to the Committee here and that they confer with the Clerk of
" the Council upon that part of it which relates to him.

" I am Sir
" Your most obedient
" Humble servant

" Signed " HENRY MOTZ.

The Honourable
THOMAS DUNN ESQ.

MY LORD,—" At last we are sufficient in numbers to meet and to consider the letter
" that your Excellency had your Secretary to write us regarding the Archives.

" We find that your Excellency expects our Report in a few weeks; the lapse of
" time since your first order is certainly long: yet there has been no progress made, and
" to explain the same here are the facts.

" The 23rd July, 1788, Your Excellency in Council ordained, to facilitate the
" Reports of the Committees that, the Guardians (Greffiers) and others in charge of the
" Archives or public papers, should make lists of the Registers containing such papers
" and to send them to the Clerk of the Council, on whom it was enjoined to communi-
" cate them and the orders of reference to the different Committees in charge of that
" part and to have the said Order inserted in the Gazette; whereupon we remained
" quiet awaiting whatever the Clerk of the Council would have to send us; having care,
" however, to well impress upon the Guardian of the Archives here that he should at
" once set to work on that which was expected of him.

" The 20th July, 1789, the Clerk of the Council sent us:

" 1. Your Excellency's Order in Council of the 27th December, 1787.

" 2. That of the 19th June, 1788.

" 3. That of the 23rd July.

" With two lists of the Public Documents at Three Rivers, of which we had pre-
" viously made Report. He also sent us a letter which Mons'r LePailleur, guardian of
" Archives, had written him dated 2nd October, 1788, in which he asked for certain
" explanations and the solutions of certain difficulties; whereupon (after the letter of
" the Clerk of the Council of the 20th July last), as above mentioned, we, ourselves,
" selected whatever we could find in Mons'r LePailleur's letter deserving of attention,
" and we wrote on the 24th August last to the Clerk of the Council (so as not to bother
" Your Excellency) requesting that he should communicate our letter to the Gentlemen
" of the Committee at Quebec to assist us with their advice; the Clerk answered us on
" the 31st of the same month informing us that at their first meeting he would commu-
" nicate our letter to them. But we never got any reply from them.

" We explained, according to the Clerk (Greffier) here, that the Vault in which
" the Archives are kept is very small even full; that in it is a multitude of all sorts of
" Registers, Acts and Papers of a public character, all confused; that they would have
" to be taken out to be assorted and arranged, but where shall we take them to? That
" it is not possible for the Clerks to busy themselves with them, save in a slow manner,
" and even in that way they could only do so by hiring competent persons; but where
" are they to get the remenuration? At the same time that we repeated those repre-
" sentations to the Clerk we caused a notice to be inserted in the Gazette calling
" upon those in charge of the Archives to conform to Your Excellency's Order of the
" 23rd July, 1788; but that produced no effect.

" We spoke, by word of mouth, to some members of the Committee at Quebec, we
" even wrote them, but without success. Your Excellency offers us the assistance of

"Mons'r De Rouville and of the Clerks; but they say, and we know, that they have "not a moment to spare from the administration of Justice.

"The work is certainly well worthy of Your Excellency's attention.

"The Government and individuals are very essentially interested, but we repeat, "the vault wherein the Archives are kept (at least the great part of them) is supposed "to be fireproof; the ceiling, however, cracked. It is small and full, no work can be "done in it; the papers or cases must therefore be taken out of it to separate, assort "and arrange them. Can we do it? And where take them? There is no room in the "Clerk's office. It would also be necessary to employ Clerks and others, and they would "expect to be paid.

"We would have been delighted, My Lord, to have been in a position to send "Your Excellency a more satisfactory Report, but this is the exact account of the facts, "and we hope that it will please you to believe that we are not at fault.

"We have the honor to be with much respect,
"My Lord,
"Your very humble and very obedient servants
"For the Committee,
"(Signed) PICOTTÉ BELESTRE,
President.

"At Montreal,
"the 28 January, 1790
"To His Excellency
"The Right Honorable
"Lord DORCHESTER, &c. &c. &c."

Adjourned to tomorrow at twelve O'Clock there being another Committee to sit at nine.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 3rd February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLéry, Grant. } Asssisted by Mr. Judge Panet, and Mr. Panet, Clerk of Common Pleas.

The Committee with the above assistance were employed to near three O'Clock, in affixing Tickets to each Register with the period of their contents and number in rotation and then adjourned to tomorrow at ten O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 4th February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn, DeLéry, Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet, Clerk of Common Pleas.

The Committee proceed to the examination of the Records of the Court of The Prévosté de Québec.

The ten first Registers numbered from 1 to 10, commencing the 2nd November 1666, and ending the 23rd December 1677, are all stiched in deer skin covers except the numbers 5 and 9 which have no cover, they contain the proceedings and judgements of the Prévosté by L. F. Chartier. These 10 Registers are much decayed and in bad order.

The next thirty Registers are numbered from 11 to 40 inclusive commencing the .... January 1678, and ending the 6th November 1703.

The Registers number 11 to 16 are stiched in deer skin covers, and the remaining 24 Registers numbered 17 to 40 have, no covers. These thirty Registers contain the Proceedings in the Court de Prévosté, and Judgements by R. L. Chartier De Lotbinière. They are also much decayed and in bad order.

The next nineteen Registers are numbered from 41 to 59 inclusive, commencing the 8th November 1703, and ending the 16th December, 1712, number 42 is bound in parchment, and number 43 is stiched in a deer skin cover, all the rest are without covers, they contain the proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements by the Judges C. De Bermen and Dupuis, they are all much damaged and in bad order.

The next three Registers are numbered from 60 to 62 inclusive, commencing the 19th December 1712, and ending the 9th October 1716. These three Registers have no covers, they contain the Proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and judgments by the Judges Dupuis and Rouer D'Artigny, they are also much damaged and in bad order.

The next three Registers are numbered from 63 to 65 inclusive, commencing the 3rd November 1716, and ending the 3 October 1719, numbers 63 and 64 have no covers, number 65 is stiched in parchment, they contain the Proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements by the Judges J. P. M. DeLino and Lespinay. Number 65 is in tolerable good order, the two others are damaged and in bad order.

The next seventeen Registers are numbered from 66 to 82 inclusive, commencing the 10th October 1719, and ending the 1st July 1732, number 78 is bound in calf in tolerable good order, number 82 is stiched in parchment and much damaged, the remaining fifteen Registers are without covers in bad order. The whole contains the Proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements of Judge André De Leigne.

The next eight Registers are numbered from 83 to 90 inclusive, they are all bound in calf in tolerable good order, commencing the 4th July 1732, and ending the 2nd May 1739. They also contain the Proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements by Judge André DeLeigne.

Adjourned to Saturday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 6 February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs Dunn, DeLery, Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet, Clerk Common Pleas.

The Committee continued their examination of the Records of the Court of Prévosté.

The next seven Registers are numbered from 91 to 97 inclusive, number 91 and 92 are bound in calf in good order, number 93 is also bound in calf in bad order, number 94 stiched in parchment in good order, number 95 and 96 are stiched in paper, and number 97 is bound in parchment in tolerable good order. These seven Registers commence the 5 May 1739, and end the 30 March 1745. They contain the proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements by Judge André De Leigne.

The next twelve Registers are numbered from 98 to 109 inclusive, number 98 is sewed in calf, and number 99 tied up in a paper cover both in tolerable good order, the next ten Registers are all bound in calf and in good order. These twelve Registers commence the 2d April 1745, and end the 13th March 1759. They contain the proceedings in the Court de Prévosté and Judgements by Judge Daine.

Number 110 is a Register stiched in canvas in good order, it commences the 24 June 1749, and ends the 9 March 1759. Its contents are Judgements of the Court de Prévosté on Causes in deliberation before Judge Daine.

Numbers 111, 112, 113 and 117, are four Registers extraordinaire, stiched in paper covers, all in good order except number 117 which is much damaged. They commence the 27th September 1742, and end the 4th April 1759; they contain proceedings and Judgements in the Court de Prévosté on extraordinary sittings before the Judges André De Leigne and Daine.

Number 114 is a Register stiched in canvas in good order. It begins the 15 March 1744, and ends the 20th January, 1759. It contains Saisis Reelles and Adjudications in the Court de Prévosté.

Number 115 is a Register without cover much damaged. It begins the 26 November 1746, and ends the 26th March 1751. Its contents are proceedings and Judgements in the Prévosté concerning the Police before Judge Daine.

Number 116 is a Register of Clotures d'Inventaire from the 27 April 1744, to the 15 May 1759. It is sewed in canvas and much damaged.

The next are eight Registers of Criminal Prosecution before the Court de Prévosté they are numbered from 118 to 125 inclusive, numbers 118 & 119 are stiched in parchment and the other six are stiched in paper covers all in tolerable good order, they begin the 16 December 1677, and end the 2d May 1759. They contain the proceeding and Judgments in the Prévosté on Criminal Prosecutions.

Number 126 is a Register stiched in canvas in tolerable good order. It begins the 27 May 1744, and ends the 7 May 1759. It contains oppositions entered by Parties in the Court de Prévosté.

The next are five Registers numbered from 127 to 131 inclusive, in tolerable good order commencing the 3d June 1681 and ending the 28 October 1741. They contain declarations and Protests,

The next four Registers are numbered from 132 to 135 inclusive. They contain Receipts for papers filed by Parties having Causes pending before the Prévosté Court from the 14 September 1680 to the 8 June 1733.

The next five Registers are numbered from 136 to 140 inclusive, in tolerably good order, commencing the 6th April 1734, and end the 11 April 1759. They contain productions, declarations and deposites in the Prévosté Court.

The next Register is numbered 1. It is stiched in paper in tolerable good order, commencing the 21st March 1757, and ending the 28 September 1760. It contains the Proceedings and Judgements of the District of Rivière du Sud before Judge Alliz.

No. 2 is a Plumitif stiched in paper in good order commencing 24th October 1760 and ends the 21 November in the same year. It contains the proceedings & Judgements of the Jurisdiction of Rivière du Sud.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 9th February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment

Present :

Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLery, et Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet Clerk Common Pleas.

The Committee entered upon the examination of forty four Registers numbered from 1 to 44 inclusive entitled "Registre des Insinuations de la Prévosté". These Registers commence the 1 March 1667 and end the 15 April 1759; Their contents are the Insinuation or Registration of certain Commissions to Judges by the Company and by the King, also to Seignorial Judges, Attorneys General, Clerks of Courts, Notarys, Surveyors of Land and others, Marriage Contracts, Wills, Donations, Substitutions, Grants of Lands from the Company and from the King, certain Edicts and Arrets of the King and also of the Superior Council, Letters from the Company at Paris on Various Subjects, Sales and exchanges of Lands relative to the Seminary at Montreal and others, Ordinances or Regulations of the Prévosté and other Acts of a Public nature.

The Register No 1 is stiched in parchment the leaves much damaged.

No. 2 to 24 are stiched in paper and are in tolerable good order.

No. 25 is bound in calf and in good order except the binding which is loose.

No. 26 to 38 are stiched in paper and in tolerable good order.

No. 39 is stiched in canvas and in tolerable good order.

No. 40 is stiched in parchment in good order.

No. 41, 42 & 43, are stiched in canvas in good order.

No. 44 is in a brown paper cover in tolerable good order.

The next Book is numbered 45. It is without a cover almost totally rotten and illegible, It appears to be a Paper Terrier of Concessions in the Town of Quebec and some seignories in the Years 1667 and 1668.

The Committee next examined sundry Records of the Jurisdiction of Three Rivers, in general they are in bad order and many are wanting.

Number 35 is a Register of oppositions Affirmations and Protests in Civil Causes before the Court, It begins the 1st March 1744 and ends the 23 November 1756. It is stiched in pasteboard and in tolerable good order.

No. 24 and 25 are a few sheets of paper stiched together; The first contains the sums bid at public sales by Licitation; The other contains oppositions to the sales from the 14 June 1701 to the 7 December 1715.

No. 36 is a Register in good order containing Licitations and Decrets of Real Estates from the 20th February 1747 to the 4 December 1758.

Number 1, 2 and 3 are three Registers of Assemblés des Parents pour Actes de Tutel, &c., &c.

The first from the 29 December, 1660 to the 24 May 1662.

The second from the 18th February 1678 to the 23 May following.

The third from the 18 December 1684 to the 12 March 1685 they have no covers and are in bad order.

Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36 and 38, are nineteen Registers des Insinuations, or Registrations in the Jurisdiction of Trois Rivières, of the same nature as the forty four Registres Des Insinuations de la Prevosté de Quebec first examined on this Days Journal. The first begins the 29 August 1675 and the last ends the 16 January 1758.

No. 1, 2 and 4 are without covers in bad order.

No. 5, is covered with parchment and is in good order.

All the rest are without covers and in very indifferent order.

The next five registers are numbered from 1 to 5, they are without covers but are in tolerable good order they contain Criminal Prosecutions and Judgements during broken periods between the 20 January 1667 and the 11 September 1759.

The next are forty seven Registers of the proceedings and Judgements in Civil Causes in the Jurisdiction of Trois Rivieres at different periods between the 9 February 1658 and the 30th March 1743. They are all without covers much damaged and in very bad order.

Lastly a small bundle of Acts of Tutelle in the Jurisdiction of Trois Rivières.

Adjourned to Thursday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 11th February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present :

Messrs. Dunn, De Lery, Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet Clerk Com: Pleas.

The Committee proceeded to the examination of the Repertoires, or Lists of Acts passed before different Notarys prior to the Conquest.

Repertoire or List No. 1 is a Book without cover but in good preservation. It contains an Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz :

Lespinasse, beginning and ending in 1637.
Guillet, beginning in 1637 and ending 1638.
Piraube, beginning 1639 and ending in 1643.
Tronquet, beginning 1643 and ending in 1646·
Baucheron, beginning 1646 and ending in 1647.
Le Coutre, beginning 1647 and ending in 1648.
Berment, beginning 1647 and ending in 1649.
Godet, beginning 1652 and ending in 1653.
Rouer, beginning 1654 and ending in 1657.
Durant, beginning 1653 and ending in 1654.
Peuvret, beginning 1653 and ending in 1659.
Vachon, beginning 1658 and ending in 1675.
Mouchy, beginning 1666 and ending the same year.
Gourdau, beginning 1662 and ending the same year.
Gloria, beginning 1663 and ending in 1664.
Ameau, beginning 1668 and ending the same year.
Le Comte, beginning I668 and ending the same year.
Filion, beginning 1663 and ending in 1688,
Aubert, beginning 1650 and ending in 1692.
Maugué, beginning 1674 and ending in 1679.
Métru, beginning 1681 and ending in 1700.
Roger, beginning 1694 and ending in 1702.
La Neuville, beginning 1699 and ending in 1730.

No. 2. A Book bound in calf in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz :—

Hiché, beginning in 1725 and ending in 1736.
Rivet, beginning in 1709 and ending in 1719.
Audouart, beginning in 1636 and ending in 1663.

No. 3. A Book bound in calf in tolerable good order, except the binding which is loose, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz :—

Becquet, beginning in 1665 and ending in 1682.
Charles Rageot, beginning in 1695 and ending in 1702.

No. 4. A Book bound in calf in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:—

Duquet, beginning in 1659 and ending in 1687.

Jenaple Belfond, beginning in 1682 and ending in 1709.

No. 5. A paper Book without cover, in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before La Cettière, Notary, beginning in 1702 and ending in 1728.

No. 6. A Book stiched in canvas in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Dubreuil, Notary, beginning in 1708 and ending in 1743.

No. 7. A Book bound in parchment in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Giles Rageot, Notary, beginning in 1667 and ending in 1691.

No. 8. A book stiched in canvas the first six and two last leaves are damaged, it contains an Inventory of Proces Verbals and Acts passed before La Rivière Surveyor of Lands and Notary, beginning in 1691 and ending in 1725 and it also contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Jannau, Notary, begining 1674 and ending in 1743.

No. 9. A Book stiched in canvas, in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Michon, Notary, beginning in 1709 and ending in 1749.

No. 10. A Book stiched in canvas, in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Gachet, beginning in 1711 and ending in 1743.

Richard, beginning in 1751 and ending in 1768.

No. 11. A book stiched in canvas, in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before François Rageot, Notary, beginning in 1709 and ending in 1753.

No. 12. A book bound in calf, the binding is loose but otherways in good order. It contains Inventorys of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Bardel, beginning in 1703 and ending in 1740.

Pinguet, beginning in 1726 and ending in 1748.

Denoyer, Prêtre, beginning in 1714 and ending in 1747.

Pinguet Bellevue, beginning in 1749 and ending in 1751.

No. 13. A Book bound in calf, in good order, except the cover which is loose, contains Inventorys of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Chamballon, beginning in 1692 and ending in 1716.

Laferté Le Pailleur, beginning in 1701 and ending in 1702.

Marois, beginning in 1748 and ending in 1756.

This Book also contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Planté, Notary, posterior to the Conquest.

No. 14. A Book stiched in paper, in tolerable good preservation, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Louet, Père, Notary, beginning in 1723 and ending in 1737

No. 16. A Book stiched in paper, in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Boisseau, Notary, beginning in 1730 and ending in 1744.

No. 17A. A Book bound in calf, in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Boucault, Notary, beginning in 1736 and ending in 1748.

No. 17B. A Book bound in parchment, in tolerable good order, contains Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Boucault, beginning in 1748 and ending in 1756.

Robin, since the Conquest.

No. 18. A Book stiched in paper, in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before La Tour, Notary, beginning in 1736 and ending in 1741.

NOTE.—From 19 to 27, inclusive, remain with Mr. Panet, as they contain Acts of Notarys posterior to the conquest.

No. 19. A Book bound in calf, in good order, except the binding. It contains Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Choret, beginning in 1730 and ending in 1755.

Querverso, Notary and surveyor of Lands, beginning 1748 and ending in 1755.

Rouselot, beginning in 1737 and ending in 1756.

Louet, fils, beginning in 1739 and ending in 1767.

Morreau, beginning in 1753 and ending in 1765.

Ducharnay, beginning in 1756 and ending in 1759.

Huot, beginning in 1739 and ending in 1771.

No 20. A Book bound in calf, in good order, contains Inventorys of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

DuLaurent, begining in 1734 and ending in 1759.
Pressé, begining in 1736 and ending in 1746.
Duclos, begining in 1751 and ending in 1769.
Taché, posterior to the Conquest.
LeBrun, posterior to the Conquest.
Gaboury, posterior to the Conquest.

N.B. The Minutes or Originals of the Acts passed before Pressé and Duclos appear by a note in this Book to have been delivered to Mr. Badeau, Notary at Trois-Rivières, on the 10th June, 1782, by order of Governor Haldimand.

No. 21. A Book with a loose parchment cover, but otherways in good order, it contains Inventory of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Guillard De Fleury, begining in 1754 and ending in 1761.
Caron, begining in 1744 and ending in 1746.
Poulin, begining in 1712 and ending in 1734.
La Rue, begining in 1667 and ending in 1675.
Guillimen, posterior to the Conquest.
Veron De Grandminil, begining in 1708 and ending in 1720.
Potier, begining in 1701 and ending in 1711.
Lafosse, begining in 1718 and ending in 1744.
Gouget, posterior to the Conquest.

N. B.—The Minutes or Originals of the Acts passed before Caron, Poulin, Veron De Grandminil, Potier and Lafosse, appear to have been delivered to Mr. Badeau, Notary at Trois Rivières, the 10 June 1782, by order of Governor Haldimand.

No. 22. A Book stiched in paper in good order, contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Dupont, Notary, begining in 1747 and ending in 1774.

No. 23. A Book stiched in paper in good order contains Inventorys of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Pollet, begining in 1730 and ending in 1752.
Normandin, begining in 1686 and ending in 1729.
Fortier, begining in 1740 and ending in 1774.
Saindon, posterior to the conquest.

N. B.—The Minutes or Originals of the Acts passed before Pollet and Normandin appear to have been delivered to Mr. Badeau, Notary at Trois-Rivières, on the 10 June 1782, by order of Governor Haldimand.

No. 24A. A book bound in calf in very good order contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Barolet, Notary, begining in 1737 and ending in 1743.

No. 24B. A Book bound in calf in very good order contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Barolet, Notary, begining in 1743 and ending in 1754.

No. 25. A Book sewed in brown paper in tolerable good order, contains an Inventory of Acts before Saillant, Notary, begining in 1750 and ending in 1775.

No. 26. A Book sewed in paper in good order contains an Inventory of Acts passed before Dion, Notary, begining in 1743 and ending in 1779.

No. 27. A Book bound in parchment in good order contains Inventorys of Acts passed before the following Notarys, viz:

Genest, begining in 1745 and ending in 1782.
Pierre Louis Panet, posterior to the Conquest.
Alliez, begining in 1749 and ending in 1760.
Rousseau, posterior to the Conquest.
St. Aubin, posterior to the Conquest.

This Book also contains an Inventory of Wills and other Acts or Deeds, deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, since the year 1768, numbered from 1 to 112.

Adjourned to Saturday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC 13th February 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn, De Lery, Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet, Clerk Common Pleas.

The Committee proceeded to examine the Register of the Voyerie.

No. 1 is a Register consisting of a few sheets of paper stiched together without cover, but in tolerable good order, adjusting and fixing the lines of the streets of Quebec to which proprietors of Lots were permitted to build. It begins in 1685 and ends in 1689.

No. 2. A Paper Register much damaged of the same nature as the last. It begins in 1714 and ends in 1727.

No. 3. A Register bound in parchment in tolerable good order except the first six leaves which are much damaged, it contains Proces Verbaux de Voyerie, or of Roads. It begins in 1700 and ends in 1725.

No. 4. A Bundle containing loose Procès Verbaux de Voyerie by Bécancourt, Grand Voyer.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Three bundles, and No. 8 a Register in tolerable good order. They contain Procès Verbaux de Voyerie, by Boisclerc, Grand Voyer.

No. 9. A bundle containing ditto, by de La Gorgendière, Grand Voyer.

No. 10. A bundle containing ditto, by DeLino, Grand Voyer.

Letter A. A Bundle containing original Concessions or Grants of Lands in Fief and in Roture by different Governors and Seignors.

Adjourned to Monday next at eleven O'Clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 15th February, 1790.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

Present:

Messrs. Dunn, De Léry, Grant. } Assisted by Mr. Panet, Clerk Common Pleas.

The Committee having gone through the Repertoires or Inventorys of Acts passed before Notarys on Thursday last, adjourned to the place where the Acts are deposited in the Jesuits Colledge, and found them arranged in conformity to their Journal of that day.

The Committee then looked into five bundles containing Minutes or Original Acts passed before the following Notarys, which are not included in the Répertoires or Inventorys stated in their Journal of the 11th instant, viz:

Vachon, between 1650 and 1693.
Duprac, between 1667, and
Parent, between 1748 and 1776.
Roy, between 1663 and 1708.
Barolet, between 1754 and 1760.

Mr. Panet, Clerk of the Common Pleas, having in charge all the Records examined by the Committee from the 26 January last, shewed the Committee a large quantity of Papers, which appear to be writings—filed by parties respecting Actions before the Prévosté Court.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 16th March, 1790.

At a further meeting of the Committee for Examining the Ancient Public Records

Present:

Messrs. Dunn,
Mabane,
De Léry,
Grant.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to Mr. Secretary Mqtz's Letter of the 2d February last, inclosing a Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on the Ancient Records in the District of Montreal, addressed to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, dated the 28th January last and entered on the Journals of this Committee on the 2d of last month, which the Chairman informed them He had communicated to Mr. Williams, Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Williams was then called in and laid before the Committee a Written Paper in the words following:

To the Honourable Thomas Dunn, Adam Mabane, I. G. C. DeLéry and William Grant, Esquires. The Committee respecting the Ancient Records in the district of Quebec.

Report of the Clerk of the Council in consequence of a Communication given to Him of a Letter or Report of the Honourable Picotté de Belestre, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee upon the Ancient Records in the District of Montreal.

On the 27th of December 1787, His Excellency Lord Dorchester was pleased to give the following Order in Council:—

It is ordered by His Lordship with the Advice of the Council, that Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLéry and Grant at Quebec, and the Gentlemen of the Board at Montreal, or any three of them in each District, be a Committee to enquire into the state and condition of the Ancient Records of the Province and in what places they are deposited, and to report thereupon to His Lordship with all convenient speed.

On the 31st of that month I transmitted a copy of this Order to Mr. Judge Fraser, and on the 3rd of January 1788, a translation of it into French, to Mr. De Belestre at Montreal, both by Post.

On the 14th of March 1788, the Honourable Committee at Montreal made up their preliminary Report, which was filed in the Council Office the 1st of April following, accompanied with the Order I had transmitted to them.

On the 19th of June, 1788, His Excellency was pleased to give the following Order in Council:—

"Ordered by His Lordship, with the Advice of the Council, respecting the Ancient Records and Papers in the Public Offices, that the Committees charged to report their state and condition, extend their Inquiries to the nature of the Contents of the several books, the period each volume includes, its folios or pages, its blanks, its Index, and external marks and distinctions, its actual condition or state of preservation, its authenticity and to what office it appertained, and its present place of deposit; and to all such other Inquiries as may occur to the Committee to be pertinent relative to the public papers prior to the Conquest.

On the 16th of July 1788, I transmitted a copy of this Order, together with a French copy of the 27th December 1787, to Mr. Judge Fraser by Post, for the Committee at Montreal

On the 23rd of July 1788, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Order in Council:—

"Upon reading the former Orders of the Board, for Reports upon the state of the Public Records, and the Report of the Committee respecting those in the District of Montreal. It is further Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council to facilitate and quicken the Reports upon this subject, that all clerks of all offices, and

"others having the Custody of any Public Records do, without delay, form Lists of "such Books of Records, as are in their Offices respectively, and transmit the same to "the Clerk of the Council, who is forthwith to communicate the same together with "the said Orders of Reference to the several Committees charged to investigate and "report upon the nature and condition of the said Records; and that the Clerk of the "Council cause this Order to be published in the Gazette that such as it concerns, may "have notice of the same."

This Order was published in the Gazette of the 31st July and 7th and 14th August 1788.

Having received from Mr. Badeaux of Three Rivers, a List of a few Registers in his charge there, but none from any other officer in the District of Montreal, to the best of my Recollection, I transmitted it to Mr. De Belestre on the 20th of July 1789, together with fresh copies of the Orders of the 27th December 1787, and 19th June 1788, accompanied with a copy of the Order of the 23rd July, 1788, which had been published in the Gazette.

The Honourable Members of the Committee at Montreal, not adverting to the Transmissions made in 1787 and 1788, have only mentioned those I made, in July 1789, but without any intention, I am confident, of conveying an Inference that I had not sent or that they had not received the previous Transcripts.

On the 27th of August 1789, I received the following Letter from the Honourable Chairman of the Montreal Committee, viz:

"MONTREAL, 24th August, 1789.

"SIR,—I have received Your Letter dated Council Office, 20th July last, with the "Extracts from the Minutes of Council and the various Inclosures. These I laid on "the 21st instant before the members of the Committee and we find among these "papers No. 2 & 3, to be papers that do not appertain to our charge but are extracts "that the Notaries are required by Law to forward to the Rr. Gl. to enable Him the "better to recover the King's dues. We likewise find a Letter from M. Le Pailleur "stating some difficulties, and requiring an explanation, which He says he has not "received. We see nothing however in this letter to trouble the Committee of Quebec, "or any other with, unless it be his Representation of the extent of the work, consider-"ing his other duties, the smallness and dampness of the Vault where the Records are "deposited, the necessity therefore must be apparent to remove them to spread and sort "them, but where to, and by what authority? As to expence He, no doubt, or whoever "He is to employ, will be rewarded.

"We have from Three Rivers un *Etat des Regitres dans l'Etude de Mons'r. Badeau.* "We have heretofore forwarded a Letter from Mr. Maillet relative to some Records, "which Letter we do not find with the papers that you have remitted. But how are we "to ascertain the condition of the Records that are at Three Rivers?

"We beg leave to trouble the Gentlemen of the Committee at Quebec for their "Assistance and opinion in these matters and that we may be uniform in our mode of "proceeding We wish they would send to Us a Sketch of theirs.

"We have observed an advertisement in the Quebec Gazette signed Thomas Dunn "as Chairman. We think it would be proper that you would insert in the next "Gazette such another from Mr. De Belestre as Chairman of the Committee of the "District of Montreal.

"Please to enquire of Mr. Pownall, Chairman of the Committee on the petition "from L'Assomption whether he has received an answer to the Letter that he wrote to "Mr. Pétrimoult and others.

"We are Sir,
"Your most obedt. humble servts,
"By order of the Committee,

(Signed) "PICOTTE DE BELESTRE.

"JENKIN WILLIAMS, Esq.,
"C. L. C."

On the 31st August 1789 (Messrs. Dunn, Mabane and Grant, having previously perused the foregoing Letter), I sent the following answer by Post.

"COUNCIL OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st August, 1789.

"SIR,—I have the Honour of Your Letter of the 24th instant, and agreeable to "your desire, I have caused an advertisement to be prepared and will appear in the "next Quebec Gazette respecting the Records in the possession of persons within your "District.

"Mr. Dunn, Mr. Mabane and Mr. Grant, have read over your Letter, and their "Committee are, I am told, to assemble tomorrow upon the business of the Ancient "Records, when I shall lay their Letter before them.

"The letter from M. Maillet which You mention to have formerly transmitted to "me must have been mislaid, for I can't find it in the office; if you think it material, "I have to request you to desire Him to send you another.

"Mr. Pownall has been made acquainted with the last paragraph of Your Letter, "and is to write to you respecting that subject.

"I have the Honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

The Honourable
PICOTTÉ DE BELESTRE, Esq.

P. S.—I have just found M. Maillet's Letter, &c., will you have the goodness to re-transmit me the two papers.

On the 1st of September 1789 I presented Mr. De Belestre's Letter of the 24th of August at the Council Chamber to Mr. Dunn but I believe there was not a sufficient number of members to form a committee. As I am not called upon to attend the various committees at their various sittings. I am unacquainted with the subsequent meetings of the Committee.

I have the Honour to be Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. WILLIAMS

COUNCIL OFFICE 16th March 1790.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a fair copy of their Journals which being compared he then proposed the following Report.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor in Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee for the District of Quebec consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, De Léry and Grant appointed by Your Excellency to enquire into the state and condition of the Ancient Records of the Province having gone through the examination of all such as have come to their knowledge, humbly lay before Your Lordship a fair copy of the Journals of their Proceedings, which they pray may be taken as their Report, thereon; and the Committee humbly suggest that in their opinion to compleat this work it will be necessary to employ one or more skilful and careful persons to make out Lists of all the Decrets, Arrets and Ordinances of the King, Superior Council and Intendants, with a reference therein to the Books, and Pages where they are entered.

Mr. Grant moved that instead of the words "to make out Lists of all the Decrets, "Arrets and Ordinances, of the King, Superior Council and Intendants, with a reference "therein to the Books and Pages where they are entered" be inserted "to extract copys "from the Registers, or form a Digest for publication of all such Orders, Arrets, Ordi-"nances, Public Papers and Regulations as made the Law and were useful in the Public "Government of the Colony of Canada, Antecedent to the Conquest."

Debates arose and the question being put the voices stood,

For the amendment.	Against the amendment.
Mr. Grant,	Mr. Mabane,
	De Léry.

Carried in the negative, resolved that the Chairman report accordingly.

12th April 1790.

Report upon the Ancient Records by the Quebec Committee, 17th March 1790.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 23rd April, 1778.

I. G. De Léry moves:

That the Bishop of Quebec be requested to instruct all the parish priests and missionaries of His Diocese, to bring each year, to the vault of the Prothonotary's office (greffe) in charge of Mr. Boisseaux, a duplicate of the register of baptisms, marriages and burials that each may have made during the year.

That course is all the more necessary to be taken as it establishes the status of individuals and that it conforms with the usage in Canada.

That the present representation be enregistered.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 11th April, 1778.

I. G. De Léry moves:

That the registers and other papers of the Provincial Secretary's Department, which are in a room that at present has doors and shutters made of wood, and floors and partitions of the same material, be placed in a vault the floor of which should be paved with brick, the doors and shutters be of wrought iron, and the windows be grated with iron bars.

That the same precautions be taken for the Archives under Mr. Boisseaux's care, and for all other depositories of public documents that are the State property of the King's subjects, so that by no accident of fire they may be deprived of the advantages that should result from the registration and deposit, the fees for which, in accord with the regulation established by the Legislative Council, they may have paid.

11th April 1778.

Mr. de Lery informs the Legislative Council That the Secretary's office has at present a boarded floor, with wooden doors, partition, and wooden window-shutters; and proposes, that the Registers and papers there deposited, be put into a vault paved with brick, with iron window-shutters, and the windows barred with iron. That the same precaution be observed touching the Archives under Mr. Boisseau's care, and all-other places where papers concerning the properties and estates of individuals may be deposited; in order that they be not deprived by accidents, by fire of the advantages, intented to result from registration, and for which they shall have paid the fees, in obedience to the Rules prescribed by the Legislative Council.

INVENTORY OF THE ARCHIVES THAT ARE IN THE CONVENT OF THE JESUITS.

GENERAL INVENTORY OF THE ARCHIVES AND REGISTERS OF WHICH I AM DEPOSITARY IN MY CAPACITY OF CUSTODIAN OF MINUTES, MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF ORDERS FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Registers of the Council.

59.....Registers of decrees of the Superior Council of Quebec from 1 to 59R. The first commenced the 9th January 1674, and the last closed the 21st May 1759, which is the period of the seige of 1759.

1. ....Criminal registers, commenced the 15th March 1706, closed the 29th February 1712.

1.....Register for the entry of law suits before the Council, commenced the 22nd January 1741, closed the 22nd July 1755.

1.... ... .Idem. for entries, commenced the 30th July 1755, closed the 25th March, 1759.

1.....Criminal register, commenced the 18th June 1678, closed the 8th March 1706.

1. .....Idem. Criminal cases, commenced the 16th June 1730, closed the 29th December 1759.

Files of Old-time Notaries.

First repertory, in which are the following files (collections of Notarial Minutes).

No. 1. File of Lespinasse, 1637.
File of Guillot.
File of Piraube.
File of Tronquet.
File of Baucheron.
File of Claude LeCoutre.
File of Laurent Berment.
File of Roland Godet.
File of Jean Durant.
File of Louis Rouer.
File of J. Bte. Peuvret.
File of Paul Vachon.
File of Nicolas de Mouchy.
File of Gourdeau.
File of Jean Gloria.
File of Severin Amean; he passed only one Act.
File of Jean le Comte.
File of Filion.
File of Claude Aubert.
File of Claude Maugué.
File of Nicolas Metrû.
File of Guillaume Roger.
File of Dehorné LaNeuville.

Second Repertory.

No. 2. File of Audouart. This file of documents suffered by the seige of 1759.
File of M. Hiché.

File of Rivet.
No. 3. File of Romain Becquet.
File of Charles Rageot.
No. 4. File of Duquet.
File of Genaple Bellefond.
No. 5. File of la Cetièrre.
No. 6. File of Dubrëuil.
No. 7. File of Gilles Rageot.
No. 8. File of Janneau.
File of LaRivière.
No. 9. File of Michon, Notary on the South Shore.
No. 10. File of René Gachet.
File of Richard de St. Vallier.
No. 11. File of François Rageot.
No. 12. File of François Barbel.
File of Jacques Pinguet.
Documents and contracts executed by M. Denoyers parish priest of St Augustin, in default of a notary.
File of Bellevue Pinguet.

Repertory.

No. 13. File of Chamballon.
File of Laferté.
File of Marois.
File of Planté of Pointe aux Trembles.
No. 14. File of Louet, senior.
No. 15. File of Lamourille.
No. 16. File of Nicolas Boisseau, senior.
No. 17. File of M. Boucaut de Godfus.
No. 18. File of M. La Tour.

Repertory.

No. 19. File of Choret.
File of Olide Kerverso, Notary and Surveyor.
File of Rousselot.
File of Louet, junior.
File of Moreau.
File of Mr. Decharnay, Notary at Quebec.
File of Huot....of Beaupré.
No. 20. File of Dulaurent, a Quebec Notary who began in 1734 and ended i 1759. There were minutes in this file that had been lost, being i the hands of the Notary who kept his office during the siege 1759, and I made a repertory of what remained of them.
File of Taché.
File of Gabory—of St. Valier.
File of le Brun, from the 22nd Dec. 1766 to the 30th April 1769, who w dismissed from his office by order of General Carleton.

Repertory.

No. 21. File of Guyart de Fleury.
File of Guillaume Larue.
File of M. Guillimin.
File of Gouget.
No. 22. File of Dupont, of the South Shore.
No. 23. File of Fortier, at that time a Notary on the Island of Orleans, Sou Shore, at St. Michel.

File of Saindon.

No. 24. File of M. Barolet, in two repertories, commenced the 13th March 1737 to the year 1754, which do not contain the entire file. The second repertory, was not completed, it having been commenced by the said Barolet, and discontinued.

No. 25. File of M. Saillant, a Quebec Notary.

No. 26. Prsse St. Thomas.

File of l'Evêque, who had been discharged by order of the Government.

File of Joseph Dionne.

Files of which there are no Repertories.

File of Ray.

File of Parent of Beauport.

File of André Geneste, of Laurette.

File of Duprac.

File of Paul Vachon.

File of la Brouche.

A bundle of papers and *procès verbaux* drawn up by the late Hamelin, land surveyor, for the surveying of lands with repertories.

Which are all the Files of Notarial documents.

Registers of the Provost Office, former jurisdiction, containing the cases in which judgments were rendered.

Several Old Registers of the said jurisdiction, from the 2nd Nov. 1666 until July of the year 1726, not consecutive, there being several of them lost and mislaid during the troubles of the war of 1759.

Subsequently were found the following :

No. 1.—Register commenced the 23rd July 1726, and closed the 15th Oct. of the same year.

2.—A register commenced the 23rd Oct. 1726, down to the 9th March 1728.

3.—A register commenced the 9th March 1728, closed the 26th April, 1729.

4.—A register commenced the 29th April 1729, closed the 24th March, 1730.

5.—A register commenced the 28th. March 1730, and closed the 9th April, 1731.

6.—A register commenced the 12th April 1731, closed the 1st July, 1732.

7—A register commenced the 4th July 1732, closed the 27th February 1733.

8—A register commenced in March 1733, and closed the 3rd August 1734.

9—A register commenced the 5th August 1734, and closed the 2nd Dec. 1735.

10—A register commenced the 6th Dec. 1735, closed the 1st Dec. 1736.

11—A register commenced the 1st Dec. 1736, closed the 9th July 1737.

12—A register commenced the 11th July 1737, closed the 28th Dec. 1737.

13—A register commenced the 31st Dec. 1737, and closed the 29th July 1738.

14—A register commenced the 5th August 1738, and closed the 2nd May 1739.

15—A register commenced the 5th May 1739, closed the 12th February 1740.

16—A register commenced the 12th February 1740, closed the 13th January 1741.

17—A register commenced the 17th January 1741, closed the 10th September 1741.

18—A register commenced the 17th October 1741, closed the 19th June 1742.

19—A register commenced the 22nd June 1742, and closed the 23rd April 1743.

20—A register commenced the 26th April 1743, closed the 2nd June 1744.

21—A register commenced the 9th June 1744, and closed the 30th March 1745.

22—A register commenced the 2nd April 1745, closed the 25th October 1746.

23—A register commenced in Nov. 1746, and closed the 20th February 1748.

24—A register commenced the 2nd March 1748, closed the 7th February 1749.

QUEBEC, 7th April, 1788.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Lieutenant Governor to request you to send, at the first opportunity, a statement of the Registers deposited in the Court House (Greffe) of the Judicial District of Montreal, for the year 1787, with a list of the parishes the Registers of which have not yet been deposited.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Mr LEPAILLEUR,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas,
Montreal.

STATE AND CONDITION OF THE RECORDS IN HIS OFFICE.—LEPAILLEUR, CLERK, JULY 1788.

STATEMENT OF THE ARCHIVES OR PUBLIC ACTS IN THE VAULT OF THE MONTREAL COURT HOUSE (GREFFE).

1. The archives are deposited in a small, single-apartment vault in the Court House (maison du greffe), in the ceiling of which vault there is a crack that extends from one end to the other; it is feared that, should fire break out in the Court House, that crack might communicate the fire with the interior.

2. All the notarial acts that it contains are in cases of drawers, fairly in order; but the greater part of those notarial acts are not accompanied by Registers in Repertory form, which makes researches very difficult, and the vault is so full that it can contain no more, which fact obliges me to keep in my office about fifty cases containing the registers of parishes exposed to fire.

3. As to the registers of trials, prior to the conquest, there are about from fifteen to twenty very badly bound, and covered in linen: the rest of the Archives, like successions (tutelles), actions-at-law, judgments, &c., are in quires of paper stitched, without covers; the papers of these proceedings, I mean law-suits and judgments, are in cases.

4. Among the Archives are to be found only two small registers of ordinances and decrees of the King, of a few Governors and Intendants, and of Judges of Montreal police courts.

5. The criminal proceedings are in cases, both those that concern the particular accounts of the Judges and those of the Councils of War for criminal matters.

6. There are also in pamphlets and in loose leaves the permits accorded to explorers (voyageurs) for the upper country.

7. In the said Archives are also to be found the registers of trials in civil cases, held by the Captains of the Militia under the orders of Their Honours Thomas Gage and Burthon, Governors, as well as a register of the judgments that They rendered.

8. There is also a confused mass of papers of all sorts, upon the upper shelves, which are very ancient and appear to be old legal proceedings.

All these archives have been given to me by the Attorney for the Seigniors of Montreal, to whom they belong.

LEPAILLEUR, Clerk of Court.
23rd July, 1788.

Upon reading the former Orders of the Board for Records upon the State of the Public Records, and the Report of the Committee respecting those in the District of Montreal.

It is further ordered by H's Lordship with the advice of the Council, to facilitate and quicken the Reports upon this subject that all Clerks of all offices and others having the custody of any public Records without delay form Lists of such Books of Records as are in their offices respectively, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Council, who is forthwith to communicate the same together with the said Orders of Reference to the several Committees charged to investigate and report upon the nature and condition of the said Records and that the Clerk of the Council cause this order to be published in the Gazette that such as it concerns may have notice of the same.

INVENTORY OF THE FRENCH BOOKS OF RECORD AND PUBLIC PAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

25th Sept., 1788.

For J. WILLIAMS.

Books of Record under the French Government.

	Remarks.
Registers entitled, Régistres des Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, 10 volumes from A to K.	The first of these books commences with the Edict of Louis 14, creating the Conseil Souverain de Québec dated April 1663. It is very illegible, the book being much defaced by time and use, but it is also recorded in the second Vol.: of these registers page 1st on parchment, where it is more legible. This first Register continues for 96 pages and so far, has a table or Index made by M. Pownall. The Register then commences from the other end and contains the Judgments and deliberations of the Superior Council from Sept. 1663 to Dec. 1676 and continues for 282 pages, illwrote and not very legible. The other registers are in good order, very legible, and end with the year 1758, have Index.
Registers Entitled, Régistres des Edits, Arrets, Déclarations et provisions de Sa Majesté. 6 Vols. from A to F.	These registers in perfect good order and well wrote with indexes they commence in 1663 and end in 1727. The 5th Volume Letter E, is intitled Volume détachée des Edits, etc., concernant le commerce étrangers et le privilège exclusive de la Compagnie des Indes pour la vente des castors from the year 1664 till 1727. The Sixth Vol. Letter F, is entitled Volume détachée des Edits, etc., qui ont raport au gouvernement de Montréal depuis 1664 jusqu'en 1727. The papers in these Registers seem either to have been recorded from the Registers des Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur or Recorded from some of the same Originals.

Registers entitled, Régistres D'Intendance in 5 volumes from No. 1 to 10.	In good order with Tables or Indexes, they contain the different concessions and several Ratifications of the different Intendants. The first paper is dated 17th October 1672, the last is dated 15 October 1759.
Registers entitled, Cahiers D'Intendance Concession en Fief, etc., in 2 Volumes, 1st from No. 2 à 9, Folio 32 à 412, 2nd 10 à 17, Folio 414 à 793.	In good order well wrote with Tables or Indexes completed by Mr. Pownall. These Registers contain the Titles of different Fiefs and Seigneuries and seem to be the same as Registers d'Intendance and to be the 6th and 7th vol. the first Cahier D'Intendance, or No. 1, is found to be no other than the second Register D'Intendance, the page of Register D'Intendance 51 Verso answers to page 52 of the 2nd Cahier D'Intendance, so that there is no Register D'Intendance No. 2, the book so marked being 1st Cahier D'Intendance.
Registers entitled, Sept. cahiers Foy et Homage, 30 Sept. 1723 to 20 Sept. 1754.	In good order and very legible, Tables or Index made by Mr. Pownall.
Registers entitled, Papier Terrier, aveus, dénombrement et Déclarations du Terrier du domaine du Roy, 3 volumes, all Lettered A : The first volume marked : 15th Fevrier 1723 au 1er Juin 1732, Déclaration 1 à 236, Folio 1 à 374. The 2nd volume marked : Juin 1st, 1732, à September 1740, Déclaration 237 à 284, Folio 375 à 756. The third volume entitled Supplément au papier Terrier et en addition au domaine du Roy, Janvier 9, 1743 au 14 Février Déclaration 1 à 18, Folio 1 à 226.	In very good order Tables or Index of the Seigneurs Proprietors of Fiefs, and also a Table of the Fiefs et Seigneuries and their dependencies. The third volume has a Table or Index des Fiefs et Seigneuries, and also Table, des Propriétaires des Censives.
Register entitled, Extrait du papier Terrier par Mr. Verr. Le Procureur Général du Roy, one volume.	This books ends with a list of the Seigneureries du Canada pour parvenir au recensement général de la Colonie, 1728.
Registers entitled, Cahiers des emplacements, concessions en Roture, two volumes. The first Vol. No. 1 à 7, Folio : 1 à 330. The second, Vol. No. 8 à 14, Folio : 337 à 657.	These are in very good order, have Tables or Index, entitled Table du papier Terrier pour les biens en roture dans les Villes et gouvernements de Québec et Trois-Rivières, the first concession is dated 1691, the last 1694.
Register entitled, Régistre d'Imposition sur les Habitans de la Ville et Banlieu de Quebec pour les Cazernes from 1749 to 1758, in two volumes.	In good order.
Registers entitled, Ordonnances D'Intendant in forty-four volumes.	These commence September 1705, and end in April 1750, they contain the different ordonnances, commissions, Judgments and &c., of six different Intendants ; they are in very good order, a detached

Register entitled,
Arret d'Homologation du Règlement des Districts des Paroisses de cette Colonie.

Table or Index of their contents was made by Mr. Pownall in 1780, from No. 1 to No. 42, some being numbered twice with same number

This is in one book, in a blue cover, wrote on parchment, is in tolerable good order, it appears to be extracted from the Registers du Conseil Supérieur.

Detached Papers.

Two original deeds on parchment, signed by the King of France. The one Letters Patentes du Don de L'Evêché aux évêques de Québec, 30 May, 1723. Numbered 63. The other Brevet de confirmation de la Concession fait le 24 Octobre 1699, au Sr. de Ramzay commandant des troupes en la Nouvelle-France.

These are extracts from Registres du Conseil d'Etat. Une liasse wrote on parchment, Reunion de l'Eveché au Domaine et Don à Mr. Pontbriant et à ces successeurs évêques, 30 May, 1743. No. 63. One sheet of parchment, Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roy sur l'imposition pour les cazernes de Québec, 1st Juin, 1753. Numbered 52.

An ordonnance signed by King of France dated Versailles, 14 Février 1742. Registered in Superior Council at Quebec, 30th July 1742.

Une liasse, Arrets du Roy pour droit d'entrée, Mars 6, 1745. Numbered 87.

Ordonnance de Mr. Bigot, Intendant pour faire enregistrer les Titres et Terrains dans la Censive de Québec, 27 mars 1758. No. 88.

Procès verbal qui constate et sépare la censive du Roy d'avec celles des seigneurs particuliers de la ville de Quebec, Mars 6 1758. No. 89.

A certified procès verbal and Homologation dated Fevrier 1759, setting out huit arpens de Terre en superficie sur le Cap Diamant appartenant à la Fabrique de l'Eglise Paroissial de Québec. No. 89.

No. 90. Ten contracts concerning les Dames Religieuses des Trois-Rivières.

A large chest containing many papers allmost all rotten and illegible, they appear to be papers belonging to the French Admiralty Court, and with them there is a paper in good condition, entitled, Recapitulation du Greff de l'Amirauté; by this list the papers appear to be dated from 1736 to 1759.

QUEBEC, 25 Sept., 1788.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec. & Reg.

FRENCH REGISTERS AND PAPERS SINCE 1760.

French registers, from letter A to G, seven volumes, commencing September 15 1764, to the present time.

Two registers from Detroit, French and English.

One register of Recensement Général du Gouvernement de Québec, 1762.

Registers of Recensement Général de La Province in 1765, in two volumes.

Registers sewed in paper. Three books or Cahiers, No. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 contains the censement Général du District de Québec, y compris La Ville, Fauxbourgs

These two Registers were sent to the Secretary's office by order of General Haldimand, in 1784, the first commences in April 1768, the second as far as it is continued goes to July 84. They are in good order, but have no Table or Index.

et Banlieu d'ycelle en 1784. No. 2 contains recensement général du District des Trois-Rivières, y compris la Ville et environs d'icelle en 1784. No. 3 contains recensement général du District de Montréal, y compris La Ville de Ville-Marie, Montréal, Fauxbourg et Banlieu d'icelles, 1784.

Register Entitled,

Traduction des Ordonnances et Proclamations depuis le 3e Sept. 1764, jusque et compris le 9me Juin 1775.

Register Entitled,

Borderaux des Ordonnances, &c., 1764.

No 65. Formulaire du Borderaux ordonné par Proclamation du 27 May 1763. — Sewed in a blue paper cover.

DETACHED PAPERS.

Sheets—Recensement général du Gouvernement de Montréal du 6 Décembre 1761.

Five bundles of Recensement, separate sheets of each Parish, taken in 1765.

One Roll of Recensement containing 50 odd sheets from Trois-Rivières to the Cedars taken in 1765.

One Sheet of Recensement of the Protestant Inhabitants in the District of Montreal taken by the Justices of the Peace at Montreal, in 1765.

One Sheet of Recensement of the Savages at Ristigouche, taken by M. Van-Felson.

One Sheet of Recensement of the inhabitants in Baventure Bay, Gaspé, Grand River and Pabeau, by M. Van-Felson.

One bundle of 24 Sheets containing a Table of the Grants of Seigneuries or Fiefs with the names of the Grantors, the possessors, with the terms, conditions and restrictions of the Grants, &c., not certified.

One bundle of 5 Sheets containing a Table of Grants of Lands en roture with the names of the Grantors, the possessors, with the terms, conditions and restrictions of the Grants, &c., each of these are marked with initials G. A.

One bundle of 11 numbers marked Ground plots, containing a Table of Grants of Lands en roture with the names of the Grantors, the possessors, with the terms, conditions and restrictions of the Grants, &c., on concessions in the Town, not signed or certified.

A large Table des Terres en Roture accordées à perpétuité qui se trouvent aujourd'hui hors les limites de la Province de Québec. Extraits des Registres du Conseil Sup'r et D'Intendance. — This is certified by M. Cugnet, Janr 1769.

A do do do do do

Extrait des Registres du Conseil Sup'r.

A paper book entitled Liste des Baillis, 1764, on élection des Baillis et sous-baillis de toutes les paroisses de la province de Québec.

Four Bundles or Files of paper Borderaux des papiers du Canada No. 1158 à 1639 taken at Montreal 1764.

A small square box delivered to Mr. Pownall's care by General Haldimand on the 16th November 1784. General Haldimand told Mr. Pownall that the box was delivered to him by Mr. Cramahé at his departure from the province, but without a Key. Mr. Cramahé informing General Haldimand that it contained bundles of Canada paper money. Mr. Pownall received it without a key, but when the Secretary's Office was broke into, the winter 1765, this box was broke open by thieves. Its contents are bundles of Canada paper money.

A bundle of French Title Deeds deposited in the Secretary's office by Major Mathews Secretary to the Commander in Chief in 1780. Endorsed papers relative to the Purchase of a Lot of Ground adjoining to Adam Mabane, Esqr. in St. Louis St. in order to form a communication from the town with the citadel, 1780.

Several Rolls of Oaths of Allegiance administered to the Canadian Subjects.

not certified.

Mr. Cugnets receipt 27 Mars 1778 for a Register entitled Censive de Quebec, relié en Parchemin.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true list of all the French Records and papers in the Secretary and Registers office at Quebec.

GEO. POWNALL,
Secry & Regr.

QUEBEC 25 Sept. 1788.

INVENTORY OF THE ENGLISH BOOKS OF RECORD AND PUBLIC PAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTER FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	Remarks.
Five English Registers from Letter A. to Letter E,	These Registers commence in September 1764. Letters A. B. E. are in good order well bound and Tables or Indexes complete. Letter E. contains register of papers to the present time. Letter C. is Intitled—Register of Commissions from His Majesty's Letters Patent, the binding bad, but the paper in good order ; the first paper recorded is a commission to Robert Cholmondeley appointing him Surveyor and Auditor General the 20th Nov. 1764. This vol. contains the Record of some Grants by the Governor of the Province. Records of Lieut Governors Commissions, those of Postmaster, Superintendants of Fisheries, Survey General, &c., &c., &c. Letter D. is entitled Orders of His Majesty in Council bound in a parchment cover. The first paper is an order of His Majesty in Council relative to the Trade of Tadoussac, dated 26 June 1767. A certificate by Mr. Allsopp as Clerk of the Council of the Recording the same in the Register of the Council of Quebec on 27 September 1768. It contains another order of His Majesty in Council, two leaves of Absence, and three or four mandamus's.
One Register Entitled, Leaves of Absence.	This book contains some Warrants to the Surveyor Gen'l to make Surveys, the first dated 6th May 1768—The last the 17th June 1772. It then contains leaves of absence &c., and Warrants to Judge of Admiralty to issue Letters of Marque to several vessels.
One Register Entitled, Pass Book.	This book contains the names of all the persons who have taken out papers to leave the Province, with the names of persons who have been securities for persons giving bond, in consequence of the Ordinance relative to persons leaving the Province to the present time.
One Register Entitled. List of Bailifs from 29th August 1768.	This contains the Registry of the Orders of Government sent thro' the Sec. to the Several Bailifs to be published and put in force. The other end of this same book contains an Entry of the Several Vessels arriving in the Port of Quebec

with their Cargoe from May 1763 to June 1764.

One Register Entitled.
Secretary's Office, Copy Letter Book from 29 March 1765.

The Letters copied into this book and in 1771—except one by Mr. Pownall signifying to Mr. Livius the Governors orders of Suspension, 1st May 1775. The other end of this book contains the Governors Warrants on the Paymaster from October 1763 to Dec'r same year.

One Register Entitled.
Register of Ordinances commencing 25th February 1777 to the present time.

Registers of Commissions and Letters Patent. Three Volumes No. 1, 2 and 3.

The first of these commence 24th of August 1764 a commission of the peace. This volume is all unbound by time and use. It has a Table or Index. The two next are in good order with Indexes complete.

In parchment cover unsewed.

One book, Entitled.
Orders to the Captains of Militia 28th Oct. 1760 to 28 July 1764.

One new Register.
Patent of Lands en Fief & Seigneurie.

One book, Entitled Letter A.
Secretary's Office, Warrants & March Routs, &c, 14 August 1764 to the 28 July 1775.

Contains the Record of Mr. Shoulbred's Patent, August 1788.

This book has an Alphabet or Table, contains several Warrants to Survey Lands for Grants.

Several books of Warrants on Payment from 1760 to 1763.

Three small books, General papers 1761 to 1763.

Several old Registers of Naval Office, Entitled Wills, Protests, Entries, Clearances, Certificates and Surveys.

Detached Papers.

Order of Council Quebec 20th June 1765, Establishing a Table of Fees for all the officers of Civil Government.

2 Copy's of a Convention between His Majesty and The Most Christian King, for the Liquidation of the Canada Paper Money, concluded and signed at London the 29th of March 1766 in French and English.

General Draughts of Grants, 1764.

Persons names who have obtained Grants of Land in the Province since Nov. 1764 to 1767.

Petitions of Sundry Persons for Lands, 1764.

Draft. An Account of Lands and Lots of Ground Granted by the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec since the Establishment of Civil Government in August, 1764.

Extract from the King's Instructions Relating the Granting Lands.

List discharged Soldiers applying for Lands, 1767.

A Memorial of the Merchants of Montreal to Governor Murray and the Council on obtaining passes for Indian Trade with liberty to winter amongst the Indians, dated 30th March 1766. French and English.

A copy of a Memorial by the Merchants of Montreal to General Murray on Mr. William Grant's purchase of the Exclusive Trade at the Post La Baye.

Address to General Murray from the Merchants, &c., of Montreal, on his appointment to the Government of the Province, August 1764.

Proclamation of General Carleton signifying his appointment to be Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province, Sept. 1766.

Memorial of the New Subjects in the Province Relative to the Military Courts and the Establishment of Civil Government.

Petition of the Inhabitants of the Upper Town of Quebec on the quartering the Troops, 1764.

Copy of a Protest of the Inhabitants of Montreal on the Seignors assembling themselves in that Town, March 1766.

Opinion of Attorney General touching the Legillity of granting press Warrants, October 1765.

Memorandum of Captain Holland, the Surveyor General, to General Murray, concerning that Service.

Two Warrants to T. Goldfrap to prepare Letters Patent under the Great Seal, 1766.

Regulation for Masters of Vessels and Pilots, &c., 24 June 1762, and appointment of David Algeo to be a branch Pilot.

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held at Camp near Quebec, Aug. 1765 to enquire into the validity of Men's Claims to their Freedoms, 44th Regt.

List of vessels cleared at the Custom House and Secretary's office in 1766.—Two Certificates and bonds for Mediteranian passes, 1766.

A Bundle containing Petitions, Memorials & Depositions, 1764 & 65.

Bond from Johnston & Purss in consequence of permission granted them to cut down timber in the Province, October 1766.

A file of Letters to the Secretary from 1769 to 1764.

A bundle of Letters chiefly from General Murray to Mr. Goldfrap containing orders from 1764 to 1768.

A List of Mandamus's Received from Mr. Goldfrap and delivered to General Carleton, 25 April 1768—Sigd. Geo. Allsopp, D. Sec'y.

A rough list Entitled: General List of the public papers belonging to the several officers during the French Government of Quebec according to their dates, taken this 22d Janry 1768.—on the back Endorsed, Inventory of French papers and books.

A rough Copy of a List of French books and papers, signed F. Mounier and Adam Mabane 4 April 1766.—some additions wrote in Mr. Allsopp's hand writing.

A rough Copy certified by Mr. Allsopp, Entitled List of French Books delivered in the Secretarys Office and Registers Office of Quebec by James Goldfrap on the 25th April 1768.

A do certified by do of the English Registers do do

A List of books and papers without Title or Signature.

Two Lists do the only ones Mr. Pownall could obtain from his predecessor in the Secretary and Registers office.

An Indenture or Deed of Sale from William Grant Esquire and his Lady to General Haldimand on behalf of the Crown of a House at Montreal known by the name of the India House. It is registered likewise in the office.

Returns of Indian Trade for the year 1777 included, to the present year.

Bundle of Proclamations and Advertisements.

Bundle of Mandamus's and Oaths returned into the Secretary office.

Rolls of state and office Oaths.

Warrants to the Secretary to prepare permits to Export Grain and Cattle 1783.

Four Mandamus's under the Royal Signature.

Bundle of Pilots Certificates in order to their obtaining their Commissions of Branches from 1786.

Three Patents under the Great Seal, 1st New District, 2d Establishment of Fees in do, 3d The regulation for Circles.

Dedimus Potestatem to the President of the Board of Accounts of the Army to administer Oaths. Great Seal.

Definitive Treaties of Peace, received 1784. 3 books in paper covers.

Rolls on parchment of the Several Ordinances passed by Gen'l Carleton from 1777 signed by His Excellency.

The foregoing contains a true List of all the public English Records and papers in the office of the Secretary and Register for the Province of Quebec.

GEO. POWNALL,
Secry & Regr.

QUEBEC, 27th September, 1788.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE ANTIENT RECORDS.

1787 Dec. 31st—Sent a certified Copy of the Order of Reference to Mr. Fraser, at Montr al, by post, in a Letter. (No copy kept).
1788 Jan. 3rd—Sent a Translation of the 1st Order to Mr. De Bellestre, in a Letter, by Post. (No copy kept).
1788 Jan. 15th—Sent a certified Copy of the Order of Reference to Mr. Dunn, in a Letter delivered to Mr. Brassard.

MONTREAL, 24th August, 1789.

SIR,—I have received your letter dated Conncil Office 20th July last with the Extracts from the Minutes of Council and the various inclosures these I lay'd on the 21st Inst. before the Members of the Committee and we find among these papers, No. 2 and 3 to be papers that do not appertain to our charge, but are extracts which if the Notaries are required by Law to forward to the Rr Gl, to enable him the better to recover the King's dues. We likewise find a letter from Mr. LePailleur stating some difficulties and requiring an explanation which he says he had not received.

We see nothing, however, in this letter to trouble the Committee of Quebec or any other with, unless it be his representation of the extent of the work, considering his other duties, the smallness and dampness of the Vault where the Records are deposited, the necessity therefore must be apparent to remove them to spread and sort them, but where to and by what Authority? As to expence, he, no doubt, or whoever he is to employ, will be rewarded. We have from Three Rivers *un état des Registres dans L'Etude de Mr. Badeau.* We have heretofore forwarded a letter fr m Mr. Maillet relative to some Records which letter we do not find with the papers that you have remitted, but how are we to ascertain the Condition of the Records that are at three Rivers?

We beg leave to trouble the Gentn of the Committee at Quebec for their Assistance and Opinion in these Matters; and that we may be uniform in our mode of proceeding we wish they would send to us a Sketch of theirs.

We have observed an advertisement, in the Quebec Gazette, Signed Thos. Dunn as Chairman. We think it would be proper that you would insert in the next Gazette such another from Mr. DeBellestre as Chairman of the Committee of the District of Montreal.

Please to enquire of Mr. Pownall Chairman of the Committee on the petition from L'Assomption whether he has received an answer to the letter that he wrote to Mr. Pétrimoult and others.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
By Order of the Committee,

PICOTTÉE DEBELESTRE.

JENKIN WILLIAMS, Esq.,
C. L. C.

Memo in Pencil.

31 August 1789.

Waited on Mr. Motz, read him the paragraph respecting the advertisement and he said, it could not be objected to, for Mr. Dunn's advertisement would no doubt, be charged to Government. Gave the Printer the Advertisement in English the same day.

J. W.

Whereas Notice was given in the Quebec Gazette of the 23rd July 1788, that all persons who had the custody of public records, should without delay form lists of such books of Records as were in their offices respectively, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Council; and whereas it appears to the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to report the State of the Ancient Records (or Records prior to the Conquest) that several persons having such in their custody, have not transmitted the lists agreeable to the said notice; all such persons in the District of Montreal, are hereby required to form such Lists, and transmit the same, without delay, to the Clerk of the Council.

By order of the Honourable,

PICOTTÉE DE BELESTRE,
Chairman of the Committee for the District of Montreal.

J. WILLIAMS.

Council Office, 27 August, 1789.

COUNCIL OFFICE, QUEBEC 31st August 1789.

SIR,—I have the honour of your letter of the 24th instant, and agreeable to your desire I have caused an advertisement to be prepared and will appear in the next Quebec Gazette, respecting the Records in the possession of persons within your District.

Mr. Dunn, Mr. Mabane and Mr. Grant have read over your letter, and their Committee are, I am told, to assemble tomorrow upon the business of the Ancient Records when I shall lay your letter before them.

The letter from Mr. Maillet which you mention to have formerly transmitted to me must have been mislaid for I cant find it in the office, if you think it material I have to request you to desire him to send you another.

Mr. Pownall has been made acquainted with the last paragraph of your letter, and was to write you respecting that subject.

I have the honour to be &c.,

J. WILLIAMS.

The Honourable
PICOTTÉE DE BELLESTRE Esquire.

P. S.—I have just found Mr. Maillets letter and Etat des Notariats qui sont aux Trois Rivières chez J. B. Badeaux these are the two papers I should have sent you but by mistake sent you the two papers you mention in your letter regarding notaries. I inclose you the former two papers; will you have the goodness to re-transmit me the two latter.

Signed J. WILLIAMS.

Copy.

THREE RIVERS, 14th January, 1788,
(Should be 1789, J. W.)

SIR,—I have the honour of receiving your (letter) regarding the Minutes and Registers of the Notaries. I have in my home the Minutes and Registers of Prerogatives, from the year forty-six down to this day, of Notary Pillard of this place. All the papers are in good order and chests are all ready to remove them in case of fire. You will find herewith the list of the Sr. Badeaux, which (papers) are at his home all in good order, of which His Excellency may rest assured.

I have the honour to be with respect, Sir,
Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) MAILLET.

Addressed to
Monsr. Monsr. Fraser,
Judge of Common Pleas,
Montreal.

Journal of a Committee of the whole Council on the Order of Reference, of the 24th December last, on the Report of the Land Committee which establishes a Course of Procedure at the different (Crown) Lands Offices, and regarding the security of the documents in the (Crown) Lands Office.

At a Meeting, Tuesday, 12th January, 1790

Present :

The Chief Justice.

Messrs. Finlay,	DeLéry,	Baby,
Harrison,	Pownall,	Dupré.
Collins,	Caldwell,	Grant.

The Reference Journal being read :

The Reference Order being also read :

24th December, 1789.

The report was read of the Committee on Lands regarding a project tending to have Course of Procedure established at the respective offices, and to have the Clerk of the Council keep in security the documents of the (Crown) Lands Office.

Referred to a Committee of the whole Council for a report thereon with such changes and additions as it might deem advisable, and, in order to give a form of regularity thereto, to publish the proposed order as an addition to the Rules and Regulations for the administration of the Department of (Crown) Land.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS.

Resolved, That this Committee concurs with the Committee on Lands in its report.

Resolved, That the newly proposed Regulations be preceded by the following preamble: (read "the additional".)

Resolved further:

That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Members of the Council, the best calculated to carry out the last article of the proposed additional regulations, will be the Gentlemen who may happen to be Members of the Committee on Lands.

Signed by order, 12th January, 1790.

WM. SMITH,
President.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec, &c, &c, &c.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the report of the Committee on Lands, regarding the proceedings to be taken by the (Crown) Lands Offices and as to the manner of placing in security the documents of the (Crown) Lands Office.

May it please your Excellency:

The Committee of the whole Council being assembled in obedience to your Excellency's Order in Council of the 24th December, has arrived at different resolutions, expressing its opinion in regard to the reference mentioned in its Journal, of which a copy is hereunto annexed.

The whole notwithstanding very humbly submitted to your Excellency's profound wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee, at the Bishop's Palace, Council Chamber, the 12th January, 1790.

WM. SMITH,
President.

To the Honourable Thomas Dunn, Adam Mabane, I. G. C. De Lery and William Grant Esqrs., members composing the Committee respecting the Ancient Records within the District of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS:

On the 27th of December 1787 His Excellency Lord Dorchester was pleased to make the following Order in Council:—

"It is ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council that Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, De Lery and Grant at Quebec, and the Gentleman of the Board at Montreal, [illegible] three of them in each district, be a Committee to enquire into the state and [illegible] of the Ancient Records of the province, and in what places they are [illegible], and to report there upon to His Lordship with all convenient speed."

On the 31st of that month I transmitted a Copy of this order to Mr. Judge Fraser, and on the 3rd of January 1788 a translation of it into French to Mr. De Belestre at Montreal, both by Post.

On the 14th of March 1788, the Committee for Montreal made up a Preliminary [illegible] which reached this office the 1st of April following accompanyed with the Order [illegible] transmitted to them.

On the 19th of June 1788 His Excellency was pleased to make the following Order [illegible]:

"Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, respecting the ancient [illegible] and Papers in the public offices, that the Committees charged to report their [illegible] condition, extend their inquiries to the nature of the contents of the several [illegible] the period each volume includes, its folios or pages, its blanks, its index and [illegible] marks and distinctions, its actual condition or state of preservation, its [illegible], and to what office it appertained, and its present place of Deposit; and [illegible] other inquiries as may occur to the Committees to be pertinent, relative to [illegible] papers prior to the Conquest."

On the 16th of July 1788, I transmitted a copy of *this order* together with a new [illegible] Order of the 27th of December 1787 to Mr. Judge Fraser, by Post for the [illegible] at Montreal.

On the 1st of August 1788 I transmitted another copy of the Order of the [illegible] preceding, to Mr. Judge Fraser.

On the 23rd of July 1788 His Excellency was pleased to make the following Order [illegible]:

"[illegible] reading the former Orders of the Board, for Reports upon the state of the [illegible] Records, and the Report of the Committee respecting those in the District of [illegible] It is further Ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, to [illegible] and quicken the Reports upon this subject, that all clerks of all offices, and [illegible] the custody of any Public Records, do, without delay, form lists of such

Books of Records as are in their offices respectively, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Council, who is forthwith to communicate the same, together with the said Orders of Reference to the several Committees charged to investigate and report upon the nature and condition of the said Records, and that the Clerk of the Council cause this order to be published in the Gazette, that such as it concerns may have notice of the same."

This Order was published in the Gazettes of 31st of July and 7th and 14th of August 1788.

The publication of the order brought no Returns from the Officers at Montreal, but having received from Mr. Badeaux, of Three Rivers, a Report of a few Registers in his charge there, I transmitted it to Mr. De Bellestre on the 20th of July, 1789, together with a third copy of the Orders of Council of the 27th of December, 1787, and 19th June, 1788, accompanied with a copy of the Order of the 23rd July 1788, which has been thrice published in the Quebec Gazette. The Honourable Members of the Committee at Montreal, not adverting to the Transmissions made in 1787 and 1788, as above stated, have in their Report of the 20th of January last toHis Excellency Lord Dorchester, which you have been pleased to communicate to me, only mentioned those I made from superabundant caution in July, 1789, without any intentions I am persuaded of conveying an Inference that I had not sent or that they had not received the previous Transcripts.

On the 27th of August, 1789, I received the following letter from the Honourable Chairman of the Montreal Committee.

On the 31st of that month, Messrs. Dunn, Mabane and Grant having previously perused the last mentioned letter, I sent the following answer by Post:

I recollect to have presented Mr. de Bellestres Letters of the 24th August to Mr. Dunn, the Chairman, on the 1st of September, but I think there was no Committee on that day for want of a sufficient number of the members, and as I am not required to attend the various sittings of Committees upon the various references, I am unacquainted with the time of their further meetings.

The Committee named by His Excellency Lord Dorchester, by His Order in Council of the 12th of April, 1790, for the examination of the transcripts of the Minutes of the Council, for transmission to His Majesty's Ministers, certify that they have compared the foregoing pages with the Minute Book, and also with the Originals thereof, and found the same to correspond.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, 1790.

Read a Report and a Journal of the Committee, appointed on the 4th January last. for the care of the Ancient French Records with four receipts therein alluded to in the following words, to wit.

(Take them in)

His Lordship taking the said Report and Journal with the receipts accompanying the same, into consideration was pleased with the advice of the Council, to approve of the course recommended by the Committee, and it is accordingly ordered, that the same be carried into execution.

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of Council, 27 Dec. 1787.*

It is ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council that Messrs. Dunn, Mabane, DeLéry and Grant at Quebec and the Gentleman of the Board at Montreal or any three of them, in each District, be a Committee to enquire into the state and condition of the Ancient Records of the Province, and in what places they are deposited; and to report thereupon to His Lordship with all convenient speed.

J. WILLIAMS.

MY LORD,—We finally found ourselves in sufficient number to examine the letter that Your Excellency had your Secretary write us concerning the Archives.

We discover that Your Excellency expects our report in a few weeks; the lapse of time since your first order is certainly considerable; there has been, however, no progress made, and to explain the same, here are the facts.

The 23rd of July, 1788, Your Excellency in Council, decreed, to facilitate the Reports of the Committees, that the Clerks of the Courts and others in charge of the Archives or public documents, should make lists of the Registers containing such documents and should send them to the office of the Clerk of the Council, who was enjoined to communicate them and the Orders of reference to the different Committees entrusted therewith; and to have the said order inserted in the Gaztte; whereupon we remained quiet awaiting communication from the Clerk of the Council having care, however, to draw the attention of the Clerk of the Archives here to the fact that he should at once set to work on that which was expected of him.

The 20th July, 1789, the Clerk of the Council sent us:
1st Your Excellency's Order in Council of the 27th December 1787.
2nd That of the 19th June 1788.
3rd That of the 23rd July 1788.

With two statements of the public documents at Three Rivers on which we had already made our report. He also sent us a letter that Mr. LePailleur, Custodian of Archives, had written him under date the 20th October 1788, by which he asked for certain explanations and the solution of certain difficulties. To that letter the Clerk of the Council replied that he would submit it to the Committee at Quebec on their first meeting. But no other answer was ever given to it; whereupon, (after the letter of the Clerk of the Council of the 20th July last, as has been hereinbefore mentioned) we, ourselves, took cognizance of what we found most deserving of attention in Mr. LePailleur's letter; and we wrote, on the 24th August last, to the Clerk of the Council, (in order not to bother Your Excellency), insisting that he should communicate our letter to the members of the Committee at Quebec, to assist us with their advice. The Clerk answered us, on the 31st of the same month, to inform us that he would communicate our letter (to them) at their first meeting, but we never got any reply thereto.

We represented, according to (information from) the Clerk here, that the vault, in which the Archives are held is exceedingly small and even full, that it is not possible to work in it, that there is a multitude of all sorts of Registers in it. Acts and documents of a public character, all in confusion; that they would have to be taken out of there to be assorted and arranged But whither take them? That the Clerks of the Courts (greffiers) cannot work at them otherwise than very slowly, and that even in that way they could only do so by hiring competent persons. But where is the remuneration to come from?

At the same time as we made these representations to the Clerk, we had a notice inserted in the Gazette summoning those in charge of the Archives to conform to Your Excellency's Order of the 23rd July 1788. But that had no effect.

We spoke verbally to some (members) of the Committee at Quebec; we even wrote them; but without success.

Your Excellency offers us the assistance of M. de Rouville and of the Clerks of the Courts; but they say and we know that they have not a moment to snatch from the administration of Justice.

The work is certainly worthy of Your Excellency's attention.

The Government and individual citizens are most essentially interested therein; but, we repeat, the vault in which the Archives are placed (at least the greater portion of them) is supposed to be fire-proof, yet the ceiling of it is split.

It is small and full; it is not possible to work in it; it would therefore, be necessary to take the documents or cases out to separate, assort and arrange them. Can we do so? And to what place could we take them? There is no room in the Office of the Court House (le greffe). Besides the Clerks of the Courts, or others, would have to be employed; and they would expect to be remunerated.

We would have been very proud, My Lord, to have been in a position to send Your Excellency a more satisfactory report. But this is a faithful account of the facts and we hope that it may please you to believe that we are not in fault.

We have the honour to be, My Lord, with great respect,

Your humble and very obedient servants,

PICOTTEE De BELESTRE,
President.

For the Committee
At Montreal the 28th January 1790.

To His Excellency,
The Right Honourable
Lord DORCHESTER, &c., &c., &c.

12 April 1790.

His Lordship communicates to the Board the Result of the Order of the 27th December 1787 respecting the condition of the Ancient French Records comprised in two Reports by Mr. Dunn from the Committee charged to inspect those found in the district of Quebec, as well as the representation from Mr. de Bellestre, Chairman of the Committee, charged to inspect those found in the district of Montreal. Ordered that the said Reports and representation be entered in the minutes and it is referred to a Committee of the whole Council, to report what may be necessary for the future disposition of the said records. His Lordship at the same time recommending it to the Council to consider what in particular may be more immediately expedient as to such parcels thereof as appear to concern the Ancient Jurisdiction of Three Rivers and to redeem those that relate to Montreal from their present dangerous condition.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD.—The Committee for the District of Quebec, charged to Report to Your Excellency upon the state, preservation and deposit of the Ancient Records, have the honor to inform your Lordship, that they have had several meetings in which they have gone through those in the keeping of the Secretary of the Province and clerk of the Council; And the Committee think it their duty to represent to Your Lordship that in their opinion some repairs are immediately wanting to the Vaults under the Bishop's Palace where Mr. Secretary Pownall keeps his office, in which are deposited the Registers of the Superior Council and Intendants Office and other Public Records prior to the Conquest, also those Registers, Records and Public Papers in the keeping of Mr. Secretary since that period.

These Archives are at present, in general in tolerable preservation and the Vaults are very fit for the purpose, if the damp to which they are subject from the easterly storms, and the risque from fire could be more effectually guarded against.

The Committee think this may be done at an expence not exceeding, one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling. The necessary repairs appear to be a drain to carry off the water, plastering and clapboarding the east gable and ten iron doors and window shutters, with some shelves and flooring.

The Vaults of the Bishop's Pallace are lofty well lighted and a southern aspect, and extencive enough when properly arranged to contain the whole Records of the District perhaps of the Province.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted to Your Lordship's wisdom.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
QUEBEC, 10 August, 1789.

By order of the Committee,

THOMS. DUNN,
Chairman.

Journal of a Committee of the whole Council, on the Reference respecting the Ancient French Records.

Friday, 30 April, 1790.

Present :—The Chief Justice.

Messrs. Finlay, Collins, Mabane, De Léry, Pownall, Caldwell, Baby, De La Naudière, Dupré.

Resolved—To be the opinion of the Committee : That it is highly expedient to give immediate attention to such part of the Ancient Archives reported by the Chairman of the Committee of the District of Montreal to be there, and in a dangerous and exposed condition.

That the digest of them appearing, according to that report, to require great labor and Pains, it seems advisable to remove them to this city, where more aid can be obtained for that work, and such Questions as may arise respecting them, may receive the Decision of the Governor and Council agreeable to the Ordinance of the last Session of the Legislative Council, respecting these Archives.

That for this purpose, it will be necessary to put them into strong boxes with locks, and that the Committee are also humbly of opinion that it be submitted entirely to His Lordship's wisdom, to give command and make the appointments and orders for the Removal and Transportation of them in such manner as may be most safe for the temporary Deposit here of such of them as belong to the District of Montreal, under the cautions requisite to their ultimate Disposition consistent with their authenticity and usefulness.

Ordered that a copy of this Minute be laid before His Lordship.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to His Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee,
Council Chamber,
Bishop's Palace at Quebec,
30 April 1790.

WM. SMITH,
Chairman.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

Report of the Committee of the whole Council (the members assembled being the Chief Justice and Messrs. Finlay, Morrison, Collins, DeLery, Grant, Baby, Delanaudière and Dupré) charged with the Disposition of the Ancient French Records.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

The Committee being assembled in obedience to Your Lordship's orders, caused to be read the Act or Ordinance of the 12th of April last for erecting the new District of Three Rivers. Your Lordships Reference in Council of that Day, respecting the future Disposition of the French Records.

The Act or Ordinance of the 17th April last, for the better Preservation and due Distribution of the Antient French Records ; and,

The Royal Patent of the 7th of July instant, proclaiming the organization of the said District of Three Rivers

And it appearing by the Report of the Committee appointed on the 27 Dec. 1787 to inquire into the condition of the French Records, that Divers Records, Public Instruments and Writings, are found to be deposited in the Jesuits College, which concern the Ancient Jurisdiction of Three Rivers, now created into a District or County, separate and distinct from the District of Quebec and Montreal, viz :

Three Books marked,
No. 1.
2.
3. Purporting to be Registers of the appointment of Guardians and Tutors, Assemblées de Parents pour Acts de Tutelle, &c., and a bundle of papers in Files of the like import.

Nineteen Books, marked,
No. 1-4-11-14-17-31-36-2-5-12-15-18-32-38-3-10-16-29-35. Purporting to be Registers of Insinuations from the year 1675 to 1758.

Five Books marked,
No. 1. 4.
2. 5.
3. Purporting to be Records of Proceedings in *Criminal causes* from the year 1667 to 1759.

Forty seven Books,
Numbers from 1 to 47. Purporting to be Records of Proceedings of the Prevote or Justice Royal of Three Rivers in Civil causes, from the year 1658 to 1743 whereof the volumes marked No. 24 & 25, comprehend Minutes relating to Sales par Licitation from 1701 to 1715.

No. 35, comprehends a Registry of Oppositions, Depositions and Protests in the said Court, from 1 March 1744 to 23rd Nov. 1756, and

No 36, comprehends a Registry of Licitations and Decrets respecting Real Estates, from 1747 to 1750.

The Committee agreed to express their opinion *unanimously*, in the following Resolves.

First—That the Books, Records and Writings before mentioned, as respecting the interests and concerns of Three Rivers, ought to be transferred to that District for the common use of the Inhabitants thereof; and that the fittest Repository for such purpose, will be the office of each Clerk of the Common Pleas, appointed to be held in the County Town of Three Rivers.

Second—That they be delivered accordingly by the Clerks of the Common Pleas of the District of Quebec, by whom they have been kept since the Conquest into the care and keeping of Charles Thomas. Esq., the present Clerk of the District of Three Rivers; upon his giving a Receipt at the Foot of a Schedule of the said Books, Records and Writings, to be filed and remain in the Council Office, and a Duplicate thereof, to be filed and remain in the Secretary's Office—and that it will be the duty of Mr. Thomas to keep them in a state of safety and preservation, in a vault secure against fire and other hazard, if such place can be found.

Third—That such delivery over of the said Books, Records, and Writings, ought to be in the presence of, and superintended by three at least, of the members of the said Committee of the 27 Dec. 1787, who are carefully to see that none but such as concern the said District of Three Rivers, are included in such schedule and delivery, and should report to His Lordship what may be done thereon.

Fourth—That the said Charles Thomas do immediately thereafter, cause a notification be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, for the information of the inhabitants of the said District and all other persons concerned, of the actual Deposit of the said Books, Records and Writings in his said office for the use of the Public.

Fifth—That it will be expedient that Mr. Thomas as keeper of the same, do with all Diligence form Indexes of their contents, and transmit copies of such Index as soon as he can accomplish the same, to be filed in the Secretary's office, and that the Secretary report his Receipt of every Index to His Lordship, that Government may thereupon take such further orders, as may be requisite for rendering the same Books, Records, and Writings and their contents, more fully known to the inhabitants of the Province in general, and all papers having intrest in the same, and

Last—That a copy of the Minutes of this Day be laid before His Lordship, for his pleasure respecting the same.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by Order of the Committee.

Bishop's Palace at Quebec, 13 July 1790.

WM. SMITH, *Chairman.*

Mr. Pownall's Memorial, 17 July, 1790.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial and Claim of the Secretary of the Province,

Most humbly Sheweth—

That by a late Report to Your Lordship from a Committee of the whole Council of the Thirteenth of July instant, they were of opinion to recommend the delivery of certain Books, Records and Writing to Charles Thomas, Esq., Clerk of the New County or District of Three Rivers to be deposited in his office in the Town of Three Rivers for common use.

That Your Memorialist humbly conceives the Custody of the Provincial Records to be appurtenant to his own office as Secretary of the whole Province of Quebec.

That in this view of the nature and rights of his office he humbly conceives it to be his duty to submit his claim to Your Lordships consideration for such decision thereon as Law and Justice may require; and to that end, he begs Leave to annex a Copy of Royal Mandamus in his favor and of the Letters Patent issued agreeably thereto, under the Great Seal of the Province; trusting that if the Government shall be of opinion, that the District of Three Rivers is the proper deposit for the Records advised to be committed to the keeping of the said Charles Thomas, they ought nevertheless to be held by that officer as your Memorialist's Delegate, upon such Terms relative to the partition of the lawful Fees and Profits thereof, as may be agreed upon by their mutual consent.

And Your Lordship's Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

GEO. POWNALL,
Secretary.

QUEBEC,
Secretary's Office, 17th July, 1790.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

Pencil note 25 August 1790.

Read a Report on Mr. Pownall's Claim to the Custody of the French Records of the District of Three Rivers, viz:

REPORT of a Committee of the whole Council (the members assembled being the Chief Justice and Messrs. Finlay, Dunn, Morrison, Mabane, Caldwell, Grant and Baby) on the memorial and claim of Mr. Secretary Pownall, respecting the French Records advised to be delivered to the Clerk of the District of Three Rivers.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

In Obedience to Your Lordship's Order in Council of the 21st July instant, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Secretary Pownall's Memorial and Claim; and humbly report thereon, as the unanimous opinion of the Committee.

That Mr. Thomas the Clerk of the District or County of Three Rivers, receive into his Custody the French Records advised to be transmitted to that District, upon the Terms and for the use and purposes mentioned in the report heretofore made to Your Lordship. But though the committee conceive those Records ought to be deposited in that County, there still may be ground for Mr. Pownall's Claim that they be held there by Mr. Thomas as the Secretary's Delegate, at least as to some Parcel thereof: the Decision of which Question, can be best made after a Return of that Repertory directed to be framed by Mr. Thomas; and therefore the opinion of the Committee is given, with a saving of Mr. Secretary's right to be heard, if he shall desire it, after such Repertory shall come in.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

Wm. SMITH, *Chairman.*

QUEBEC, Bishops Palace 26th July 1790.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the whole Council, dated 13th July 1790, respecting the disposition of certain French Records, at Three Rivers.

Resolved.

Fifth—That it will be expedient that Mr. Thomas as Keeper of the same, do with all diligence form Indexes of their contents, and transmit copies of each Index as soon as he can accomplish the same to be filed in the Secretary's office, *and that the Secretary report his receipt of every Index to His Lordship*, that Government may thereupon take such further order as may be requisite for rendering the same Books, Records and Writings and their contents more fully known to the inhabitants of the province in general, and all persons having interest in the same.

J. WILLIAMS.

8th January 1791.

Approved by His Lordship in Council the 4th January 1791, and ordered to be carried into execution.

J. WILLIAMS.

DEAR SIR,– I believe there are some resolves of a Committee of the whole council relative to the Antient Records that will give Messrs Badeau and Thomas the light they require, and enable them after framing a proper list of the papers to address such observations, with it to the Chairman as they may conceive the case to require.

If you find this to be the case be so good to send them what is necessary for their information. The inclosed has been under His Lordship's consideration and what I have said above is what occurred at the time, should I be mistaken I beg your idea on the subject to be submitted to His Lordship.

Yours truly,

4 Nov. (1790). H. MOTZ.

J. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS ON FILE IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Delivered with Trunk to Mr. Thomas, Three Rivers, his property. Investigation papers in the desk, inner office.

Six Mandamus's under the Royal Signature.

A Sealed Letter indorsed as follows "The Key to the Trunk containing the Investigation Papers. Quebec Sept. 10, 1790 (Signed) Chas. Thomas."

A bundle indorsed "J. B. LeBrun. Petition of the wife and children of Mons. LeBrun, Ancient Notary, with eight papers inclosed," &c.

A bundle indorsed "The Curate and Parish of Ste. Famille of the Island of Orleans praying the King's Pardon for Christopher Stollzenberg."

A bundle indorsed "Mecklenburg. Case of John Long, recd. 7 March 1790."

A bundle indorsed "Report of Mr. Sollicitor Gen'l and Mr. Sewell on a Petition of Wm. Lovely and others in goal at Montreal."

A Letter from Mr. Chandler containing his Bond to defray all the expences of the Commission for enquiry into Jesuits Estates."

Certificate from the Clerk of the Papier Terrier of the King's Domaine of the Records received into his Office from the Office of the late Mr. Cugnet.

Certificate from Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs of Mr. Hall having given sufficient security for the due execution of his office of Waiter and Searcher of the Customs at Montreal.

Recognizance from William Dummer Powell, Isaac Winslow Clarke and Louis Genevay, Esqrs. for the due discharge of the Trust reposed in them of recovering Crown Debts incurred in the Transport over the Lakes.

Paper indorsed "Mr. John Burke. Montreal, 5th April 1787. Magistrates recommend remission of the King's share of certain Fines, &c."

Warrant to the Secretary of the Province for the Delivery of Registers belonging to the District of Hesse.

Twelve Bonds from Land Surveyors with reports of their examination enclosed.

Report of Attorney General on a Memorial of Thomas Douglass, prisoner in the goal at Montreal.

Do of do on propriety of pardoning John Hugh.

A Receipt from Mr. DeBonne for a Trunk of Papers belonging to the Office of the Papier Terrier.

Certificates and Letters concerning Mr. Hamelin, Vendue Master at Montreal.

A Receipt from Col. Caldwell, Acting Receiver General for a Patent under Great Seal of a Lease of King's Posts to Messrs. Davisons and Mr. F. Baby.

Report of Messrs. Mabane, Dunn and Panet relative to Notaries for the District of Quebec, 1781.

Indenture by William Grant, Esq., to His Excellency Governor Haldimand on part of the Crown. Sale of India House, Montreal.

A bundle indorsed "A Paper Relative to the purchase of a Lot of ground adjoining to Adam Mabane's, Esq., in St Louis Street, in order to form a communication from the Town with the Citadel, 1780."

B. N. 1. A Bundle containing Thirty smaller-bundles or Papers Certificates, Reports of examination and petitions for Notaries and Barristers.

B. 2. A Bundle containing Thirty-nine. Reports of Examination or certificates of Pilots.

B. 3. A do containing Fifteen Medical-certificates, District of Quebec.

B. 4. A do containing Twenty eight Medical certificates, Montreal District.

B. 5. A do containing Various Petitions for Notaries.

Commissions with Orders of Examination and Reports 1781.

Bundle of Dedimus's and Oaths. Lists of persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace.

Duplicate Trade Licence and Bond granted to Anselme and Michel Robichauds, April 1791.

A bundle of Notaries' Commissions cancelled in 1781.

Three Bonds from Persons left the Province in 1791.

List of Notaries and those who gave in their commissions in 1781.

Bundle of Returns of Indian Trade.

Licences issued at Montreal.

Bundle of Proclamations under the Govr's signatures.

Bundle of caveats. Two Letters from M. Secretary Motz relative to Lord Dorchester's declining to sign Prerogative Court Certificates.

Papers the Property of Individuals.

Power of Attorney from General Murray to the Hon'ble Adam Mabane and Philip Skeene, Esq.

Commission to David Lynd as Register of Court of vice admiralty.

A Certified Deed belonging to Mr. Russel.

An Indenture between William Deham and Andrew Doe Shoemaker.

Commission of Land Surveyor to Pierre Philip Marcouillier, with Report of his examination.

Commission to William Pollock Esq. Clerk of the Crown.

Copies of Minutes of Council from the Council Office.

Extract of a Report upon the Draught of a Lease from the Crown to Messrs. Johnston & Purss, and Order of Council thereon dated 11th May 1778.

Warrants from the Council to prepare permits to Export Grain and Cattle, 1783.

Extracts from Minutes of Council, Governors, Orders for Leaves of Absence to two Gentlemen, 1786.

Extracts from the Minutes of Council 1787.

Order of His Excellency in Council for advertising the time of applying for Licences 19th May 1787.

Order of Council concerning the Patent for erecting five new districts, 14 May 1788.

Order of Council of 22nd October 1788.

Order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council, for a Patent to constitute the Circles of Varennes and L'Assomption, 20th January 1790.

Do of do do in Council for a Patent to constitute the Circle of the Island called Isle Jesus, 12 April 1790.

Do of do do in Council for a Patent to constitute the Circle of Berthier, 21st January 1790.

Minutes of Council relative to the Circle of La Prairie 25th Aug. 1790.

Order of His Excellency in Council for a Patent constituting the Circle of St. Rock, 3 Feb'y 1791.

Extract from Minutes respecting Indexes to be deposited in Secretary's Office and to be reported by him to the Governor concerning ancient Records at Three Rivers, 8 Jan'y 1791.

Order respecting the Ancient French Archives 28Jan'y 1791.

Patents under the Great Seal in the Secretary's Office.

Writ of Dedimus Potestatem, 7 Feb'y 1787.

Patent for the Regulations of Circles, 8 March 1788.

Patent New Districts, 28 July do

Ordinance for establishment of Fees New Districts, do do do

Proclamation permitting the importation of grain &c, from the neighbouring Countries into this Province, 30 March 1789.

Do do from do 23 July do

Patent establishing the Circle of Varennes, 29 March 1790.

Do establishing the Circle of L'Assomption, do do do

Proclamation declaring the Organization of the District of Three Rivers, 7 July do

Proclamation opening the Ports 25th Aug. 1790.

Patent establishing the Circle of La Prairie, 24 Nov. do

Papers contained in the Pigeon Holes.

Peoples names who have petitioned for Land, 1767.

An account of Lands and Lots of Ground granted by the Gov. and Council
No. 1. of the Province of Quebec since the Establishment of Civil Government in Aug. 1764.

Four Petitions to the Governor for Land, 1764.

Persons names who have obtained grants of Land from 1764 to 1767.

Draught of a Grant of Land to Z. Thompson.

Draught of Letters Patent of 517 Acres of Land in the Bay of Gaspey to Joseph Deane Esq.

Draught of a Grant of Ground to Messrs Price, Hay & Jacobs.

do of 500 Acres of Land in Chaleur Bay to Mr. Wm Vanfelson.

Copy Grant Lands for H. Finlay at Bonaventure.

Convention for the Liquidation of Canada paper money.

Copy of a convention between His Majesty and the Most Christian King for the Liquidation of the Canada paper money, 29th March 1766.

Lists of English and French Registers and Inventory of French Papers and Books.

Governor's Order concerning the Roads, &c.

Letter from the Hon. Thomas Gage, with two Memorials from the Montreal Merchants, &c, March 30th 1766.

Contrat de Mariage du Sr Bonfield avec Demlle Brouague, 4 May 1762.

Copy of an Ordinance for Preventing Publicans from giving Credit above the value of 2s. 6d. Currency.

No. 2. *Petitions Memorials and Depositions, 1764 and 1765.*

Mr. David Algeo, appointed branch Pilot, 24 June 1762.

Bond Messrs. Johnston & Purss in consequence of Permission granted them to cut down Timber.

Two Certificates and Bonds for Mediteranian Passes.

List of vessels cleared at the Secretary's Office in 1766.

Two Lists of vessels cleared at the Custom House in 1766.

Court of Enquiry held at the camp near Quebec the 29, 30 and 31 August 1765.

Two warrants to J. Goldfrap to prepare Letters Patent, 24th Sept. 1766.

No. 3. Regulations for Masters of vessels, Pilots, &c., 24th June 1762.

Papers belonging to Mr. Brymer.

Extracts from divers Acts of Parliament, 24th Sept. 1772.

Translation Lords of Trade, Plan for Indian Trade.

Resolutions of the House of Commons for a Stamp Duty in America.

An Act for the more speedy determining of Law Suits and the better regulating the practice of the Law.

Captain Malcom's Papers relative to his Loss at Turks Islands 1st June 1764.

Bordereaux restés au Secretariat, appartenant à divers particuliers.

No. 4. Cancelled bonds and Licences.

No. 5. Order General Murray to the Secretary.

No. 6 & 7. Applications for Indian Trade.

Licences and cancelled bonds and Licences for Indian Trade.

No. 8 & 9. Cancelled bonds from persons who left the Province.

No. 10. Persons allowed to sell spirituous Liquors as per Mr. Lynd's Reports.

List of Licences for Sale of Liquors.

No. 11. Address of the Merchants of Montreal to the Governor. 22nd Aug. 1764.

Proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor for continuing the several officers in their several employments. Sept. 24th 1766.

Attorney General's opinion touching the Legallity of granting Press Warrants, 5th Oct. 1765.

Memorial of the new inhabitants of this Province relative to Military Courts, 1764.

Petition of the Inhabitants of the upper Town of Quebec on Quartering the Troops.

Memorandum of the Surveyor General to the Governor.

Protest of the Inhabitants of Montreal against the Seignores assembling themselves.

No. 12. Papers of Guillaume Roc.

No. 13. List of Persons licenced to retail spirituous Liquors, 1769.

Two Circular Letters of 7th and 13th Dec. 1776.

Letter from G. Christie Esq. to George Allsopp, Esq.

No. 16. A File of Letters.

No. 20. Papers relative to Grants of Lands.

Ancient French Records.

Registers of the Superior Council letter A to K, from the year 1663 to the year 1758.	10	Vols.
Registers D'Intendance et Concession en Fief, etc.	5	"
Cahiers des Emplacements, Concession en Roture.	2	"
Cahiers D'Intendance, Concession en Fiefs, etc.	2	"
Sept Cahiers de Foys et Hommages from 30th January 1723 to 28th September 1754.	1	"
Papier Terrier avec Suplement au papier Terrier.	3	"
Etracts from papier Terrier by the King's Attorney General.	1	"
Extracts from the Edits, Arrets and Declarations from A to F.	6	"
Impositions pour les Casernes from the year 1749 to the year 1758.	2	"
Registers D'Intendance containing Ordinances, Commissions, &c., from 7th Sept. 1705 to the year 1750.	44	"
Arrêt D'Homologation du Règlement des Districts des Paroisses de cette Colonie.	1	"
Registre, Intitulé, Censive de Québec.	1	"

Ancient French Papers.

No. 51. Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roy sur l'Imposition pour les Fortifications de Montréal.

No. 52. Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roy sur l'imposition pour les Casernes de Québec.

No. 63. Lettres Patentes du Don de l'Evêché aux Evêques de Québec, 30 May 1745.

No. 87. Arrêts du Roy pour Droits d'Entrée.

No. 88. Ordce de M. Bigot, Intendant, pour faire enregistrer les Titres des Terrains dans le Censive.

No. 89. Procès Verbal qui Constate et Sépare la Censive du Roy d'avec celle des Seigneurs, particuliers de la ville de Québec.

No. 63. Réunion de l'Evêché au Domaine et Don à Mr Ponbriant et à ses Successeurs Evêques.

Edit du Roy contre ceux qui laissent la Province sans une Permission du Gouverneur.

Brevêt de confirmation de Concession faite 24 Oct. 1699 au Sr de Ramesay, commandant des Troupes en la Nouvelle France.

No. 90. Acte de remploy par M. et Mde de Ramesay du douaire établi sur les biens des Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières, 9e Oct're 1719.

Records since the Conquest.

English Public Registers lettered A, B, E and F. Letter E not commenced. G. P.	4	Vols.
Registers of Commissions and Letters Patent from His Majesty in Council C.	1	Vol.
Orders of His Majesty in Council D.	1	"
Patents of Lands.	1	"
French Public Registers from letter A to letter G.	7	"
French Translations of Ordinances, Proclamations, &c., from 3rd September 1764, to the 9th June 1775.	1	"
Registers of Letters Patent and Commissions, from 24 August 1764. N. B. two copies of No. 2.	4	"
Register of Proclamations, from the 24 August 1777.	1	"
List of Bailiffs, from 29th August 1768.	1	"

Copy Book of Letters, from 29th March 1765. 1 Vol.

Warrants One Volume containing leaves of Absence for Officers of Government. 1 "

Recensement for 1761—No. 64, a paper. 1 "

Recensements for 1762. 1 "

Recensements for 1765. 2 "

Register of Passes for Persons leaving the Province, from the year 1764. 1 "

Ship Register. 1 "

Orders to Captains of Militia, from 28th October 1760, to the 28th July 1764. 1 "

One Volume containing forms. 1 "

Warrants and March Routs, from the 14th August 1764, to the 28 July 1775. 1 "

No. 65 A book with a blue cover, Formulaire du Bordereau ordonné par la Proclamation du 27 May 1763.

Three paper books stiled Minutes, Recensements généraux pour 1784.

Bundles of Recensements.

One bundle of Ordinances on parchment, from No. 1 to No. 16, signed Guy Carleton.

One bundle of Ordinances on parchment, signed Henry Hamilton.

Two Ordinances on paper, signed Fred. Haldimand.

Three do on do signed Henry Hamilton.

One bundle containing Regulation of Fees to be taken by the several officers of the Province.

Tableaux des Terres en Roture. A bundle containing Miscellaneous papers, in the Pigeon holes No. 19.

The foregoing inventory correspond with number of Books, bundles and papers shewn to me this day by Mr. Pownall without having examined their contents.

HUGH FINLAY.

QUEBEC, 10th August, 1791.

Inventory of Books, papers and Records delivered to Mr. Finlay in the Secretary's Office, Quebec, 10th August 1791.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General, [illegible]

Report of the Committee of Council residing in Montreal, appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Antient Records that may be in the District of Montreal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to Your Excellency's order of reference in Council to enquire into the state of the Antient Records.

We proceed after divers sittings and examination the annexed list of such as have come within our knowledge, deposited in a vault appropriated for that use, with remarks on their nature, authenticity, state of preservation and the period of the [illegible] mentioned as well as of the Judicia proceedings and they are [illegible] in as good order as the conveniency and facility of those that may be interested [illegible]

[illegible] annex a letter and state of Records at Three Rivers which on examination [illegible] to be agreable to the statement [illegible]

[illegible] of the Committee.

PIERRE DE BELESTRE,
President.

[illegible] November 1791

STATEMENT of the Documents, Registers, Court Records (Procedures) &c., in the Archives of Montreal from the establishment of the Judicial District down to the Conquest of 1760.

Records of Civil Proceedings.

A Case of 22 record-books of trials in the judicial district of Montreal from the 23d Nov., 1666, to the 2d Sept., 1786, with Repertory.

An unbound Register containing 14 record-books from the 7th Jan, 1687, to the 22d Aug. 1690, portion of which is not bound and several leaves of which are gnawed.

One ditto of 14 record-books commenced the 4th Sept and ending the 15th Sept., 1693, with Repertory.

17 record-books, unbound in which are enregistered different copies of decrees of the State and of the Superior Council of Quebec, containing the Commissions or appointments of the Judges, Attorneys of the King and other officers for the establishment of civil and military jurisdictions in Montreal, commencing the 17th Nov., 1693, to the 22d Aug., 1698, with its Repertory.

13 record-books, unbound, from the 26th August, 1698, to the 28th March, 1702.

18 record-books, unbound, commencing the 22d May, 1702, and closing the 25th May, 1706.

A partly bound Register containing 20 record-books, commencing the 9th Nov., 1706, and ending the 29th Dec., 1713.

7 record-books forming a register from the 15th June, 1714, to the 23d December, 1718.

A register, without cover, commenced the 24th January, 1719, closed the 7th September, 1725.

A register commenced the 18th Oct., 1726, and closed the 14th Oct., 1729.

A ditto commenced the 13th January, 1730, and closed the 12th May, 1732.

A ditto commenced the 16th May, 1732, and closed the 20th June, 1733.

A ditto commenced the 3d July, 1733, and closed the 23d February, 1734.

A ditto commenced the 30th March, 1734, and closed the 10th Dec., 1734.

A ditto commenced the 11th December, 1734, and closed the 9th September, 1735.

A ditto commenced the 16th September, 1735, and closed the 3rd August, 1736.

A ditto without cover, commenced the 7th August, 1736, and closed the 14th June, 1737.

A ditto commenced the 21st June, 1737, and closed the 28th February, 1738.

A register commenced the 4th March 1738, closed the 22nd May, 1739.

A ditto without covering, commenced the 5th June, 1739, and closed the 5th November, 1740.

A ditto without covering, commenced the 18th Nov. 1740, and closed the 31st Oct. 1741.

A ditto commenced the 10th Oct., 1741, and closed the 17th January, 1743.

A ditto commenced the 8th Feb., 1743, closed the 17th Nov., 1744.

A ditto commenced the 20th Nov., 1744 and closed the 13th July, 1746.

A ditto commenced the 15th July, 1746, and closed the 13th June, 1749.

A ditto commenced the 14th June 1749, closed the 13th Feb., 1754.

A ditto commenced the 19th Feb., 1754, and closed the 20th Sept., 1755.

A ditto commenced the 23rd Sept., 1755, and closed the 3rd May, 1758.

A ditto commenced the 5th May, 1758, closed the 7th Sept., 1760.

"The foregoing Registers and Record-Books are authenticated by the Legislatures, the Judges and the Clerks of the Courts, and have almost all got their Repertories; the greater portion are bound and in a very good state of preservation; the remainder is in bundles of different record-books, a portion of which is unbound, a portion gnawed at the ends, and finally, others from which several leaves especially the first and last leaves are missing."

Tutorships, Curatorships, Insinuations, (Inscriptions of gifts in Prothonotary's Office), &c., &c.

A bundle of 15 record-books from the 6th February, 1685, to the 2nd Oct. 1732 containing the Acts of Tutorship, Curatorship, Insinuations and other acts in the Cour of Prerogatives.

One *idem* of 14 record-books, from the 12th Dec., 1732, to the 18th Dec., 1747.

One *idem* of 17 record-books, from the 19th June, 1748, to the 18th June, 1756

One *idem* of 13 record-books from the 1st February, 1757, to the 11th August, 1764

One *idem* of 17 record-books, containing the documents produced, the certification of accounts, the appointments of experts, the affidavits taken, the bail-bonds given and the acts of inscription in Appeal, from the 24th Nov., 1736, to the 8th August, 1760

A bundle of 17 record-books containing the Judicial Leases, Seizures, Adjudications Decrees, (judgments), Sheriff's Sales, Sentences, Orders and Oppositions, &c., from th 14th July, 1683, to the 17th June, 1744.

One *idem* of 14 record-books, from the 3rd July, 1739 to the 23rd Oct., 1750.

One *idem* of 16 record-books commencing the 16th October, 1750 and ending th 11th July, 1760.

"A part of these record-books is in very good condition, bound, signed and counter signed; another part is unbound, unsigned, and having leaves from beginning and th end missing; still others are torn and in part gnawed, while some are blank."

Notarial Acts.

The minutes, or notarial Acts of Mr. Adhémar, senior, contained in 18 cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a deed of release from Julien Ladmoty to Cabassier of the 12th May, 1687; and closing with a deed of obligation of the 28th December 1688.

The 2nd Case commencing with the marriage contract of Jean Luminveau wit Marie Quevillon, of the 9th May, 1689; and closing with a sale by Etne. Lair t Jacques Perrinau, of the 14th Dec., 1690.

The 3rd Case commencing with a contract of hire by Claude Dumay to Robillar of the 7th January, 1691; and closing with an inventory of (the goods of) the Wido Pierre Pinguet, of the 30th Dec., 1692.

The 4th Case commencing with the marriage contract of Augn. Douaire and Cathn Tétard, of the 1st January, 1693; and closing with the contract of hire of Charle Parent to Joseph Laforest, of the 11th September, 1693.

The 5th Case commencing with a bargain between Mr. Juchereau and Aubuchor of the 1st January, 1694; and closing with the inventory of the Widow Beaudry, the 30th August, 1695.

The 6th Case commencing with a deed of declaration of Caron, of the 4th Sept 1695; and closing with a deed of Sale to Marcoux by Hurtubise, of the 10th Dec., 169

The 7th Case commencing with the marriage contract of Jn. Gateau and Suzann Couvreau, of the 1st January, 1697; closing with a record-book the last Act in which a deed of concession (grant of land) to Jacques Campault from M. Dollier, of the 13t Oct., 1698.

The 8th Case commencing with an agreement of the 1st June, 1698; betwee Aubry and Laurin; and closing with a Sale, of the 30th Dec., 1699, by M. Decoigne t Louis Mallet and his wife.

The 9th Case commencing with a marriage contract of Jacques Hurteau and Jost Rousseau, of the 2nd January, 1700; closing with a deed of annuity (constitution), the 27th July, 1701, by Landron to Chartrand.

The 10th Case commencing with the contract of hire of Achard to Godet, of th 1st August, 1701; closing with a Will of M. Abrah. Bouet, of the 26th Dec., 1702.

The 11th Case commencing with a declaration of Jn. Roi, of the 2nd January 1703; closing with a donation (deed of gift) to Sr. Daillebout by Mde. Legardeur, of th 20th Dec., 1704.

The 12th case commencing with an obligation of Millot to Decoigne, of the 5t anurry, 1705; closing with the marriage contract of Sr. Laperrière and Delle Malhiot the 15th Dec., 1705.

The 13th Case commencing with an Act of apprenticeship of Gauthier to Auger, of the 21st January, 1706; closing with a Sale to Gaudry by Gabriel Beaudoin, of the 27th December, 1707.

The 14th Case commencing by the inventory of Betournée, of the 4th January, 1708; closing with a contract of hire of Mongrain to the Dames Hospitalières of the 22nd December, 1709.

The 15th Case commencing with a deed of bargain from the Keng to Pre. Plaisant, of the 2nd January, 1710; closing with the marriage (contract) of Veron and Magdne. Blery, of the 26th December, 1711.

The 16th Case commencing with a sale to Noel Lebeau by Paul Derocher, of the 3d January, 1712; closing with a contract of hire of Louis Turpin to Desjardin, of the 13th April, 1714.

The 17th Case commencing with an Obligation to the Sr. Trottier by Quenneville, of the 9th April, 1714; closing with the Marriage Contract of Jn. Chartier and Marie Courtemanche, of the 7th October, 1718.

The 18th (and last) Case commencing with a deed of Lease by Magdne Arrivé to Frs. Rencontre, of the 20th January, 1719; closing with the inventory of Gabriel Gibeault, of the 30th September, 1725.

The Notarial Acts of Me. Adhémar, junior. In 12 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with the inventory of Chs. Brazeau, of the 3d January, 1726; closing with a deed of Obligation to Mde Pascaud by M. de Longueuil, of the 13th Sept. 1728.

The 2d Case commencing with a Sale to Bro. Pomminville by Réné Buet, of the 2d Jany., 1729; closing with a deed of Obligation to the Widow Nivard St. Dizier by Brouillet, of the 29th Decr., 1730.

The 3d Case commencing with a concession of lease to Jeannot Lachapelle, of the 3d January, 1731; closing with a marriage contract between Nic's Volant and J'ne Pothier, of the 31st Decr. said year.

The 4th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Lebeau and Marie Tomelet, of the 4th Jan'y, 1732; closing with an act of partnership between Charles Marie Quennele and Picard, of the 30th Dec., 1733.

The 5th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Beauvais and Marguerite Lemieux, of the 4th Jan'y., 1734; closing with a Sale to Louis Roi by Jacques Hervieux, of the 18th June, 1735.

The 6th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Ls. Morel and Catherine Chenier, of the 6th June, 1736; closing with a Sale to Bourgeau by Ménard, of the 29th Decr., 1738.

The 7th Case commencing with a bargain between Louis Beaumont and Chabot, of the 3d Jan'y., 1739; closing with the marriage (contract) of Béron and Marie Prudhomme, of the 20th Dec., 1740.

The 8th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Dubeau and Cath'ne Dubord, of the 1st January, 1741; closing with an Obligation to Mangé by Couillard, of the 18th Dec. 1742.

The 9th Case commencing with an Obligation of the Sr. Linctot to M. Lestage, of the 3d Janr'y., 1743; closing with the marriage (contract) of Robreau and Louise Auger, of the 31st Dec, 1744.

The 10th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Archambault and Marie Brouillet, of the 8th Jan'y, 1745; closing with the sub-lease of part of a pew to M. Beletre, of the 30th Dec., 1748.

The 11th Case commencing with the apprenticeship of Lecompte with Cirier, of the 2d January, 1749; closing with the Obligation of Derosier to Peloquin, of the 29th Dec., 1751.

The 12th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Jos. Reager and Marie Lamoureux, filed the 2d January, 1752; closing with the marriage (contract) of Jos. Laurin and Cath'ne Vallière, of the 24th Nov., 1754.

Notarial Acts of Me Raimbault, Senior. In 6 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Jacques Goguet and Jeanne Tousset, of the 17th Nov., 1697 ; closing with an Obligation of Ls. Roi to M. Decoigne, of the 26th Dec., 1702.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Sale to Jos. Bricault by Pre. Renaud, of the 3d Jan., 1703 ; closing with a Concession to Jn. Moreau, by the Seigniors of Montreal, of the 20th Dec., 1708.

The 3rd Case commencing with a Concession to Jn Gervaise by M. de Longueuil, of the 7th February, 1709 ; closing with a Sale to P. Hotesse by the Seigniors of Montreal, of the 16th Dec., 1713.

The 4th Case commencing with a deed of release to Jobidou by Lavimodière, of the 14th Jan'y., 1714 ; closing with a Concession by M. Bellemont to Dubois, of the 30th Sept., 1718.

The 5th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Diguer and Suzanne Laurin, of the 2nd January, 1720 ; closing with a Concession to Vadenet by M. Bellemont, of the 30th Dec., 1723.

The 6th Case commencing with a deed of Concession of a Lease to Lestage, of the 5th January, 1724 ; closing with an *idem* (ditto) to Dlle Marie Gatineault by the churchwardens (marguillers), of the 24th Dec., 1726.

Notarial Acts of Me. Raimbault, Junior. In 4 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a (deed of) Sale to Larose, of the 30th Jan'y., 1727; closing with an *idem* (ditto) to Parée by his brother, of the 29th Dec., 1729.

The 2nd Case commencing with a marriage (contract) of M. Lorimier and Dlle Lepaillieur, of the 5th Jan'y, 1730 ; closing with an Obligation to M. Tremour by Drouat, of the 11th January, 1732.

The 3rd Case commencing with an Obligation to the Sieur Hamelin by Edeline, of the 12th June, 1732 ; closing with a Sale, of the 12th September, 1736, by M. de Celoron to Monsieur de Contrecœur.

The 4th Case commencing with a Sale to Decoste by Vinet, of the 27th Sept., 1736 ; closing with a Declaration of the widow Daigneaux, of the 2nd Sept., 1737.

Notarial Acts of Me. LePaillieur, Senior. In 7 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a bargain of Beaugrand with M. Lestage, of the 7th Jan'y, 1703 ; closing with the marriage (contract) of Laroche with Mte. Payet, of th 25th Dec., 1708.

The 2nd Case commencing with an arbitration decision between Picard and Pomminville, of the 5th Jan'y, 1709 ; closing with the inventory of M. Lachauvignery, of the 16th June, 1713.

The 3rd Case commencing with a Lease to Lachapelle by Saintonge, of the 26th June, 1713 ; closing with the marriage (contract) of Langevin with Marie Anne Roi, of the 6th Oct., 1715.

The 4th Case commencing with an Obligation to Guillet by Dufort, of the 31st Oct., 1715 ; closing with a Sale to Dielle by Texier, of the 8th May, 1718.

The 5th Case commencing with a Lease to Ign Jean by M. Monière, of the 9th May, 1718 ; closing with a (deed of) partnership between Godefroy and Hamelin, of the 30th April, 1721.

The 6th Case commencing with an Obligation to Chs. Lefebvre by his brothers, of the 1st May, 1721 ; closing with a Donation to St. Aubin by Jourdain, of the 2nd April, 1725.

The 7th and last Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Denis with Clem'ce Picard, of the 5th May, 1725 ; closing with a Sale to Garnier by Sauvé, of the 12th March, 1732.

Notarial Acts of Me. LePaillieur, Junior. In 7 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a contract of hire of Roy to M. Desaunier, of the 23rd May, 1733; closing with a Concession to Beaudry by M. Lafresnière, of the 24th December, 1733.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Release of Metot to Desnoyers, of the 3rd Jan'y, 1734: closing with a contract of hire, of the 15th Sept., 1734, of Delorier to Baril.

The 3rd Case commencing by a (deed of) mutual gift of Charetier and his wife, of the 4th January, 1735; closing with a bargain between Guillory and Baron, of the 23d December, 1735.

The 4th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Jacques Legros and Gene've Le Roux, of the 9th January, 1736; closing with a (deed of) Transfer to Dauteuil by the widow Lamie, of the 29th December, 1736.

The 5th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Th. Bourdeaux and Delle DeSelle, of the 21 Jan'y, 1737; closing with the marriage (contract) of Ls. Archambault and Catherine Picard, of the 31st December, 1737.

The 6th Case commencing with a Sale by Chaperon to Léonard; closing with the (contract of) hire of an illigitimate child to Cardinal, of the 30th December, 1738—dated 3d Jan'y, 1738.

The 7th Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Chs. Valade and Geneviève Pilon, of the 4th Jan'y, 1739; closing with the marriage (contract) of Boudeau and Magd'ne Boyer, of the 26th September in the same year.

Notarial Acts of Me. David. In 2 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a Lease to Coquillard by M. St Michel, of the 14th May, 1719; closing with a contract of hire of Charlie to M. Dechaillon, of the 15th May, 1722.

The 2nd and last Case commencing with a contract of hire of Beaujeux to Rose, of the 16th May, 1722; closing with a Sale to Jacques Diel by Derivon, of the 9th Sept., 1726.

Notarial Acts of Me. Latour. In One Case.

Commencing with a (deed of) cession or of abandonment of claim of the Seigniors (of Montreal) in favor of M. Boucherville, of the 19th March, 1741; closing with an Obligation to Douaire by M. Périgny, of the 12th June, in the same year.

Notarial Acts of Me. Chevremont. In One Case.

Commencing with a contract of hire of Mathu. Boudet and his wife to M. Deberey, of the 15th Nov. 1732; closing with the Will of M. Frs. Bouat, of the 9th June, 1739,

Notarial Acts of M. St. Romain. In One Case.

Commencing with a bundle of several of his minutes, from the 9th Dec., 1731 to the closing of them, with an Act of Procuration—power of Attorney—of the Beaudry's to their father, of the 24th Feby., 1732.

Notarial Acts of M. Chaumont. In One Case.

Commencing with a Sale to the Widow Tabeault by Beauveais, of the 6th Nov., 1728; closing with a (deed of) gift of the Widow Blot to Labrosse, of the 4th June, 1752.

Notarial Acts of M. Dufresne. In One Case.

Commencing with a Concession to Boulé by M. Le Page, of the 18th Sept. 1733; closing with a (deed of) abandonment of the widow De Carry to her children, of the

16th April, 1747; in the same case is a record-book of his minutes of surveys, from the 19th Sept., 1730, to the 26th August, 1740.

Notarial Acts of M. Caron. In 2 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a deed of Cession of Caillé by Labrêche, of the 2nd Jan'y, 1721; closing with a Concession to Albert Ouimet by Mre. LePage, of the 2nd January, 1731.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Sale to Pre. Seguin and his wife by Gipoulou, of the 13th April, 1731; closing with a Sale to Labelle by Lajeunesse, of the 7th April, 1732.

Notarial Acts of Me. Barret. In 2 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Pre. Voisin and Jeanne Perrat, of the 23rd December, 1709; closing with a (deed of) Exchange of lands between Frs. Faye and Marié junior (fils), the 11th April, 1733.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Concession to Frs. Fillion of a farm at La Tortue, of the 24th April, 1733; closing with the marriage (contract) of Ls. Laplante Derige Esq., to Delle Lacroix, of the 21st December, 1744.

Notarial Acts of Me. Dauré. In 13 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a (deed of) abandonment by Boisson to his children of the 29th March, 1738; closing with an Obligation of Brouillet to Beaudrie, of the 31st December, 1740.

The 2nd Case commencing with a bargain between Petit and Blot, of the 2nd Jan'y 1741; closing with an Obligation of LaSelle to Delorme of the 28th December, 1742.

The 3rd Case commencing with a marriage contract of Martin and Gauthier, of the 1st Jan'y, 1743; and closing with an Obligation of Beique to M. Lestage of the 26th Dec., 1744.

The 4th Case commencing with a marriage contract of Vredon and Marg'te Groux, of the 3rd Jan'y, 1745; and closing with an *idem* (ditto) of Pre. Aubert and Cath'ne Giasson, of the 19th Nov., 1746.

The 5th Case commencing with the inventory of the widow Campault of the 29th Nov., 1746; closing with the marriage (contract) of Piquet and Aug. Poitra of the 21st April, 1748.

The 6th Case commencing with a Concession to M. Feltz by the widow Derusseau, 22nd April, 1748; closing with an Exchange between Berthelot and Ricard, of the 21st May, 1749.

The 7th Case commencing with an Agreement (accord) between Neveu and Boisvin of the 22nd March, 1749; closing with an Obligation of Godu to "la Compagnie des Indes" of the 13th June, 1751.

The 8th Case commencing with a contract of hire of Godin to M. Lacolombière, of the 14th June, 1751; closing with (An Act) Discharge of Dupuy to the heirs Diel, of the 29th Jan'y, 1753.

The 9th Case commencing with a contract of hire of Beaulieu to Pothier, of the 29th Jan'y, 1753; closing with an Obligation of Cardinal to his son, of the 2nd March, 1754.

The 10th Case commencing with a Concesssion to Houle by Delle Lanoue of the 3rd March, 1754; closing with the hire of Vallé to Courtois, of the 7th September 1755.

The 11th Case commencing with a (deed of) Discharge of Lambert to Crepeau, of the 18th Sept. 1755; closing with the inventory (of the goods of) Mde. Feltz, of the 9th Oct., 1756.

The 12th Case commencing with a Discharge to Leduc by Giasson, of the 10th Oct., 1756; closing with a Sale to Penisseau by M. Contrecœur, of the 24th March, 1758.

The 13th and last Case commencing with a Sale to Faribault by Delines, of the 25th March, 1758; closing with a Sale to Roy by Senneville, of the 17th Sept. 1760

Notarial Acts of Me. Sanguinet. In 2 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a Sale to Dansereau by Lussié the 8th August, 1734; closing with a Sale to Martin by Rougeau, of the 27th Dec. 1743.

The 2nd Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Duplessis and Marie Deschamps, of the 11th Jan'y, 1744; and closing with a Discharge to Lafond by M. deVarennes, of the 25th September, 1747.

Notarial Acts of Me. Senet. In 4 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a marriage (contract) of Thouin and Marguerite Beaudoin, of the 19th Jan'y, 1704; closing with an *idem* (ditto) of Charbonneau and Genev. Huboux, of the 7th Sept., 1714.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Sale to Charbonneau by Lapointe, of the 16th Sept., 1714, closing with a Sale to Ls. Calonneau by Gadois, of the 25th July, 1722.

The 3rd Case commencing with a Sale to Ploufe by Truchon, of the 25th July, 1722; closing with a Discharge to Dumay by Robert, of the 17th August, 1727.

The 4th Case commencing with a marriage (contract) of Dejardin and Anne Brien, of the 7th Sept., 1727; closing the 13th July, 1730, with a deed of Agreement and Discharge by Vigneux to Pilon.

Notarial Acts of Me. Comparé. In 4 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with a marriage (contract) of Chapeux and Agathe Thouin, of the 15th Jan., 1736; closing with a contract of hire of Adam to Bomer, of the 3rd Dec., 1741.

The 2nd Case commencing with a Discharge to Beaudry by Loisel, of the 9th Jan., 1742; closing with the marriage (contract) of Duclos and Reine Beauchemin, of the 26th Dec., 1747.

The 3rd Case commencing with a Sale to Veine by Adam, the 13th Jan., 1748; closing with an Act of Exchange between Brien and his son, of the 9th November, 1751.

The 4th and last Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Riel and Mte. Quintin, of the 2nd January, 1752; and closing with a Sale by Comét to Messié, of the 17th Sept., 1755.

Notarial Acts of Me Porlier. In 4 Cases.

The 1st Case commencing with the marriage (contract) of Charon and Marie Jolie, of the 4th February, 1733; and closing with a Sale to M. Beaucour by Payet, of the 12th Sept., 1737.

The 2nd Case commencing with papers of the law-suit of Mde. de Ramesay with M. Bleury, of the 18th February, 1737; closing with an Obligation by M. Clignancourt to "la Compagnie des Indes," of the 10th June, 1740.

The 3rd Case commencing with a Sale to Malet by Lecuier, the 15th January, 1741; closing with an Obligation, of the 12th August, 1742, of Sr. Arrivé to M. Lestage.

The 4th and last Case commencing with a Sale to Jn. Vincent by Bernet, of the 2nd May, 1742; and closing with an Obligation, of the 4th July, 1744.

Notarial Acts of Bouron and Deguire. In only one Case.

That of Mr. Bouron commencing with a marriage contract of Chartrand and Marie Anne Demers, of the 11th January, 1750; closing with a Discharge by M. Gaudet, of the 16th Sept., 1760.

And that of M. Deguire commencing with the (deed of) Renunciation of the widow Duval, in 1758; closing with a Sale to Jn. Ploufe by Michel Ploufe, the 28th Dec., 1761.

"All the foregoing Notarial Acts are in good enough condition; the greater portion numbered and according to dates, taken from their Registers and Repertories.

Notarial Acts of Me. Pothier.

Commencing with the Inventory of Hurtubise, of the 4th Dec, 1687; closing with a Concession for Leduc, of the 31st Dec., 1700.

This collection of Notarial Acts has neither Register nor Repertory (Index), and is in a case, containing several Acts of Concession and others from the 1st January, 1669, made by the Seigniorial proprietors of LaPrairie, Contrecœur, Ste. Thérèse, &c., portion of which said Acts are private writings of the said Seigneurs or their Secretaries, and portion passed and signed by the Notaries Benoit, Fleuricourt, Ménard, Adhémar and Richard, &c.

(There are) 5 Cases containing the minutes of the Notaries Desmarets, Cusson de LaTouche and others; among which minutes are to be found a quantity from Me. Adhémar, Senior, while he practised his profession in the country districts, which minutes could not, without considerable work, be placed in their rightful order.

One other case equally holds the scattered and confused minutes of the Notaries Benoit, Fleuricourt, Ménard, Richard, Pothier, and also Adhémar.

Ten cases containing the confused minutes of Mes Maugue and Basset, brothers who worked together (in partnership); without any order of dates and so mixed up are they that it would be impossible, save with considerable time to place them in order.

Three cases containing a portion of the minutes of M. Monmerqué, the other portion of which had been burned, bundled up as best could be done.

One case containing several copies of decrees of the King enregistered at the Superior Council of Quebec, different ordinances of the Superior Council, of the Governors and Intendants regarding permits and leave of absence in the Upper Country; likewise a few record-books of Police Regulations, &c.

Fifteen cases containing the criminal trials from the establishment of that jurisdiction down to the Conquest.

Ten cases of civil proceedings, or documents, down to time of the Conquest.

One Tablet or shelf filled with similar proceedings, or Civil documents.

By order of the Committee.

MONTREAL, 10 Nov. 1790. PICOTTÉE DE BELESTRE,
President (Chairman).

LIST OF PUBLIC REGISTERS in the office of Jean-Baptiste Badeaux, Notary, Clerk of the Courts, at Three Rivers.

Six Registers of insinuations.

Two Registers of ordinances of insinuations.

Two Registers for the closing of inventories.

Registers of Church properties (fabriques).

Ten Registers of the Fabrique of Three Rivers.

One Register of Pointe du Lac.

Seven Registers of Yamachiche.

Eight Registers of Rivière du Loup.

Four Registers of Masquinongé.

Twenty Registers of Nicolet.

Twenty-one Registers of Baye St. Antoine.

One Register of Bécancour.

One Register of Cap La Magdeleine.

One Register of Champlain.

One Register of Batiscan.

One Register of Ste. Geneviève, Riv. Batiscan.

One Register of Ste. Stanislas, Riv. des Envies.

Nine Registers of Yamaska.
Eleven Registers of Les Forges St. Maurice.

At Three Rivers, the 21st August, 1788.

BADEAU,
Notary and Clerk of Court.

STATEMENT of the Notarial Acts deposited in the office of Jean Baptiste Badeaux, Notary and Clerk of the Court of Three Rivers, by order of His Excellency, Frederick Haldimand, heretofore Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of this Province, to wit :

Names of Notaries.	Residences.	Names of Notaries.	Residences.
Messrs.		Messrs.	
Hameau	Three Rivers.	Duclos	Batiscan.
Petit	"	Rouillard	"
Caron	"	Trottain	"
Presse	"	Pollet	"
Grandmesnil	"	Normandin	Champlain.
Poulin	"	Chevalier	Ste-Anne.
Laproust	"	Augé	St-Pierre Les Becquets.
Pothier	"	Rigaud	Masquinongé.
Dialle	"	Lafosse	Chenail du Nord.

At Three Rivers, the 12th January, 1788,

BADEAUX,
Notary and Clerk of Court.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

Report of the Committee respecting the Antient French Records.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

The Committee having met, in obedience to your Lordship's Order in Council of the 4th January last, and a selection being made from divers reports, exhibiting a list of the Antient Books of French Records, and seven hundred printed copies being ready for distribution, to bring the public acquainted with the state of those important Archives, agreable to the said order, the Committee thought proper to express their sentiments in sundry resolves stated in their Journal, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, and with the same, an account of divers records received into the secretary's office, and others delivered to be transmitted to the District of Three Rivers—comprised in receipts by Mr. Secretary Pownall and Mr. Thomas from number one to four.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

BISHOP'S PALACE AT QUEBEC, 8th July, '91.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Chairman.

Extract from the Journal.

Journal of a committee of the Council respecting the Preservation and disposition of the Ancient French Records.

At a meeting 3rd February 1791.

Present : The Chief Justice,
Mr. Delery,
Mr. Secretary Pownall,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Baby.

Read,

The order of council of the 28th January last.

Resolved,

That the chairman write the clerks of the common pleas of the district of Quebec, or to any other person or persons in possession of any of the Ancient French Records, demanding a removal of them from their present deposit to the secretary's office ; and that the secretary give receipt of such of them as may be brought to his office, and lodge a duplicate of such receipt with the chairman of this committee, and that the chairman also signify to the said clerks or any other persons having the present custody of any of the said records, that they may have such access to the same, in the said secretary's office as may be consistant with their duty and rights of office respectively, until such conclusive orders respecting the permanent disposition of the said Archives shall be made, as by law is authorized and directed which access the said secretary is to permit at all reasonable times, as by the said order of council required.

Read also,

A memorial from Mr. Debonne clerk of the terrers in these words :

To the Honourable Members of the Council, formed into Committee, by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, to report upon the disposal and distribution of the Archives of the Province of Quebec.

MEMORIAL of Pierre Amable DeBonne, Esquire, registrar of documents of His Majesty's domain.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS :

Your memorialist has the honour of submitting that, in his said quality, by order of His Excellency the Governor-in chief, the registers of *foys et homages* of *aveux*, and of *denombremens* and the *livre terrier*, comprising five volumes, have been transmitted to him.

That, although there is a number of other old (volumes) concerning his office, yet they are scattered among other departments.

That the five registers actually in his possession are deposited in your memorialist's residence, where he keeps his office, just as his predecessor did.

Wherefore your memorialist takes the liberty of submitting to Your Honours, if, for security-sake and for the greater advantage of individual citizens whom the importance of the Archives affects, as well as in the interest of His Majesty, it would not be more suitable that your memorialist, instead of holding his office and keeping the registers in a private dwelling, that is not fire-proof, were to have a place situate in the locality where are grouped all the public offices, or elsewhere, in order to there have his own (office) and deposit the said registers. And, further, if, for the better order of the Archives of this Province and for the greater public good, all the registers concerning his office, such as those of *foys et homages* (Fealty Rolls), *aveux* and *denombremens, livres terriers et censiers*, grants *en franc alleu, nobles et en roture*, and others having regard thereto, both old and new, instead of being distributed and scattered among different offices, should not be collected and united in one single (office) under the direct and immediate care of the clerk of the *papier terrier* of His Majesty's royal domain in this Province.

P. AM. DEBONNE.

QUEBEC, 28th January, 1791.

Adjourned to the next call of the chair.

At a further meeting, Monday, 7th February, 1791.

Present: The Chief Justice,
Mr. Delery,
Mr. Pownall,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Baby.

The chairman informed the committee that on the day of the last meeting, he had despatched a copy of the resolve of that day by Mr. Brassard, the door keeper to the clerks of the common pleas of Quebec, with a request to use their diligence in the execution thereof.

A memorial to his Lordship from Mr. Panet, one of the clerks of the common pleas, communicated by his Lordship's to the chairman.

Resolved, That Mr. Panet be informed that the committee adhere to their order of the 3d instant, communicated to him by the chairman.

At a meeting, 8th July, 1791.

Present: Chief Justice,
Mr. Delery,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Baby.

The chairman informed the Committee that 8th February last he had by letter signified to Mr. Panet one of the clerks of the common pleas of Quebec, that his memorial to his Lordship having been before the committee they adhered to their resolve of the 3rd of that month communicated to him by the chair.

The chairman laid before the Committe Mr. Secretary Pownall's several receipts of records from Mr. Panet, viz:

Mr. Pownall's receipt of the 9th February 1791, his receipt of 12th February 1791, his receipt of 14th and 15th February 1791, and one subjoined of 23rd March 1791.

Also a statement by Mr. P. L. Panet, of records delivered by him to Mr. Thomas, clerk of the district of Three Rivers, dated 7th March 1791, in the presence of Messrs. Mabane, Dunn and Delery, and Mr. Thomas's receipt for the same of that date, also:

A copy of the book directed to be framed by the clerk of the council and printed by the order of His Lordship in Council of the 4th January 1790, entitled "Ancient French Archives," or "extracts from the minutes of council relating to the records of Canada while under the government of France."

Resolved to be the opinion of the committee,

First—That the subject matter of Mr. Debonne's memorial, be postponed to the further report of the committee respecting the ultimate asignment of the Ancient Archives to their proper places and offices of deposit.

Second—That it may conduce to the security of the French Archives, that the several receipts afore mentioned be lodged in the council office, and entered *at large with this journal*, upon the minutes of the council.

Third—That for the better and more useful distribution of the printed statement, intitled, "Antient French Archives" it is expedient to direct, that 150 copies be delivered to the sheriff of the district of Quebec, as many to the sheriff of Montreal, and 50 copies to the Sheriff of Three Rivers, and 15 copies to the Sheriff of the district of Gaspé, and 40 copies to the Sheriff of Hesse, and 10 copies of each of the other districts of Lunenburg, Michlenburgh and Nassau and 6 copies to each of the members of the Council, and 80 copies to the Bishop for the use of the clergy. And that the sheriffs dispose the copies that may be sent to them respectively, among the judges, magistrates, officers and practisers of the courts of justice and chief and principal inhabitants of their respective bailwicks And that the clerk of the council cause this journal to be added to the printed book, and the order for such distribution to be notified in the Gazette, to the

intent that the several Sheriffs and all others concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

Ordered,

That the chairman, lay the original receipts aforementioned, with a copy of the journal of the committee to this day, before his Lordship; ordered also, that the further consideration of the matters in reference be adjourned, to the next call of the Chair.

Signed by Order,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BISHOP'S PALACE, 8th July 1791.

WM SMITH,
Chairman.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERS OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 9th February, 1791.

Received from the hands of Mr. Panet, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Quebec and deposited by him in this Office under my Inspection, conformable to a Resolve and Order of a Committee of Council respecting the preservation and Deposition of the Antient French Records, communicated by the Chairman of the Committee to the Clerks of the Common Pleas at Quebec on the third inst., the following Books and Records, viz. :—

1st Sixty books of Record intitled "Registres et Plumitifs du Conseil Supérieur de Québec contenant Arrets et Jugements," from No. 1 to 60.

2nd Three Books intitled "Productions des papiers d'affirmation des Voyages, &c.," from No. 61 to 63.

3rd Four Books intitled "Registres Criminels," from No. 64 to 67.

4th One Book intitled "Registre d'Affirmation, &c.," No. 68.

GEO. POWNALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Received a Duplicate of the above.

P. L. PANET.

QUEBEC, 9th February, 1791.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERS OFFICE,

Continued to receive this day from Mr. Panet and to Deposit in this Office, under my inspection, the following Books and Records, viz. :—

1st One hundred and forty Registers numbered from No. 1 to 140, marked as commencing the 2nd November 1666 to the year 1759 intitled, "Prévôté."

2nd Forty four Registers No. 1 to 44, marked as commencing the first March 1667, and ending 15th April 1759, intitled, "Insinuations."

3rd An unbound book or fragment, No. 45, intitled "Papier Terrier ou Registre de Déclarations à la Censive de Québec" (very old) covered with a sheet of paper, from 1667 to 1668.

4th Ten bundles marked "Registres et Procès Verbaux des Voyers."

5th Two Papers, No. 1 and 2, intitled "Registres et Plumitifs des causes de la Jurisdiction de la Rivière du Sud."

6th One bundle lettered A, intitled "Concessions en Fief et Roture par divers Gouverneurs et Seigneurs."

7th Nineteen Books, No. 1 to 14 and 16, 17 and 18, two Books numbered 24 one 24, the other A 24 B, entitled "Répertoires de Notaires."

8th One bundle in paste board intitled "Actes déposés pour servir comme minutes jusqu'en 1759, &c."

GEO. POWNALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

QUEBEC, Saturday the 12th February, 1791.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERS OFFICE.

QUÉBEC 14th and 15th February, 1791.

Continued to receive from Mr. Panet and to Deposit in this office the following Records. Viz :

Bundles of Papers or Cartons stiled,

"Etudes des Notaires", as follow :

Thirty five of Mons'r Vachon, Notary.
Ten of Mons'r La Rue do
Fifty nine of Mons'r Duprat do
Twenty six of Mons'r Fortier do
Thirteen of Mons'r Parent do
Three of Mons'r Janneau do
One of Mons'r Alliez do
Forty one of Mons'r Michon do
Four of Mons'r Duguet do
Eight of Mons'r Barbel do
Twenty five and some loose sheets of Mons'r Rageot, Notary.
Six of Mons'r Guillard Fleury do
One of Mons'r Querverso do
Twenty eight of Mons'r Barolet, from 1731 to 1759 and 60, Notary.
Seven of Mons'r Frs. Rageot, Notary.
One of Mons'r Marois do
Sixteen of Mons'r Geneste do
Eleven of Mons'r Huot do
One of Mons'r Bellevue do
Five of Mons'r Richard do
Eighteen of Mons'r Dionne do
Three of Mons'r Rivet do
Three of Mons'r Boisseau do
One of Mons'r Guille Roger do
One of Mons'r Roy do
One of Mons'r Rageot do
Four of Mons'r Decharney do
Thirteen of Mons'r Dupont do
Three of Mons'r Louet, père do
Twenty three of Mons'r Lacétière, Notary.
Twenty of Mons'r Rousselot do
Twenty eight of Mons'r Gachet do
Ten of Mons'r Dulaurent do
Thirteen of Mons'r Pinguet do
Five of Mons'r Audouart do
Three and Inventory of Mons'r de Honoré Neuville, Notary.
Five of Mons'r Hiché, Notary.
Fifteen of Mons'r Dubreuil, Notary.
Seven of Mons'r Becquet do
Ten of Mons'r Belfond do
Ten of Mons'r Pinguet do
Twenty one of Mons'r Boucault, Notary.
One of Mons'r LaRivière do
Two bundles stiled Anciennes Minutes des Notaires hors de leur rang.
Eleven of Salliant, Notary.
Twenty of Louet, fils do
Fourteen of Chambalon do

Five of LaTour Notary
Twenty two of Charet do
One of Mons'r Moreau do
One of Mons'r Denoyer Prêtre.
One of Laferte Le Pailleur, Notary.
One of Claude Aubert do
Two bundles Etudes several Notaries.
Forty seven bundles sti'ed.
Registres des Batêmes, Sepultures et Mariage.
Various bundles stiled Curatelles et Tutelles, &c.
One bundle, Enchere par Licitations.

A variety of papers stated by Mr. Panet, to have been entitled in the Archives Papiers inutile, when he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and which he found lying on the ground and were put upon shelves by him. They appear to be papers of various proceedings in the different Courts, all mixed together.

One case about half full of similar papers.

GEO. POWNALL,
Sec. of Province,

Received 23rd March.

A bundle stiled Minutes des Notaires dont les Etudes sont au Trois Rivieres.

GEO. POWNALL,
Sec. & Tres'r.

Received a Duplicate of the above.

P. L PANET.

Be it remembered that George Pownall, Esq'r, Secretary of the Province of Quebec, did exhibit to me a number of Books and Papers upon the Shelves in the Inner room of the Secretary's Office on Wednesday 10th August 1791, said to be the Books and Papers mentioned in the foregoing inventory which having been counted agree in number with the foregoing list and are now under my care.

HUGH FINLAY.

His Lordship caused to be read the Reports of the Committee to the whole Council of the 13th and 26th of July last, concerning the dispositions of the Ancient Records, and having taken the said Reports into consideration was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve of what is therein recommended to be done, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be carried into execution, of which the Committee appointed on the 27th December, 1787, the Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas at Quebec and Three Rivers, and all others concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And the last mentioned Committee who are to superintend the delivery of the Books, Records and Writings hereby directed to be removed to the district of Three Rivers, are to take course for their being delivered accordingly, between the fifteenth day of February and the fifteenth day of March next to the Clerk of the said District at such time as they may appoint and make known to him, requiring his attendance at Quebec for that purpose.

Ordered that a copy of this Entry and of the two reports therein alluded to, be communicated to the Chairman of the Committee appointed on the 27th December, 1787, to the Clerks of the Common Pleas at Quebec, and to the Clerk of the Common Pleas at Three Rivers, as soon as may be, for their information and guidance respectively.

Read a further report respecting the French Records at Montreal in execution of the order of the 27th December, 1787, in the following words.

(Take it in).

His Lordship recommends to the consideration of the Council what course may be expedient respecting the Antient Records, in pursuance of the late Act or Ordinance for rendering these Archives useful and safe.

Ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that the Clerk cause the several Orders, together with so much of the reports and proceedings on this subject, as may be necessary and useful for the information of the public, to be printed in both languages, and that a sufficient number of copies be transmitted to the several sherrifs to be by them distributed among the Magistrates of their respective districts, and that it be referred to the Chief Justice, Messrs. Pownall, Grant, De Lery and Baby, to report what shall appear to them to be further necessary in pursuance of the said Act or Ordinance.

And the same Committee are charged to superintend the selection from the reports and proceedings above directed to be published.

Course to be pursued concerning the Antient French Archives.

Read a Report from the Committee charged with the course to be pursued respecting the French Archives in the following words :

(Take it in).

Ordered by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that the said Committee be authorized, under the hand of their chairman, to demand the removal of any of the Antient French Archives now in the District of Quebec, to which the Act relates, passed in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act or Ordinance for the better preservation and due distribution of the Ancient French Records" from any deposit in which they now are, to the Secretary's Office, that they may be the more conveniently inspected by the said committee, and that they remain there under the care of the Secretary of the Province, until further report and order shall be made and taken respecting the same, and that the said Committee have authority in the Interim to adjust the mode of such removal and what may be necessary to discharge the present keepers of the said Archives so to be removed, and to charge the Secretary with the safe custody of the same and for permitting such access to them by the present keepers thereof as may be consistent with their duty and rights of office, until such conclusive orders respecting the permanent disposition of the said Archives shall be made as by the Act or Ordinance aforementioned is authorized and directed. Of which the said Secretary, the Clerks of the Common Pleas of the District of Quebec and all persons possessed of any of the said Archives, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

REPORT of the Committee to whom it is referred, to take course for executing the ordinance respecting the Ancient French Archives ; the members assembled, being the Chief Justice, Mr. Delery, Mr. Pownall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby and Mr. DeLanaudière.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

In obedience to your Lordship's Order in Council of the fourth instant, the Committe met at the Council Chamber, this Day, for the purpose of preparing such Draft and compilation for the Press, as by that order is commanded.

But the Committee discovering that some of the Records and Archives are not in the Secretary's office, but deposited in the Jesuit's College and in the Custody of the Clerks of the Common Pleas ; and the work requiring that all the Archives of this District be brought together for an accurate inspection ; and that this could not be performed, without further authority than is committed by the said order of reference, the Committee humbly report to Your Lordship, that it will be expedient to remove the said Records now in the Jesuit's College and the office of the Clerks of the Common Pleas, to the Secretary's office ; and that it may be expedient under the late Act or

ordinance respecting those Records, that the Committee be armed by such further authority, as your Lordship with the advice of the Council may be pleased to direct all which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by Order of the Committee,

QUEBEC, Bishop's Palace, 25 Jany. 1791.

WM. SMITH,
Chairman.

Extract from the Minutes of the Council.

28th January 1791.

Read a Report from the Committee charged with the course to be pursued respecting the French Archives.

Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, that the said Committee be authorized, under the hand of their chairman to demand the removal of any of the Ancient French Archives now in the District of Quebec, to which the Act relates, passed in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An act or Ordinance for the better preservation and due distribution of the Ancient French Records" from any deposit in which they now are, to the Secretary's office, that they may be the more conveniently inspected by the said Committee, and that they remain there; under the care of the Secretary of the Province, until further report and order shall be made and taken, respecting the same, and that the said Committee have authority, in the interim, to adjust the mode of such removal and what may be necessary to discharge the present keepers of the said Archives so to be removed, and to charge the secretary with the safe custody of the same, and for permitting such access to them by the present keepers thereof, as may be consistent with their duty and rights of office until such conclusive orders respecting the permanent disposition of the said Archives, shall be made, as by the Act or ordinance aforementioned is authorized and directed; of which the said secretary, the Clerks of the Common Pleas of the District of Quebec and all persons possessed of any of the said Archives are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. WILLIAMS.

List of the Archives concerning the ancient jurisdiction (judicial district) of Three Rivers, deposited with Charles Thomas, Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the New District of Three Rivers, in presence of the Honourables Adam, Mabane, Thomas Dunn and Chaussegros DeLery, in obedience to the Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 4th January, 1791.

Three Registers or copy books, Nos. 1, 2, 3 apparently registers of family councils, and a bundle of documents of a like character.

Nineteen Registers, or copy books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, containing insinuations from 1675 to 1758, not consecutive as to years.

Five Registers, or copy books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5., containing the Criminal Cases from 1667 to 1759, not consecutive as to years.

Forty-seven Registers, or copy-books, of the Royal Jurisdiction of Three Rivers in Civil cases, from 1658 to 1743; not consecutive as to years. The said copy-books, numbered from 1 to 47: Nos. 24 and 25 containing judicial sales, from 1701 to 1715; No. 35 contains oppositions, Affirmations and Protestations, from the 1st March, 1744 to the 23d November, 1756; and No. 36 contains judicial sales, from 1747 to 1750.

QUEBEC, 7th March, 1791.

P. L. PANET.

I received from P. L. Panet, Esquire, the Registers and copy-books above mentioned, for which quittance at Quebec this 7th of March, 1791.

CHAS. THOMAS,
C.C.P. for the District of Three-Rivers.

Extracts from the Minutes of Council relating to the Records of Canada while under the Government of France. (Take in.)

Order of 27 Dec. 1787.

Additional Order of 19th June 1788,

Entry of 12 April 1790.

Entry of 4 Jan'y 1791.

Entry of 28 Jan'y 1791.

Report of the Committee for the District of Quebec.

Report of the Committee for Montreal.

Entry ordering restoration of a part of the Records found at Quebec to the New District of Three Rivers.

Mr. Smiths compl'ts to Mr. Williams—The above appears to him to be all that is necessary to be printed, and in that order relating to the French Records.

There may be economy in the Publication, by chusing a Small Type, and except 40 or 50 Copies, the residue may be struck off upon slight Paper.

At some future day the legislature will provide for a more minute and copious Repertory of those important memorials, that very deeply touch the Interests of the Government and the People.

The work now ordered, may go on immediately. Before the Printer gets thro' the Reports, there may be something ready to be added.

Mr. Williams will form his own judgement on the mode of executing the order for those Publications, and speak his mind to the rest of the Members of the Committee charged with the superintendancy of the selection, and if any difficulty arises make His Lordship acquainted with it. Mr. Cugnet should begin the translations immediately. (Original on the 5 Feb. 1791.)

DETROIT 22d Oct. 1791.

SIR,—I rec'd yours of the 26th Augt last the 14th inst wherein you mentioned pursuant to an order of His Excellencie Lord Dorchester in Council of the 23d of last July, You have transmitted me 40 copies of the Book entitled Ancient French Archives. I have to acquaint you, that I have only received nine of that number, which I will take care to dispose of agreable to His Lordship's Order in Council.

I am Sir,
Your most obedt and Humble Servant,

GREGOR McGREGOR,
Sherrif.

J. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Mr. Smith's Compl'ts to Mr. Williams.

Thinks the first Order in Council respecting the French Archives was in Dec. 1787. There have been a variety of others since. Not willing to give Mr. Williams the trouble of copying all the Entries concerning those Records, and under the apprehension that they need not be printed at Length down to the 4th and 28th ult; he believes it will suffice, only to have a note of the dates of all the Entries and references mentioning the substances of each succintly that a selection may be made, of such as it may be expedient to publish at large.

Mr. S. with the Committee will set about the List of the Records, as he has the above and the two or three Reports listing the Archives here and at Montreal 14th Feby '91.

To the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the British Provinces in North America, the Islands and Lands adjacant Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

MY LORD,—The undersigned Clerk of the *papier terrier* of His Majesty's domain in this Province, has the honour to most respectfully represent to your Lordship, that there is no place in this city designated to serve as an office for this department wherein to keep the registers; that the persons, who from the conquest down to this day have had the same employment, practising other professions, have been able to do without it, but that the undersigned, ruined by the last American war and by the disappointments that he met with in this Province, having no other means for his support and that of his family than the emoluments attached to this office, would find himself greatly embarrassed if, in your justice, Your Excellency, should not be good enough to provide therefor;

Has the honour of most humbly representing further, that he was surprised, on receiving the registers, to find only those of the *fiefs* and *Seigneuries* in order, and entirely blank that concerning the royal domain, which might entail losses for the Province to which His Majesty had vouchsafed to abandon that revenue; that, in truth, there exists an old ordinance of an Intendant which enjoins all notaries who draw up land deeds, of the King's domain, to make declarations to such effect to His Receiver-General; but the latter only requires them for the collection of the dues and is only obliged to keep an account of the sums collected, without being obliged to keep registers of the lands which fact makes the revenue uncertain and absolutely dependant on the exactness or otherwise of the notaries, the good or bad faith of lease-holders, vendors or purchasers; that this defect is only the more evident through the quantity of arrears due, which surpass the value of their effects and would bring ruin to a number of families, if they were to be rigorously exacted and if, in your benevolence, your Lordship had not recommended this matter to the prudence of the people's representatives, by having them remit the list of the Province's claims. And, after submitting the whole to whatsoever your Lordship may deem well to ordain, the undersigned closes with most sincere prayers for your health and prosperity.

PHILIPE DE ROCHEBLAVE.

QUEBEC, 6th June, 1794.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Commander in chief of the Province of Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c.

REPORT of a Committee of Council, consisting of Messrs. Baby, Dunn and Panet, on a petition of Philip De Rocheblave, Esqr., Clerk of the Terrars.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee having read the petition of Philip De Rocheblave, Esqr., addressed to your Excellency in Council, dated the 6th instant, and your Excellency's order of reference of the same date, humbly report thereon:

That it is necessary that the Registers of the Terrars should be lodged in a safe and convenient place, but we find no place vacant in the buildings belonging to Government.

That on an inspection of the Rolls of the Terrars, at present in possession of the petitioner, we find only those regular which concern the fiefs and seigneuries. Of those which regard lands, *emplacements* and houses *en roture*, situated in this town and its banlieu, in the *censive* of the King's domain, there are none; there exists only a blank register, which by its stamp appears designed to form a Roll of the Terrars of these lands, *emplacements* and houses *en roture*.

That it appears to us to be necessary that a roll of the Terrars of these estates *en roture* should be made in proper form, without which negligent tenants will remain unknown and a considerable loss result to the crown. It may, however, be proper to

suspend this business till the House of Assembly, to whom your Excellency has recommended this object, takes cognizance of it.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordship's great wisdom.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, 10th June, 1784.

By order,

THOM. DUNN, in the Chair.

SCHEDULE of Original Letters and Documents received by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Clarke, from the Secretary of State, Lord of the Treasury, Commissioners of Customs, Admiralty Office and Commissioners of the Navy and delivered over to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Dorchester.

Letters from the Right Honorable Henry Dundas addressed to Lord Dorchester.

1791. June 8th. Circular Informing of his being appointed Secretary of State for the Home department.

September [illegible]. Circular Inclosing Minute of the Treasury Board of regulations relative to the carrying on Fortifications and other Military service by the directions of the Commanders in Chief or Governors, &c., serving abroad.

September [illegible]th. Inclosing an order of His Majesty in Council of the 24th August, for dividing the Province of Quebec into two distinct Governments.

September [illegible]. No. 1. Signifying the King's approbation of the Orders given to Commanding Officers respecting the line of conduct to be observed in the disputes between the Americans and Indians, and directing every prudent measure to be taken to heal their differences. Inclosing also Copy of Instructions to Mr. Hammond and Copy of Mr. Grenville's letter to him dated 1st September 1791.

September [illegible]th. No. 2. Transmitting Act of Parliament, New Commission as Governor of Upper and Lower Canada, Instructions, Warrant to fix and declare the Commencement of the Act, and a Paper from Mr. Lymburner.

September [illegible]. No. 3. Respecting a Corps of Infantry to be raised for Upper Canada, inclosing the proposed Establishment and Copies of two letters to the Secretary at War, on the subject.

September [illegible]. No. 4. Inclosing Copy of a Letter dated Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade 26th May 1791, relative to the petitions of the Merchants, &c., concerned in the Export Trade from Quebec.

September [illegible]. Circular Desiring a compleat Collection of the Laws of the Province down to the present time.

Letters from the Right Honorable Henry Dundas addressed to Lieutenant Governor Clarke.

1792. January 4th. Circular inclosing a Code of Regulations relative to Fortifications, &c.

January 5th. Informing that the Person sent for to instruct the Canadians in the Culture of Hemp, was in London and would sail for Quebec in one of the first spring ships. Inclosing a statement of the mode of preparing the Ground for the Seed.

February 2nd. Circular. Inclosing the King's Speech and the Addresses of both houses.

March 16th. Inclosing Copy of a Letter to Lord Dorchester and one from Mr. Grenville to Mr. Hammond, relative to the establishment of a permanent Peace between the Indians and United States on the principle of securing to the latter such a Territory as is particularly stated in those letters.

March 16th. Private. Respecting Mr. Givens.

[illegible] 1[illegible]th. Inclosing Warrants to use the Great Seal of Quebec and to pay Mr. Pollock £200 per annum in addition to £100 as Clerk of the Crown.

Also an additional Instruction dated the 11th April 1792.

May 5th. Relating to a Boundary Line between Upper and Lower Canada and th United States, with Copies of Lord Grenville's letter to Mr. Hammond an of Mr. Dundas's to Lord Dorchester on the same subject. Also Capt Mann's observations on the Posts on the Frontier of Lake Champlain wit two Charts accompanying them.

1792. Circular. Inclosing a Proclamation forbidding all His Majesty's Subject whatever taking Commission at Sea from any Foreign Prince or State.

May 26th. Mr. Williams confirmed as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. M

June 7th. Caldwell to be a Member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McGill of th Executive Council.

June 30th. Covering Returns and other papers respecting the Loyalists embarked o Board the Ann and Myrtle Transports.

July 2nd. Inclosing Bills of Lading of the articles to be distributed to the Loy ists. (Signed by Mr. King.)

July 10th. Inclosing Warrant of Pardon to Thompson, Gale and Hammel, co victed of Murders.

July 12th. Inclosing Report of His Majesty's Law Officers respecting the Capaci of certain Persons to vote or be voted for as Members of the House Assembly. Also an Additional Instruction, dated 12th July 1792.

August 18th. Respecting Mr. Toosey's leave of Absence. (Signed by Mr. King.)

September 6th Inclosing Pardon for Thomas Knight.

October 3rd. Private. Asking opinion relative to the Characters and Profession Knowledge of the present judges.

October 3rd. Inclosing plan for altering and amending the Judicature of the Provin of Lower Canada.

October 3rd. Acknowledging receipt of Letters, &c.

Respecting General Christie's application for Lands. And the Bounda Line between Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

November 8th Respecting the admission of Aliens. Boundary between Quebec a New Brunswick. Reservations to the Crown and Clergy.

December 10th. Care to be taken to prevent ill humour and discontent on the part of Subjects of the American States at this time when propositions are to brought forward for adjusting the boundary Line.

December 10th. Introducing Mons'r La Corne and three Ecclesiastics from France.

December 12th. Circular. The proceedings of Persons exercising the Supreme Power France have been such as to render it expedient to arm to ascertain exte Should Hostilities commence early intelligence thereof will be commu cated. In the meantime to be upon guard, but not to have recourse extraordinary means of expence

Inclosing King's Speech and Addresses of both Houses thereupon.

December 19th. Relative to incurring Expences carrying on Works and drawing Bills payment thereof.

1793. January 8th. No 1. Respecting Clerk to the Executive Council, Colonel Camp

February 3rd. Mr. Finlay. French Refugees and Mr. Ogden's Memorial relative to lan

Circular. French declaration of War to be circulated immediately, &

February 9th. Circular. Inclosing His Majesty's message.

February 20th Inclosing Copy of Letter from George Beckwith to Lt Col'l Beckwith.

March 7th. Announcing certain advantages gained over the French Army.

April 2nd. N° 2. Inclosing Copy of a letter from the Postmaster General rela

April 29th. to Mr. Finlay's case. (This letter and enclosure withdrawn.)

April 30th. Mons'r Candide Michel Saulnier, a French ecclesiastic, to be permi to reside in the Province and to perform his functions therein.

May 1st. Stating that the Protection of the W. India Islands had made it ne sary to withdraw three Regiments from New-Brunswick and Nova Sc that a Provincial Corps of 600 men was to be raised in each Province ject to the control of the Commander in Chief.

Inclosing an Act to prevent traiterous correspondence.

May 15th Inclosing Gazettes of 27th May and 2nd June.

June 5th
June 20th — Inclosing printed Copies of two Acts passed in the present sessions No. 40 and 50.

Letters from the Treasury addressed to Lieutenant Governor Clarke.

1792.
June 15. — To give Lieut. Governor Simcoe a Credit on the Military Chest for a Sum not exceeding £5000, nor less than £2000 at one period.

1793.
January 7th — Circular. Respecting the State of the Province—its Internal strength and Resources Offensive and Defensive.

February 6th — Respecting the Drawing Bills for Works, &c.

May 31st — Relative to the Sum of £1850.2.8¾ balance due the public by the late Sir Thos. Mills, receiver General.

1792.
May 16th

Letters from the Commissioners of the Customs.

1793.
May 8th — Inclosing Commission &c, for John Mactier.

May 8th — Mr. John Gerbrand Beek appointed Surveyer of the Customs at Montreal.

May 8th — Mr. William Hall appointed Waiter and Searcher at Montreal.

1793.
February 12th — Mr. Charles Stewart appointed Waiter and Searcher at Quebec.

Letters from the Commissioners of the Navy.

Rec'd 4th
July 1793. — Respecting Sailors shipwrecked or Discharged and inclosing a Form of a Bill of Accounts.

1791.
Aug. 31

Admiralty Office.

1792
Jan'y 18 — Warrant and Instructions for issuing Letters of Marque and Reprisals.

Jan'y 30 — Letter and Enclosure from the Society for the relief of Widows and children of Soldiers and Sailors who may die or be killed during the present War dated 30th April 1793.

Jan'y 30

Nov. 10

Letters from the Treasury addressed to Lieutenant Governor Clarke.

Inclosing a Memorial of John Valentine Preventive Officer at Oswego for Lord Dorchester's opinion.

Relative to the addition of £50 currency to the Deputy Pay Master General's Department.

Respecting half pay to Lt. Col'l McKee Messrs. Gorby and Chené.

An annual allowance or pension cannot be granted to Miss. Mabane.

The Contract with Turnbull, Macaulay and Gregory to expire on the 17th March '93. Mr. Alex. Davison directed to supply provisions on Commission, N.B. This letter signed by Wm. Milford in the absence of the secretary.

REPORT of the arrangement of the Archives deposited in the vaults of the Bishop's Residence at Quebec and of their contents, made by Jos. F. Perrault, custodian thereof, to His Excellency Rob. S. Milnes, Esquire, Lieut-Governor, and to his Council at Quebec, the 16th December, 1799.

To His Excellency Rob. S. Milnes, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Humbly praying, Jos. Fr. Perrault, one of the Clerks of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, has the honour to submit, that, in obedience to the Order in Council of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, of the 2nd April, 1796, he had, in his time, transferred to the vaults of the Bishop's Residence in the City of Quebec the French Archives that were deposited in the vault of the Jesuit College, which consist of thirty-

seven files (or collections of minutes), of different notaries, from the conquest down to that time, in several registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, of insinuations, of proceedings before the Courts of Justice, as well as of a large quantity of bundles and scattered documents, exhibits, acts of tutorship, of curatorship, and others of a like nature.

That he had waited a whole year to see if the Attorney-General would find some person who would undertake the arranging of the Archives in accordance with the said Order; but perceiving those precious deposits visibly deteriorating, and no person appearing sufficiently courageous to undertake such a heavy task, your suppliant, despite his other occupations, devoted his time thereto.

He will not give you any elaborate details of the putrid state in which he found some of those documents, of the rank odor that they exhaled, of the damp air that he breathed in those vaults, at the risk of his health; of the researches that he had to make in order to have a general knowledge of what those vaults contained; of the plans that he formed for the putting in order of the whole mass; of the difficulties that at every instant he had to encounter; of the discoveries of files of Acts belonging to unknown notaries that he made; of the nights, the trouble and the care that he gave during three years; of the persons he had employed; in fine, of the money that he spent whether for assistance, or for paper, thread and binding material of several registers and repertories.

The desire to gain for himself the recognition of the Government and of his fellow-citizens, more than any reward that he expected therefor, caused him to overcome all the repugnance and all the difficulties that necessarily accompany such an undertaking.

Having, at last, put the finishing touch on that work, your suppliant hastens to humbly submit to Your Excellency and to Your Council the result of his labors, in the tables and reports hereunto annexed; and he has no doubt that, if it be deemed well to have the said Archives visited and examined, a favorable report, as to the manner in which your suppliant proceeded, of the scrupulous exactness with which he classified and arranged everything, as well as of the order and neatness of all things confided to his custody in the said vaults and comprising the Archives, will be made.

With this confidence he dares hope that he will be intrusted with the carrying out of any future orders that may be given, either for the making of a list of the decrees, decisions and ordinances of the King, of the Superior Council and of the Intendants, as would seem to be desired by a Committee of the Council, according to its report of the 11th March, 1790, or for any other public duty: and your Suppliant will ever pray, &c.

QUEBEC, the 11th December, 1799.

J. F PERRAULT.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE, OR LIST.

Of the Notaries, Land-Surveyors, and others, whose files of Minutes (Etudes) are deposited in the Archives of the City of Quebec, down to the year 1799.

	Names.	Residences.	Repertories.	From the year	To the year	Total.
			No.			
A	Audouart	Quebec	11	1636	1663	28
	Ameau, Severin	Three-Rivers	19	1652	1674	23
	Aubert, Claude	Quebec	16	1650	1692	43
	Alliez, André	St. Thomas	16	1749	1760	12
B	Boucheron	Quebec	16	1646	1647	2
	Bernnent	"	16	1647	1649	3
	Bequet, Romain	"	10	1665	1682	18
	Barbel	"	6	1703	1740	38
	Beaupré	Ambulant	....	1716	1752	37
	Boisseau	Quebec	18	1730	1744	15
	Barolet	"	3 & 4	1731	1760	30
	Boucault	"	8 & 9	1736	1756	21
C	Chamballon	"	14	1692	1716	25
	Choret	Ste. Croix	1	1730	1754	25
	Crespin, Sr.	Chateau Richer	19	1750	1782	33
	Courville	Quebec	19	1756	1758	3
	Colin, Jacques	Kamouraska	.....	1782	1792	11
	Crespin, Ant^{e}	Chateau Richer	19	1782	1798	17
	Cazes, Louis	Ste-Anne du Sud	20	1780	1798	19
D	Durant, Jean	Quebec	16	1653	1654	2
	Duquet	"	15	1659	1687	29
	Duprac, J^{n} Bap^{t}	Beauport	19	1693	1723	31
	Dubreuil	Quebec	13	1708	1734	27
	Denoyer	St. Augustin	6	1714	1751	38
	Duprac, Noël	Beauport	19	1723	1748	26
	Dulaurent	Quebec	2	1734	1759	26
	Dionne, Joseph	Ste-Anne du Sud	.....	1743	1779	37
	Dupont	L'Islet	18	1747	1774	28
	Duharnay	Quebec	1	1756	1759	4
	Deschenaux, P. Le	"	.....	1781	1794	14
F	Fillion, Michel	"	16	1663	1688	26
	Fortier	Island of Orleans	18	1731	1775	45
G	Guillot, Jean	Quebec	16	1637	1638	2
	Godet, Rolan	"	16	1652	1653	2
	Goudreau	"	16	1662	1663	2
	Gloria	"	16	1663	1664	2
	Genaple, Belfond	"	15	1682	1709	28
	Grandmenil	"	16	1707	1710	4
	Gachet, Réné	St. Valier	17	1711	1743	33
	Geneste	Charlebourg	12	1738	1783	46
	Guillard de Fleury	P^{te}-aux-Trembles	16	1754	1761	8
	Gouget	"	16	1762	1772	11
	Guillemin	Quebec	16	1767	1767	1
	Gabouri	St. Valier	2	1770	1772	3
H	Hiché	Quebec	11	1725	1736	12
	Huot, Pierre	Chateau Richer	5	1730	1749	20
	Huot, Nicolas	Ange-Gardien	1	1739	1771	33
	Hamelin	Ambulant	.....	1750	1778	28
J	Jacob, Sr.	Chateau Richer	5	1680	1726	47
	Janneau	Rivière Ouelle	18	1710	1743	34
	Jacob, Jr	Chateau Richer	5	1727	1748	22

ALPHABETICAL TABLE, OR LIST of the Notaries, Land-Surveyors, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Names.	Residences.	Repertories.	From the year	To the year	Total.
			No.			
	Imbert	Quebec	19	1740	1749	10
	Joliette	St. Thomas	12	1788	1791	4
K	Keverzo, Olide	Ste-Anne du Sud	1	1748	1755	8
L	Lespenasse	Quebec	16	1637	1637	1
	Lecoutre	"	16	1647	1648	2
	Larue, Guillme	Champlain	66	1667	1676	10
	Lecomte	Quebec	16	1668	1668	1
	Larivière	Ambutant	18	1691	1725	35
	Laferte, Lepailleur	Quebec	14	1701	1702	2
	Lacetière	"	13	1702	1728	27
	Laneuville Dehorné	St. Antoine	16	1704	1730	27
	Louet, Sr	Quebec	18	1718	1737	20
	Latour	"	13	1736	1741	6
	Lavoie, Michel	Baie St-Paul	19	1737	1772	36
	Louet, Jr	Quebec	1	1739	1767	29
	Lanouillier	"	5	1749	1760	12
	Levêque, Na Che Le	St. Thomas	.....	1752	1795	44
	Lamorille, Lemaître	Quebec	16	1761	1766	6
	Labrouche	L'Islet	.....	1762	1775	14
	Lebrun, J. Bte	Quebec	2	1766	1769	4
M	Mouchi	"	16	1665	1666	2
	Maugué	Pointe Levy	16	1674	1679	6
	Motru	"	16	1681	1700	20
	Michon, Abel	St. Thomas	17	1709	1749	41
	Marois	St. Augustin	14	1750	1756	7
	Moreau	Quebec	1	1752	1765	14
N	Neron, Jean	Baie St-Paul	17	1768	1798	31
P	Piraube, Martial	Quebec	16	1639	1643	5
	Peuvret, J. Bte	"	16	1653	1659	7
	Pinguet, Jme	"	6	1726	1748	23
	Panet, Jn Claude	"	5	1745	1775	31
	Parant	Beauport	19	1748	1776	29
	Pinguet, Nas	Quebec	6	1749	1751	3
	Planté	Pointe-aux-Trembles	14	1772	1782	11
	Pinguet, Jn Nas	Quebec	17	1779	1792	14
	Panet, Pre Louis	"	12	1783	1785	3
	Perrault, Jme	Dechambault	17	1783	1794	12
R	Rouer	Quebec	16	1654	1657	4
	Roy	Ste-Anne Laparade	.....	1663	1720	58
	Rageot, Giles	Quebec	7	1666	1691	26
	Roger, Guilme	"	16	1694	1702	9
	Rageot, Che	"	10	1695	1702	8
	Rivet	"	11	1710	1719	10
	Rageot, Fre	"	17	1711	1753	43
	Rousselot	St-Pierre Rivière du Sud	1	1737	1756	20
	Richard	Ste-Anne du Sud	17	1751	1769	19
	Robin	Pointe-aux-Trembles	9	1767	1782	16
	Rousseau, Fre Dom	Quebec & South Shore	12	1768	1785	18
S	Sanguinet, Simon	Quebec	5	1748	1771	24
	Saillant	"	.....	1750	1776	27
	St. Aubin	Ste-Anne du Sud	12	1767	1788	22
	Saindon	Kamouraska	18	1768	1780	13
T	Tronquet	Quebec	16	1643	1646	4
	Taché	"	2	1768	1768	1
V	Vachon, Paul	Beauport	16	1646	1693	48
	Verreau	Côte de Baupré	5	1710	1718	9
						2010

In all 197 Files of papers of notaries, land-surveyors and others, forming in year, or in bundles 2010.

In the Second Vault the chests of drawers, numbered as follows, contain.

No.	Chests of drawers containing.	Registers.	Packages.
1	Council and Military Court from 1760 to 1765	Of proceedings 3	Plumitifs 5
			Notices of Family council and exhibits 2
	Seigneurial Juridictions, Notre-Dame des Anges		Notices of Family councils, plumitifs and exh. 2
	Rivière du Sud		Plumitifs 1
	Judicial Sales since the Conquest	1	
	Auctions and calls for bids,—		
	Before the Conquest		1
	Since the Conquest		24
	Minutes of the arrangement of the (files of) Notarial Acts under the French Government		1
2	Supreme and Superior Council from 1666 to 1760	68	
	Sheriff's Office (Prevoté) of Quebec from 1666 to 1760	140	
3 & 4	Documents produced in Civil and criminal matters both before the Supreme and Superior Council as well as the (Prevoté) Sheriff's Office		
5	Common pleas above £10 for Canadian affairs (cases) from 1766 to 1795	7	Productions 28
6	English affairs (cases) 1766 to 1795	6	" 6
7	Above £10 from 1766 to 1795	22	" 14
8	Notices of family councils before the Conquest, from 1687 to 1760		54
16	Since the Conquest down to 1798		33
	Insinuations and closings of Inventories from 1667 to 1798	77	
	Deposits of various writings down to 1759		1
	From 1768 to 1798		1
	Concessions (Grants) of *Fiefs* and *Rotures*		1
	Minutes (Procès-Verbaux) of the levelling of building lots and streets in the city of Quebec down to 1758		1
	The Three Rivers Notaries whose files of Acts are at Three Rivers and a few of their minutes here with the repertories.		
	Badeau, Pollet, Poulin, Augé, Pollord Normandin, Duclos, Pressé, Caron, De La Fosse, Le Sieur, Petit, Delatouche, and Potier		
19	Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of Quebec, from 1681 to 1798	96	
	Of the Hotel-Dieu 1681 to 1798	30	
	Of the General Hospital 1681 to 1798	2	
	Of the Protestant Churches 1681 to 1798	9	
	Of the Royal Canadian Volunteers "	1	
	Of Gérondins, down to 1798	33	
	Of Dechambault "	17	
	Of Cap Santé "	54	
	Of Les Ecureuils "	15	
	Of Pointe aux Trembles "	45	
	Of St. Augustin "	41	
	Of Ste. Foy "	71	
	Of L'Ancienne Lorette "	34	
	Of La Jeune Lorette "	10	
	Of Charlesbourg "	64	
	Of Beauport "	81	
	Of l'Ange Gardien "	20	

No.	Chests of Drawers Containing.	Registers.		Packages.	
10	Of Chateau Richer 1798		36		
	Of St. Anne and St. Feréol "		33		
	Of St. Joachim "		22		
	Of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans 1798		14		
	Of Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans 1798		32		
	Of St. François, Island of Orleans 1798		32		
	Of St. Jean, Island of Orleans 1798		32		
	Of St. Laurent, Island of Orleans 1798		28		
	Of the Little River 1798		16		
	Of Baie St. Paul "		50		
	Of Les Eboulements "		15		
	Of La Malbaie (Murray Bay) 1798		13		
	Of l'Isle aux Coudres 1798		15		
11	Of St. Jean Lechaillon 1798		19		
	Of Lotbinière 1798		33		
	Of Ste. Croix and St. Antoine 1798		49		
	Of St. Nicolas 1798		16		
	Of Pointe Levy (Lévis) 1798		47		
	Of St. Henry 1798		15		
	Of St. Jules and Ste. Marie 1798		14		
	Of St. Joseph 1798		16		
	Of St. François "		17		
	Of Beaumont "		49		
	Of St. Michel "		31		
	Of St. Valier "		15		
	Of Berthier "		22		
	Of St. Charles "		27		
	Of St. Gervais "		15		
12	Of St. Frs. Rivière du Sud 1798		53		
	Of St. Pierre 1798		20		
	Of St. Thomas "		20		
	Of Cap St. Ignace 1798		30		
	Of l'Islet 1798		25		
	Of St. Jean Port-Joli 1798		16		
	Of St. Roch 1798		45		
	Of Ste-Anne de la Pocatière 1798		16		
	Of Rivière Ouelle 1798		56		
	Of Kamouraska "		19		
	Of St. André "		6		
	Of Trois Pistoles "		14		
	Of l'Isle Verte "		13		
	Of Rimouski "		7		
13	Circuit of the District of Quebec		6	Productions (legal documents)	5
	Mr. Guillemin's Papers				1
	King's Bench, (Civil Side)				
14	Superior (Court) Term	Plumitifs	3	Productions	4
15	Inferior (Circuit Court) Term			"	3
	Mr. Taché : One Box of Papers				
	Repertoires of Acts passed by Notaries		24		
	Total		2043		202

A GENERAL TABLE OR LIST.

Of the Notaries, Land-Surveyors, and others, whose files of minutes (Etudes), are deposited in the Archives of the City of Quebec, with their respective residences and the years in which their work was done, given consecutively, down to 1799.

Parishes on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, where the following had resided.

		From	To
Three Rivers	Ameau, Sévérin	1652	1674
Champlain	Gme. de Larue	1667	1676
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	Roy	1663	1720
Dechambault	Jos. Perrault	1783	1794
Pointe aux Trembles	Guillard de Fleury	1754	1761
"	Gouget	1762	1772
"	Robin	1767	1782
"	Planté	1772	1782
St. Augustin	Denoyer, priest	1714	1751
"	Marois	1750	1756
Charlesbourg	Geneste	1738	1783
Beauport	Vachon	1646	1693
"	Duprac, Jean Robert	1693	1723
"	Duprac, Noël	1723	1748
"	Parant	1748	1776
La Côte de Beaupré	Jacob, sr	1680	1726
"	Verrau	1710	1718
"	Jacob, jr	1727	1748
"	Pierre Huot	1730	1749
"	Nicolas Huot	1739	1771
"	Crespin, sr	1750	1782
"	Crespin, jr., Ant[e]	1782	1798
La Baie St. Paul	Michel Lavoie	1737	1772
"	Jean Néron	1768	1790

Parishes on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence, where the following had resided.

		From	To
Ste. Croix	Choret	1730	1754
St. Antoine	Laneuville, Dehorné	1704	1730
Pointe Levy (Lévis)	Maugué	1674	1679
"	Metru	1681	1700
Island of Orleans—South side	Fortier	1731	1775
St. Valier	Réné Gachet	1711	1743
"	Gabouri	1770	1772
St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	Rousselot	1737	1756
St. Thomas	Abel Michon	1709	1749
"	André Alliez	1749	1760
"	Pas. Che. Ls. Levêque	1752	1795
"	Joliette	1788	1791
L'Islet, Bonsecours	Dupont	1747	1774
"	Labrouche	1762	1775
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	Joseph Dionne	1743	1779
"	Olide Keverzo	1748	1755
"	Richard	1751	1769
"	St-Aubin	1767	1788
"	Louis Cazes	1780	1798
Rivière Ouelle	Janneau	1710	1743
Kamouraska	Saindon	1768	1780
"	Jacques Colin	1782	1793
Ambulant	Larivière, Land-Surveyor	1691	1725
"	Beaupré "	1716	1752
"	Hamelin "	1750	1778

NOTARIES WHO SUCCESSIVELY RESIDED IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

	From	To		From	To
Audouart	1636	1663	Dubreuil	1708	1734
Guillot	1637	1638	Rivet	1710	1719
Lespinasse	1637	1637	François Razeot	1711	1753
Piraube, Martial	1639	1643	Louet, sr	1718	1737
Tronquet	1643	1646	Hiché	1725	1736
Baucheron	1646	1647	Jacques Pinguet	1726	1748
Berment	1647	1648	Boisseau	1730	1744
Lecoutre	1647	1648	Barolet	1731	1760
Claude Aubert	1650	1692	Dulaurent	1734	1759
Rolan Gaudet	1652	1653	Boucaute	1736	1756
Jean Durant	1653	1654	Latour	1736	1741
Jean Bte. Peuvret	1653	1659	Louet, jr	1739	1767
Rouer	1654	1657	Imbert	1740	1749
Duquet	1659	1687	Jean Claude Panet	1745	1775
Gourdeau	1662	1663	Simon Sanguinet	1748	1771
Gloria	1663	1664	Lanouillier Desgranges	1749	1760
Michel Fillion	1663	1668	Nap. Pinguet Bellevue	1749	1751
Mouchi	1665	1666	Saillant	1750	1776
Romain Bequet	1665	1682	Moreau	1752	1765
Giles Rageot	1666	1691	de Courville	1756	1758
Lecomte	1668	1668	Decharnay	1756	1759
Genaple Belfond	1682	1709	Lemaître Lamorille	1761	1766
Chamballon	1692	1716	Jean Bte. Lebrun	1766	1769
Roger	1694	1702	Guillemin	1767	1767
Charles Rageot	1695	1702	Rousseau	1768	1785
Laferté Lepailleur	1701	1702	Taché	1768	1768
Lacetière	1702	1728	J. Nap. Pinguet	1779	1792
Barbel	1703	1740	Pre. Ls. Deschenaux	1781	1794
Grandmenil	1707	1710	Pre. Ls. Panet	1783	1785

Remarks.

The first alphabetical table of Notaries, Land Surveyors and others, whose files of documents are deposited in the Archives of the City of Quebec, which the undersigned presents, has not only the advantage of enabling us to easily find the name of the Notary, amongst whose Acts a certain document is sought, but it indicates at the same time his residence, his repertory—index-book—and the cycle, or years, in which he practised; and as the different files of documents of all such Notaries, Land Surveyors and others, have been carefully separated the one from the other, and attentively subdivided by years, months and days, then each year neatly encased in wrapping paper, well stitched, properly endorsed and labelled, any document whatsoever can now, with certainty and facility, be found.

That table contains the names and files of Acts, of all the notaries deceased to this day of this district, known to the undersigned, except that of one Pichet, a resident of the Island of Orleans, which had been lost at the time of the taking of the country, and that of Mtre Munro, a deceased Notary of Quebec, which is in the possession of Mr. Russell, a Montreal lawyer, which he refuses to transmit, despite the laws in force in this country, notwithstanding that the undersigned had taken the same means to secure that file of documents for the Archives that he had employed in having transmitted to him those of Messrs. Imbert, de Lanouillier Desgranges, Jean Claude Panet, Sanguinet and others, that is by writing and speaking to the persons in whose hands they were found.

As regards the Seigniorial Jurisdictions, the undersigned takes the liberty of remarking that the greatest number of the Seigneurs, who, under the old régime held Seigniorial Courts, had, many of them, kept the registers and other papers concerning those jurisdictions; that even those of Notre Dame des Anges and of La Rivière du Sud, that had been deposited, do not appear to be complete, and he humbly suggests the necessity of attention being paid to the matter and of having those public documents placed with the general Archives.

The undersigned sees by the reports of the arrangement of notarial documents, under the French Government, that it was to the Custodian of Minutes of that time the

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·diting) of such documents had been confided; a circum-
·stification for him of his undertaking, if, however, the
April, 1761, (which committed to him their arrangement
·ent.

·preme and Superior Council as well as those of the Prévosté
· undersigned the request that those of the Intendants, which
George Pownall, be added to the former; for, like them, they
·tion of justice, and the present day Judges are invested with the
·s as were the former Intendants of this country; moreover, it is
·he certificate of Sir George, for the execution of a judgment of an
·d bear the same authenticity, before the courts of justice, that the Clerk
·arts could give to it.

·ing some minutes of Notaries of the District of Three Rivers, which the
·found here and there—of Messrs. Badeau, Pollet, Poulin, Augé, Pillard,
·udin, Duclos, Pressé, Caron, De la Fosse, LeSieur, Petit, De la Touche and
·—he respectfully asks, if it would not be better, for the benefit of the people of
·district, that Mr. Thomas, Clerk and Custodian of the Archives at Three Rivers,
·d have permission to take them and to join them to the files of acts belonging
·pectively to those notaries, which documents as well as their repertories, he already
·s in his possession.

As to the Repertories of the Notarial Acts, if it be remarked that the number mentioned in the report of the Committee of the Council, of 1790, does not exist, the undersigned advances as a reason therefor, that those repertories, being, for the most part, small copy-books that could easily be taken or destroyed, he had them bound into several volumes, each containing several of those small copy-books; but the same number exists, even more than the same, for he caused to be made thirteen new ones, to replace those missing, and that a daily work is going on at seven others intended to complete that part.

In fine, the undersigned takes advantage of this occasion to suggest the advisability of authorizing some person to inspect the notarial offices, both in the city and in the country districts, to learn whether or not the said notaries regularly conform to Art. III. of the Ordinance of this Province, Chap. IV., passed the 30th April, 1785.

As to the last table of Notaries, indicating by gradation their residences and the years of their practice, which the undersigned presents, he believes that, were it printed and copies of it sent to the educated citizens, both of cities and country districts, such as the magistrates, lawyers, notaries and the parish priests, a great benefit would accrue to all who might consult it for documents that they need but cannot find.

J. F. PERRAULT.

QUEBEC the 16th December, 1799.

Dr. The Government of the Province of Lower Canada in Account with Jos. Fr. Perrault, Custodian of Archives, for the arrangement of the same in accordance with the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1796.

	L.	S.	D
For the transportation of the Archives from the Jesuit College to the vaults of the Bishop's Residence, consisting of 37 files of Notarial Acts, forming 322 packages, seven to eight hundred registers and a quantity of bundles of documents produced in law-suits, notices of family councils, &c...	10		
For having taken all the Archives out of the 1st vault of the Bishop's Residence and having placed them in the second one when the Government had the cases of drawers made for the former vault.....	10		

For having taken them out of the second vault when the cases of drawers were being made there for and having carried them to cases of drawers in the first one	10		
For having assorted 107 files of Notarial Acts; classified them, divided and sub-divided them by years, months and days, forming 2010 years, or packages; furnished the paper and binding-material at 2 6 per package	251	15	
For having assorted 2043 registers of the Supreme and Superior Council, of the Prévoté, of insinuations, of judicial sales, of baptisms, marriages and burials, &c., for having them dried, wiped, and classified in the order of their dates, and each placed in its own rank, at 1	102	3	
For having put in order 202 packages of documents produced in law-suits, of notices of family councils, &c., in the second vault, at 2 6	25	5	
For having arranged two large cases (of drawers) filled with documents produced in Civil and Criminal cases under the French Government the largest portion being loose	2	6	8
253 years of repertories, made for the files of Acts of Ameau, 23 years; Barolet, 6; Duprac, 57; Deschenaux, 14; M. Lavoie, 36; Crespin, Sr. and Jr., 50; Imbert, 10; Sanguinet, 11; Levêque, 13; Claude Panet, 21; Néron, 9; and of Courville, 3; supplied the registers at 5 for each year	63	5	
225 years of repertories, made for the files of Acts of Beaupré, 37; Labranche, 14; Parant, 29; Roi, 58, Vachon, 48; Colin, 11; Hamelin, 28, at 5 per year and supplied registers	56	5	
For binding 4 registers of insinuations, closings of inventories, &c., at 10		2	
For binding of 2 registers of insinuations, closings of inventories, &c., at 7 6 per year and supplied registers.		15	
Binding of old repertories	2	10	
For the drawing up and a clear copy of the present report and the annexed tables	25		
Total	561	41	8

QUEBEC, the 16th December, 1799,

J. F. PERRAULT.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to Your Excellency's Command upon the Petition of Mr. Joseph François Perrault, one of the Clerks of the Court of King's Bench and keeper of the Archives in the District of Quebec, signified to Us by Mr. Secretary Coffin, we accompanied Colonel Mann, Commanding Engineer, and the said Mr. Perrault to a Room in the Jesuit's Colege where a part of the Public Archives are Deposited, where we found them in a very bad state, exposed to vermin, the Room very damp, and not secure from fire, we then proceeded to the Vaults in the Bishop's Pallace (adjoining the

Provincial Secretary's Office) where the Major part of the Archives are Deposited. These we found in better order and the Vault dry and secure from fire, but yet they are not secure from vermin. After consulting with Colonel Mann, we are of opinion there is room for all the Archives in this place and we humbly recommend that those at the Jesuit Colege may be removed there, and to preserve them all from vermin, that a sufficient number of Presses be made with folding Doors to deposite them in, and to prevent the Clerks who have the charge of the Archives from the inconvenience of passing through the Secretary's Office, we also recommend that an Iron Door may be made in the place of one of the Windows of the Vault, so that they may at all times have free access to the Records in their charge. All which is humbly submitted to Your lordships great wisdom.

THOMS. DUNN,
P. A. DE BONNE.

QUEBEC 26th December, 1795.

SATURDAY 2nd April, 1796.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN THE CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS.

Present :

His Excellency The Right Honble Guy, Lord Dorchester in Council.

ORDERED also by His Lordship with the advice of the Council, That all the French Archives now remaining in the Vault of the Jesuit College be removed from Thence at the diligence and under the special care of the said Joseph François Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, to the Vault in the Bishop's Palace and there deposited by him amongst the other French Archives alluded to in the said Report of the Judges. That the measures recommended by the Committee to be taken for the preservation of all the said Archives and for the more convenient access thereto be pursued, and for the due arrangement of the said Records and facilitating the government and the Public with a knowledge of their contents. It is also Ordered that the Attorney General do employ such discreet and skilful person or persons as he shall Judge fit and under his own general Inspection, subject to the Controul of the Judges to make out a complete List or Repertory of the same but that the due arrangement and custody of the said Records be committed to the said Joseph François Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench.

A true Extract,

H. W. RYLAND.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, QUEBEC 20th Dec., 1799.

The Attorney General,

SIR,—I send you by command of the Lieut Governor an account which has been presented to him by Mr. J. F. Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of K. B., in which the sum of £561·4·8 is charged for removing the French Archives which were formerly lodged in the Vault of the Jesuit's College, to the Bishop's Palace, and making a List or Repertory of them, also inclose a Copy of the Order in Council of the 2nd April 1796 respecting those Papers and His Excellency desires to be informed whether this Repertory was prepared under your Inspection or directed by the above Order and upon what ground so large a sum as £561·4·8 is charged for the execution of this business.

QUEBEC 23rd Dec. 1799.

SIR,—By your letter of the 20th instant, you inform me that, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, you send me an account which has been presented to him, by Mr J. F. Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of Kings Bench, in which £561·4·8d is charged for removing the French Archives which were formerly lodged in the Vaults of the Jesuit's Colledge to the Bishop's Palace and making a list or repertory of them, with a Copy of the Order in Council, respecting these Papers, and that His Excellency desires to be informed whether this repertory was prepared under my inspection as directed by the above order, and upon what ground so large a sum as £561·4·8 is charged for the execution of this business.

The Repertory in question has not been prepared under my inspection, I have not been once called by Mr. Perrault to be present when the Papers were examined, nor has he thought proper at any time to consult me with respect to the distribution or arrangement.—In short, I have had nothing to do with anything he has done. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for me to say upon what ground so large a sum as £561·4·8 is charged for the execution of this work except what is stated on the face of Mr. Perrault's Account.—Had it been performed under my inspection as the Order of Council of the 2nd April 1796 requires, I should have conceived myself responsible for its due execution at a reasonable rate. But as matters stand, I certainly do not, and I must therefore beg his Excellency's Permission to disclaim all responsibility as well for the work itself, as for the sum charged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,

J. SEWELL.

H. W. RYLAND, Esq.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the whole Council, approved of, by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor in Council on the 10th September 1800.

"The Committee proceeded to take into consideration the memorial of *J. F.* "*Perrault* whereby he makes a claim of £561.4.8 for the reasons therein assigned "together with a Letter from the Attorney General to Mr. Secretary Ryland on the "subject, and it appearing to the said Committee that such demand is unreasonable— "Resolved, in conformity to the standing order that the said J. F, Perrault be ordered "to attend.

(Mr. Perrault attended accordingly and was heard in support of his Demand).

"The Committee having taken the whole into deliberation and considering that "the said memorialist is not entitled to make any charge for divers of the articles mentioned in his memorial, but that his claim ought to be confined to the pains and labour "employed in the arranging and making a Repertory of the Records and Public Acts "passed prior to the establishment of His Majesty's Courts of Justice which had long "been suffered to remain in a state of confusion in the Jesuit's College, they humbly "apprehend that the sum of £150 will be an equitable compensation for such pains and "labour, and do therefore recommend that the said sum be allowed to the memorialist."

(Certified) H. W. RYLAND.

SCHEDULE OF MATTERS OF STATE FROM THE 26TH DECEMBER, 1791 TO THE 15TH AND 29TH DECEMBER, 1792, INCLUSIVE, TIED TOGETHER IN ONE BUNDLE.

A bundle indorsed' Rough Minutes on matters of State of the 26th and 27th Dec 1791, containing. viz:

Letter from Mr. Mabane dated 26th Dec. 1791.

Mr. Cugnet's Letter to Mr. Coffin requesting him to solicit the Lieut. Governor to permit Mr. DeBonne to act for him as French Secretary and Translator, with the Lieutenant Governor's approbation subjoined.

The Requisition of the Canadian Gentleman respecting the Oaths.

A bundle containing viz:

Rough minutes of the 9th January 1792.

Extracts from His Majesty's Instructions to His Excellency Lord Dorchester dated at St. James's the 16th September 1791.

An envelope containing:

Traductions des Instructions de Sa Majesté à son Excellence le Gouverneur Lord Dorchester datées à St. James le 16 Septembre 1791.

A bundle containing:

Minutes of State business, 4th February 1792.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on the Land instructions, 30th January 1792.

A bundle containing viz:

Minutes of Council upon matters of State dated 20th February 1792.

Journal of the Executive Council dated 1st February 1792.

Opinion of the Solicitor General dated 30th January 1792.

Mr. Ogden's opinion of the 23rd January 1792.

Mr. DeBonne's opinion dated 22nd January 1792.

Observations et opinion de Mr. Panet, avocat sur la constitution de la Cour d'Appel et l'administration de la Justice a exercer en icelle, dated 30th January 1792.

Opinion of Mr. Berthelot Dartigny, 30th January 1792.

Opinion of Mr. Sewell dated 31st January 1792.

A bundle containing viz:

Minute of Council on matters of State dated 23rd February 1792.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on Mr. Allsopp's Petition and the Papers annexed, 21st Febuary 1792.

A bundle containing viz:

Minutes and Reports upon matters of State, dated 24th Febuary 1792.

Report of the Executive Council, 21st Febuary 1792.

A Petition of George Allsopp, Esqr., praying an amendment in the Act of 31st George 3, Chap. 3rd.

Minute of the passing of a bill by the Executive Council, intitled: An ordinance to facilitate the production of parol proof in Civil causes of the 23rd Febuary 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

State Minutes, 7th May 1792.

An envelope containing:

List of the Civil Offices and trusts in Lower Canada, and of the possessors with the dates of their Commissions, &c.

List of Books in the Council Office dated 1st May 1792.

A bundle, containing:

Shedule of Council business on matters of State and Orders, 14th May 1792.

A bundle indorsed: Schedule of Council business and Orders on matters of State, 21st May 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

Journal of a Committe of the Whole Council on the Claim of Francis Suzor, dated 12th April 1791.

Report of the Sub-Committee on Mr. Suzors Claim dated 6th August 1791 together with the memorial of Francis Suzor, Surgeon, to His Excellency General Clarke dated 29th Nov. 1791.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on Mr. Suzor's claims dated 19th May 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the Claims of Mr. Sewell dated 19th May 1792.

A bundle containing:

The Memorial of J. Sewell, Junior, dated December 1st 1791. Inclosing his acct. £115 17 0 Sterling.

The 42d Article of His Majesty's Instructions respecting the Forges of St. Maurice and the Land adjacent. Inclosing the Translation.

A bundle endorsed: "21st June 1792. Papers on State business entered in the Minutes of this Day. The Schedule of the State business is in the bundle of land business done this day."

Land Minutes and Papers.

Minute of 20th Feruary 1792.
Minute of 24th Febuary 1792.
Minute of 2nd March 1792.
Report of a Committee of the Executive Council dated 1st March 1792.
Memorandum from Mr. Finlay to Mr. Williams inclosed in that Report.
Schedule of the business of 22nd March 1792.
Instructions given by the Surveyor General's Office to the Provincial Surveyors dated 5th March 1792.
Extract from Minutes of the Land Committee 27 Febuary 1792.
Report of a Committee of the whole Council on a Table of Fees for the Officers of the Land Granting Department, dated 17th March 1792.
A Memo of certain papers entered in the minutes of this day being lot found amongst the papers of the 21st January 1793.
Report of the Surveyor of the Woods dated 2nd March 1792.
Rough Minutes 10th April 1792.
Rough Minute 11th April 1792.
Orders on Land Petitions of these two days.
An envelope containing:
Report of the Land Committee on a Memorial of Thomas Dunn, Esq. for a Tract of the waste Lands of the Crown, 19th March 1792.
Report of the whole Council on a Memorial.
Journal of the whole Council on a Memorial.
Model of a Warrant of Survey.
Form of a *Dedimus Potestatem* to administer the oaths to the Land Grantees.
Extract from the Minutes of the Land Committee respecting the mode of keeping their journals, dated 19th March 1792.
Report and journal of a Committee of the whole on that extract dated 29th March 1792.
Draught of an Order on the Lands claimed by the Acadians in the District of Gaspé.
Minutes of 7th May 1792.
Report of the Land Committee upon the expediency of laying out one or more Townships for the reception of Emigrants, dated 1st May 1792.
Minutes of the 11th May 1792.
Minutes of the 14th May 1792.
Orders on Petitions 14th May 1792.
Report of the Land Committee concerning Townships to be laid out for the reception of Emigrants who may shortly be expected, dated 14th May 1792.
Journal and Report of the Land Committee upon a letter of the Surveyor General concerning the expence of surveying the outlines of Townships.
Report of the Land Committee of two Townships for Emigrants, 22nd May 1792.
Schedule of Council business, 21st June 1792.
Draught of Instructions to the Deputy Provincial Surveyors.
Schedule of Land business of 3rd and 4th July 1792.
Land Orders of 3rd and 4th July 1792.
Schedule of the Papers on Gen'l Christie's Petitions.
Minutes of Council on the Report of the whole Council on Gen'l Christie's Petitions, 3rd July '92.
A Bundle Containing Viz:
Report of a Committee of the whole Council on Gen'l Christie's Petition for Lands dated 21st June 1792.
Memorial from Gen'l Christie of the 25th Sept. 1784.
Journal of a Committee of the whole Council on the Petition of Major Gen'l Christie for a Grant of Lands in the rear of his Seigniory.

Petition of Major Gen'l Christie for a Grant of Land, dated Dec. 1784.

Petition of Major Gen'l Christie for a Grant of Land, dated Sept. 17th 1787.

Letter from Mr. Sanguinet dated 26th Sept. 1791 about part of the waste lands of the Crown.

Petitions from the Executors of the late Simon Sanguinet to Lieut. Governor Clarke dated Montreal 21 Febuary 1791.

Petition of Patrick Conroy and Henry Ruiter respecting the Lands asked for by Major Gen'l Christie.

General Christie's Letter to Mr. Williams dated 28th February 1792.

Copy of Mr. William's Letter to Mr. Christopher Sanguinet, dated 29th Sept. 1791.

Letter from Major Gen'l Christie with a plan dated 26th Sept. 1791.

Letter from Major General Christie dated 14th July 1792.

A parcel containing Viz:

Notes of the Orders in Council of 19th July 1792.

Schedule of Land Business of 19th July

Report of the Land Committee concerning commissioners for administering the Oaths to Settlers, dated 13th July 1792.

Surveyor General's report concerning the vacant Lands behind General Christie's Seigniory.

Representation of the Land Committee concerning the Governor's Proclamation of 7th Febuary 1792 with letter annexed.

Report of the Land Committee respecting the Locating the Lands to be reserved for the Crown and the Protestant Clergy, with annexation.

Schedule of Land business 19th July 1792. No. 2.

Schedule of Land business 19th July 1792. No. 3.

Schedule of Council business on the waste Lands of the Crown, 4th Aug. 1792.

Report of the Solicitor General upon the subject of Mr. Craigie's Memorial respecting the Survey of his Township, dated 27th July 1792.

The memorial of J. Craigie and Report of Land Committee on 27th July 1792.

Schedule of Council business on the waste lands of the Crown, 4th Aug. 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

Land Minutes of 14th August 1792.

Schedule of Council business on the waste Lands of the Crown dated 18th September 1792.

Extract from the minutes of the Land Committee dated 10th September 1792.

Report of the Land Committee on Land warrants returned dated 17th September 1792.

Representation of the Land Committee concerning three Townships for Emigrants.

Land minutes 21st September 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

Schedule of Council business dated 1st Oct. 1792

Report of the whole Council on the Surveyor General's complaints of non-advancements by the Petitioners of vacant Lands, dated 21st Sept. 1792.

A paper Indorsed "First Report of the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor General respecting the locating of the Reserves in the new Township, dated 24th September 1792.

A bundle containing Viz:

Schedule of Land Business dated 11th October 1792. No. 1.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the Land Committee's representation of a want of Deputy Surveyors

Report of the whole Council on the Instructions to the Com'rs for receiving the Oaths and Subscriptions.

Schedule of Land Business, 11th October 1792. No. 2.

Schedule of Land business dated 24th October 1792.

Schedule of State and Land business dated 17th November 1792.

Form of the Writ for deferring or proroguing the meeting of an assembly to a Day further than that to which it was at first convoked.

Draft order on the Report upon the Public Accounts, dated 21st June 1792.

Report of the Committee on the contingent accounts for the six months ending 10th April 1792.

The Memorial of James Rankin, Deputy Surveyor, praying that his Accounts may have a re-examination.

Copy of a Letter to Sir John Johnson, respecting the Surveyor at Nassau, dated 17th June 1790.

A bundle containing, viz:

Rough Minutes of Council, State business, dated 2nd and 3rd July 1792.

Petition of the Advocates residing at Montreal, praying that the term for the District of Three Rivers be changed by Proclamation.

Draft of the Proclamation.

An envelope containing, viz:

Schedule of Council business on matters of State, 4th August 1792.

Requête de A. and M. Robichaud, dated Quebec, 8th June 1792.

Boundaries of the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, extracted from His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Commissions as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Provinces.

A bundle of papers respecting the Complaint of Francis and Jacques Cir, Captain and Lieutenant of Militia at Madawaska.

Report of His Majesty's Solicitor General and Surveyor General under Your Excellency's reference of the 10th of June, upon the Petition of Anselme and Michel Robichaud, of Rivière des Caps, in the County of Cornwallis, Merchants, for a verification of the facts therein stated.

An Envelope containing, viz:

Schedule of Council business on matters of State, 4th August 1792.

Draft of a Writ of further Prorogation.

Memorial of the Advocates of Quebec.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of William Henry for a Court of Requests, 23rd July 1792.

A bundle containing, viz:

Schedule of Council business on matters of State, 4th August 1792.

An envelope endorsed "This report was returned because it could only be signed by Mr. Smith a Chairman."

The Journal and Report of the Committee, dated 28th May 1792.

Mr. Bourg and Mr. Morin's Letter to Henry Motz, Esqr., inclosing a Petition in favor of Mr. Fromenteau, dated 21st May 1791.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Coffin to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 1st June 1792.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Chaleurs Bay, recommending Mr. Louis Fromenteau to be appointed Judge of the District of Gaspé.

Lieut. Gov'r Cox's Letter recommending Messrs. Munro and Fromenteau to be Judges for the District of Gaspé.

Letter from Felix O'Hara to Mr. Secretary Coffin, of the 20th May 1892.

Letter from 31 Inhabitants to Felix O'Hara, Esqr., 15th April 1792.

An Envelope containing, viz:

Memorial of 30 Inhabitants respecting Mr. Fromenteau.

Letter from John Man to Felix O'Hara, Esqr., 1st May 1792.

Letter from Fraser and Young to Mr. Secretary Coffin, dated 30th May 1792.

Letter from Theophilus Fox to Messrs. Fraser and Young, 20th May 1792.

Journal and Report of a Committee of the whole council, 30th May 1792.

Opinions of Lt. Gov'r Cox, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Longmore, Mr. Fromenteau and Mr. Vondenveldon.

An envelope containing viz:

Extracts from the Minutes of Council, 21st May 1792.

Felix O'Hara, Esqr., recapitulating a discourse on the subject of not swearing Messrs. Munro and Fromenteau as Judges of the Common Pleas, dated 19th May 1792.

The letter of Hugh Munro and Louis. Fromenteau to Gen'l Clarke, 5th May 1792.

Opinion of the Jury at Gaspé upon the Dispute between Louis Fromenteau and Mr. Vondenvelden.

Extract from a Petition from the Magistrates and others of Gaspé.

Objections que fait Louis Fromenteau contre les motifs qui ont determiné Félix O'Hara Ecuyer à lui refuser l'administration du Serment d'Office.

A Letter from Mr. Vondenvelden to Mr. O'Hara dated Percé, 7th Oct. 1791, accompanying a translation of a Paper from Louis Fromenteau to Mr. Vondenvelden.

Letter from Felix O'Hara to the honorable Hugh Finlay respecting the Disputes between Ls. Fromenteau and Mr. Vondenvelden dated Quebec 23d May 1792.

A bundle containing viz :

Minutes of Council on matters of State of the 14th August 1792.

Report of a Committee of the Whole Council respecting a Temporary Ordinance touching the King's Bench and the Proceedings in Appeal.

A bundle containing viz :

Minutes of Council on Matters of State dated 15th August 1792.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council dated 14th Aug. 1792, on the Draft of an Ordinance respecting the King's bench and the proceedings in Appeal.

A bundle containing viz :

Schedule of Council business on the State matters dated Quebec 18th Sept. 1792.

Entry concerning the disposition of the Bishop's Palace.

Copy of Instructions and Commission to Colonel Andrew Gordon, 26th Regt. of Foot, and Jonathan Sewell, Esqr.

Appendix to Col. Gordon's and Mr. Sewell's Report.

A bundle containing viz :

Minute on the Report of the Committee on the Memorials of the Trustees for Lake Freights dated 21st Sept. 1792.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the claims of the Trustees for recovering the Lake Freights.

Minute on the Report concerning the disposition of the buildings for the General Assembly 21st Sept. 1792.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council, respecting the place for the convening of the Assembly.

Journal of the Committee of the whole Council on the Reference concerning the disposition of the Bishop's Palace dated 20th Sept. 1792.

A bundle containing viz :

Schedule of State Minutes of the 1st Oct. 1792.

An envelope containing :

A Memorial of the Barristers-at-Law residing in the City of Montreal dated 10th Sept. 1792.

Report of the Judges of the Common Pleas on the Memorial of the Barristers residing at Montreal dated 26th Sept. 1792.

Letter from Mr. Judge Fraser to Messrs. Dunn and Williams, dated 24th Sept. 1792.

Draft of an Ordinance for enlarging the next term of the Common Pleas at Montreal dated 26th Sept. 1792.

A paper Indorsed Reference to a Committee of the whole Council of the Memorial of the Barristers at Montreal and the Report of the Judges of the C. Pleas.

A bundle containing viz :

Schedule of Council business on matters of State, Quebec 11th October 1792.

Report of the whole Council on the Reference relating to the Inlargement of the Sessions of the Common Pleas at Montreal.

Schedule of Causes pending in the Common Pleas of Montreal, 11th of October 1792.

Letter from Mr. Reid, C. C. P. at Montreal, inclosing Lists of causes.

A bundle containing, viz :

Minutes of Council business on matters of State dated 24th October 1792.

A bundle cont'g. viz. :

Schedule of Council business on matters of State, Quebec 31st October 1792.

A memorandum. The opinion of the Crown Lawyers returned to the Château.

A memorandum. The additional Instruction returned to the Château. Second Report of the Committee of Accounts ending 10th April 1792.

Memorandum, 17th November 1792. The Minutes of this day ent'd. Pa. 248 (Ex. Council Book A are among the Land papers.

Memorandum, 26th November 1792. The papers ent'd. in Executive Counci Book A, Pa. 247 à 291 are amongst the Land papers of this day.

An Invelope containing viz:

Minutes of the Ex. Council upon matters of State dated 13th December 1792.

65th Article of His Majesty's Instructions.

A bundle containing viz:

Minutes upon State business dated 15th December 1792.

A List of all the Council Books from the Conquest in the custody of the Clerk the Council with the dates of their beginnings and endings, their sizes, number of pag and titles and such other books as belong to the Government remaining in the sa office:

A folio parchment cover book covered with brown canvas of 277 pages, containir the Minutes of Council from the 13th August 1764 to the 22d of May 1765. Marke on the back with the letter A.

A folio parchment cover book of 248 double pages, containing the Minutes Council, from 31st May 1765 to the 28th December 1767. Marked on the back wi the letter B.

A folio parchment cover book of 161 double pages, containing the Minutes Council, from the 25th of January 1768 to the 16th September 1775. Marked on tl back with the letter C.

A folio book, half bound, of 402 single pages, containing the Minutes of Counc from the 8th August 1776 to the 27th of December 1787. Marked on the back wi the letter D.

A folio book, bound in calf, of 417 single pages, containing the Minutes of Counc upon State matters, from 22d January 1788 to 29th December following. Marked the back with the letter E.

A folio book, bound in calf, of 481 pages, containing the Minutes of Council up State matters, from the 27th January 1789 to the 30th of May following. Marked the back with the letter F.

A folio book, bound in calf, of 494 pages containing the Minutes of Council upo State matters, from the 5th of June 1789 to the 31st of July 1790. Marked on tl back with the letter G.

A folio book bound in calf of 539 pages containing the Minutes of Council up State matters from the 25th August 1790 to the 4th of January 1791. Marked on t back with the letter H.

A folio book bound in calf of 330 written pages containing the Minutes of Coun upon State matters from the 28th January 1791 to the 24th December following. Mark on the back with the letter I.

N.B. At the foot of every written page in the Books E.F.G.H. & I the Initials W. are written.

A folio book bound in Calf of 463 pages the Minutes of Council concerning t waste Lands of the Crown from the 17th February 1787 to the 21st of July 17 Marked on the back with the Letter A.

A folio book bound in calf of 257 pages containing the Minutes of Council c cerning the Waste Lands of the Crown from the 25th August 1790 to the 2 December 1791.

N.B. At the foot of every written page in the Land-books A & B the Initials J. are written.

A folio book bound in calf of 154 written pages, on the back of which is writ "Reports on the public accounts." In the first page is Copy of a Warrant dated December 1779 from the then Governor Frederick Haldimand, Esquire, to a Commit for examining the public accounts and at the 154th page a report of the Commit dated 20th November 1786 is finished.

A folio paste-board book covered with black canvas of 311 written pages contain the Journals of the Legislative Council from the 17th August 1775 to the 2 February 1786.

A folio book bound in calf on the back of which is written, "Legislative Counci 1787, 1788, 1789" of 544 written pages containing the Journals of the Legislative Council for the years 1787, 1788 and 1789.

A folio book bound in calf on the back of which is written "Legislative Council for the years 1790 and 1791 of 305 pages containing the Journals of the Legislative Council for 1790 and 1791.

N.B. At the foot of each page of these three volumes of Journals the Initials "J.W." are written.

A folio book covered with black canvas of 332 pages wherein are recorded all the Acts or Ordinances of the Legislative Council from the 17th of August 1775 to the 26th of December 1791—Also the Acts Ch. 1 and 2 passed in the Executive Council in the month of February 1792.

A thin folio parchment cover book of 10 written pages—containing a Registry of the proceeding in the Provincial Court of Chancery from the 9th April 1766 to the 22nd March 1775.

A folio book bound in calf of 57 written pages being a Registry of the proceedings in the Court of the Governor and Council or Court of Appeal commencing 2nd April 1766 and ending 20th August 1773.

A thick folio parchment cover book of 40 written pages containing copies of Grants, of the Custody of the Estate and Effects of Intestates, of Bonds in consequence of those Grants, of Inventories of those Estates, of Commissions of Examiner, Register and Master in Chancery, of a writ of *ad quoddamnum* and the Inquest thereon, and of a commission of Lunacy, and proceedings thereon—All from the 29th August 1769 to 22nd March 1775, except a Grant of the Custody of the Estate and effects of Seigfried Langerjaan deceased who had been Lieutenant in the Service of His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, which is dated 18th March 1784. This book is marked on the back with the letter A.

A folio book bound in calf of 114 written pages containing the proceedings upon Procès-verbaux from 1st July 1785 to 22 July 1791. On the back is written "Judgements of Homologations."

A folio parchment cover book wherein are twelve written leaves not paged commencing with a letter Dated 22d May 1768 and ending with a letter dated 10th April 1775. On the back is written "Council Office Letter Book."

A folio book of 72 written pages Lettered and written on the back "Warrants for Surveys, Grants &c., from 10th June 1765" it begins 10th June 1765 and ends 17th June 1772.

A thin folio book Lettered on the back "Inventory Book." The first page is headed "Inventory of papers delivered by Henry Kneller, Esqr., late Deputy Clerk of the Council of the Province of Quebec to James Potts, Esqr. his successor in that office." It has 27 written pages and part of page 28 then follow 28 blank leaves, and then 2 written leaves, the remaining ones are blank.

A folio paste board cover book indorsed "Money Warrants," it begins with a Copy of a Warrant to pay Lt. Col. Irvine £50 sterling dated 29th October 1766 and ends with one to pay Jacob Stigman £7·3·0 sterling, dated 7th May 1768.

A folio book bound in calf lettered on the back "Money Warrants." It begins with a Copy of a Warrant to pay Jacob Stigman £7·3·0 sterling dated 7th May 1768 and ends with one to pay George Allsopp, Esqr. £59·9·5 sterling dated 31st October 1775.

A folio book covered with black canvas of 283 written pages (the remainder being yet in blank) containing a list of all the money Warrants issued from the 1st May 1775 to the 24th December 1791.

A folio book covered with black canvas of 100 written pages—on the back of which is written "Commission Book." It begins with a Copy of His Majesty's Commission of Governor to His Excellency Guy Carleton, Esqr. dated 27th December 1774 and on the last written page with a Copy of His Majesty's Commission of Lieutenant Governor to Major General Alured Clarke dated 12th September 1791.

A folio book bound in calf of 70 written pages—being a transcript of the said Commission Book, and on the back is written "Commission Book."

OLD FRENCH BOOKS.

A folio book in calf Lettered on the back, 40 cahiers de titres concernans le Papier Terrier, folio 1 a 502. It begins on page 1 with a concession from Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Governor to André Jaret, Sr. de Beauregard, of the Islands therein mentioned, dated 17th August 1674, and ends on page 502 recto, with an Act of *souffrance* in behalf of a Minor named François Aubin.

A folio book in calf Lettered on the back "B. Papier Terrier, 15 Fev. 1723—au 1 "Juin 1732. Déclarat. 1 à 236 Folio 1 à 828 Tome 1. Copie." It begins on page 1. Terrier du "Domaine," &c., and ends with an aveu et Dénombrement on the 828th page verso.

A folio book in calf Lettered on the back "B. Papier Terrier 1 Juin 1732 au 1er Sepre 1740, Decl 237 à 284 Fol. 829 à 1384 Tome II. Copie."

A folio book in calf Lettered on the back "B. supplement au Pap. Terrier 9. Jan. 1743 au 14 Jul. 1745. Dec. 1. to 65. Folio 1 to 194. Tome III Copie."

A folio book lettered on the back "C. Papier Terrier 15 Fev. 1723 au 3 Mars 1725 Dec. 1 à 121. Folio 1 à 492 Tome I, Copie."

A folio book in calf Lettered on the Back "B. Papier Terrier 3 Mars 1725 au 10 Sepre 1731. Declarat. 122 à 130 folio 435 à 991. Tome II, Copie."

A folio book in calf Lettered on the back "D. Supplément au Papier Terrier 15 May au 14 Juillet 1745 Declar. 51 à 65. Folio 1 à 501, Tome II Copie."

The first ten and thirteenth Volumes of Ruffhead's Statutes at Large. Three printed copies in small quarto of the Statutes, ch. 83 and 88. 14th Geo. 3rd.

Two folio printed books containing the ordinances of the Province of the years 1777 to 1785 inclusive.

Thirty-eight folio printed Books in boards containing the ordinances of the province of the years 1779 and 1780.

Thirty-nine folio Printed Books in boards containing the ordinances of the years 1782, 1784 and 1785.

Twenty-five folio Printed Books in boards containing the ordinances of the year 1787.

Five large parcels of the printed abstract in folio of the Custom of Paris by a select Committee of Canadian Gentlemen.

Forty-five printed Copies in small quarto of the Extract from the Report of a Committee of the Council on the Ancient French Archives.

Thirty-seven printed copies in small quarto of the Extract from the proceedings of a Committee of the whole Council, relative to a conversion of the Tenures.

Three printed Copies in small quarto, of a Report of a Committee of the Council on the subject of promoting the means of Education,

One folio Bible, by Baskerville.

Boyers french and English Dictionary, large Quarto.

BOOKS OF CHARTS.

Two volumes Lettered on the back "Atlantic Neptune."
One Do Do "New England."
One Do Do "Gulph of St. Lawrence, New York, &c."

These four volumes are a present from His Excellency Lord Dorchester to the Executive Council of Lower Canada.

A folio Book bound in calf of 71 written pages (the remainder being yet in blank) containing the minutes of the Executive Council concerning State matters from the 26th Dec. 1791 to the 11th April 1792 inclusive.

A folio book bound in calf of 73 pages (the remainder being yet in blank) containing the minutes of the Executive Council concerning the waste Lands of the Crown beginning the 4th February 1792 to the 11th of April following inclusive. There is written on the back "Land Book, C."

N.B. At the foot of each written page in these two books the Initials J. W. are written.

A folio book half bound, written on the back "State Letter Book" commencing 5th January 1792.

A folio book half bound, written on the back "Land Letter book," commencing 10th January 1792.

J. WILLIAMS, C. Ex. C.

COUNCIL OFFICE, QUEBEC, 1st May 1792.

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APPENDIX E.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNORS

PART I

COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS

GEORGE R. [L.S.] Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved JAMES MURRAY, ESQ., Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Seventh Day of December, 1763, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

1. With these Our Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting You Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St. John to the South End of the Lake Nipissin; from whence the said Line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands, which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea; and also along the North Coast of the Baye des Chaleurs and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River of St. John : You are therefore to take upon You the Execution of the Office and Trust We have reposed in You, and the Administration of Government, and to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your Command, according to the several Powers and Authorities of Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and these Our Instructions to You, or according to such further Powers and Instructions as shall at any Time hereafter be granted or appointed You under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

2. And You are, with all due Solemnity, to cause Our said Commission to be published at Quebec, which We do appoint to be the Place of your Residence and the principal Seat of Government, in the Districts of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, and in such other parts of your Government as You shall think necessary and expedient, as soon as possible; which being done, You are in the next place to nominate and establish a Council for Our said Province, to assist You in the Administration of Government, which Council is, for the present, to be composed of the Persons, whom We have appointed to be Our Lieutenant Governors of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, Our Chief Justice of Our said Province, and the Surveyor General of Our Customs in America for the Northern District, and Eight other Persons to be chosen by You from amongst the most considerable of the Inhabitants of, or Persons of Property in Our said Province; which Persons so nominated and appointed by You as aforesaid, (Five of which We do hereby appoint to be a Quorum,) are to be Our Council for Our said Province, and to have and enjoy all the Powers, Privilege and Authority usually exercised and enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations, and also such others as are contained in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and in these Our Instructions to You; and they shall meet together at such Time or Times, Place or Places, as You, in your Discretion, shall think necessary and expedient: It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Chief Justice, or Surveyor General of Our Customs, shall not be capable of taking the Administration of the Government

upon the Death or Absence of You Our Governor, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being.

3. And You are forthwith to call Our said Council together, or such of them as can be conveniently assembled, and to cause Our said Commission to You to be read at such Meeting; which being done, You shall then take yourself, and also administer to Our Lieutenant Governors respectively, and to the Members of Our said Council, the Oaths mentioned in an Act, passed in the first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, intituled, "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's "Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late "Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended "Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors;"—as also to make and subscribe, and cause them to make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants." And You and every one of Them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of your and their Places and Trusts, with regard to your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice;—and You are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third to be taken by Governors of Plantations, to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4. And You are forthwith to transmit unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us for Our Approbation or Disallowance, the Names of the Members of the Council, so to be appointed by You, as aforesaid; as also a List of the Names and Characters of Eight other Persons in Our said Province, whom You judge properly qualified to serve in that Station; to the End that, if any of the Persons appointed by You, as aforesaid, shall not be approved and confirmed by Us, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, the Place or Places of such Persons so disapproved may be forthwith supplied from the said List, or otherwise, as We shall think fit.

5. And if it shall at any time happen, that, by the Death, Departure out of Our said Province. Suspension of any of Our said Councillors, or otherwise, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is, that You signify the same to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by the first opportunity, that We may, under Our Sign Manual, constitute and appoint others in their Stead; to which End, You are, whenever such vacancy happens, to transmit to Our said Commissioners in order to be laid before Us, the Names of three or more Persons, Inhabitants of Our said Province, whom You shall esteem best qualified for such Trust.

6. But that Our Affairs may not suffer for want of a due Number of Councillors, if ever it shall happen, that there be less than seven residing in Our said Province, We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said James Murray, full Power and Authority to chuse as many Persons out of the principal Inhabitants of Our said Province, as will make up the full Number of the Council to be Seven, and no more; which Persons, so chosen and appointed by You, shall be, to all Intents and Purposes, Councillors in Our said Province, till either they shall be confirmed by Us, or, by the Nomination of Others by Us, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, Our said Council shall have Seven or more Persons in it.

7. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, and You are hereby authorized and impowered to suspend and remove any of the Members of Our said Council from sitting, voting, and assisting therein, if You shall find just Cause for so doing; (and also in like manner to suspend any of Our Lieutenant Governors of Our said Province from the Execution of their Commands), and to appoint others in their Stead, until Our Pleasure shall be known. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that You do not suspend or remove any of the Lieutenant Governors of Our said Province respectively, or any of the members of Our Council, when they shall have been confirmed by Us, as aforesaid, without good and sufficient Cause, nor without the

Consent of the Majority of the said Council, signified in Council, after due Examination of the Charge against such Lieutenant Governor, or Councillor, and his Answer thereunto; and in case of Suspension of any of them, You are to cause your Reasons for so doing, together with the Charges and Proofs against such Person, and his Answer thereunto, to be duly entered upon the Council Books, and forthwith to transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us; nevertheless if it should happen, that You should have Reasons for suspending any of the said Persons, not fit to be communicated to the Council, You may in that Case suspend such Person without the Consent of said Council; but You are thereupon immediately to send to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, an Account of your Proceedings therein, together with your Reasons at large for such Suspension, as also your Reasons at large for not communicating the same to the Council; and Duplicates thereof by the next Opportunity.

8. Whereas We are sensible, that effectual Care ought to be taken to oblige the Members of the Council to a due Attendance therein, in order to prevent the many Inconveniencies that may happen from the Want of a Quorum of the Council, to transact Business as Occasion may require; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that if any of the Members of Our said Council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said Province, and continue absent above the Space of six months together, without Leave from You, or from Our Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being, first obtained under your or his hand and seal; or shall remain absent for the Space of one Year, without Our Leave given them under Our Royal Signet and Sign Manual, their Place or Places in the said Council shall immediately thereupon become void; and that, if any of the Members of Our said Council, then residing in the Province under Your Government, shall hereafter wilfully absent themselves, when duly summoned without a just and lawful cause, and shall persist therein after admonition, You suspend the said Councillors so absenting themselves, till Our further Pleasure, be known, giving Us timely notice thereof: And we do hereby will and require you, that this Our Royal Pleasure be signified to the several Members of Our Council aforesaid, and entered in the Council Books of the Province under your Government, as a standing Rule.

9. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite; as likewise all such others, from time to time, as You shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

10. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and enjoy Freedom of Debate and Vote, in all affairs of public Concern that may be debated in Council.

11. And whereas it is directed, by Our Commission to You under Our Great Seal, that so soon as the Situation and Circumstances of Our said Province will admit thereof, You shall, with the Advice of Our Council, summon and call a General Assembly of the Freeholders in Our said Province; You are therefore, as soon as the Rules and Regulations, by the Advice of Our said Council, as shall appear to be carrying this important Object into Execution: But, as it may be impracticable for the present to form such an Establishment, You are in the mean time to make such Rules and Regulations, by the Advice of Our said Council, as shall appear to be necessary for the Peace, Order and good Government of our said Province, taking Care that nothing be passed or done, that shall any ways tend to affect the Life, Limb or Liberty of the Subject, or to the imposing any Duties or Taxes; and that all such Rules and Regulations be transmitted to Us, by the first Opportunity after they are passed and made, for Our Approbation or Disallowance. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that when an Assembly shall have been summoned and met, in such manner as You, in your Discretion, shall think most proper, or as shall be hereafter directed and appointed, the following Regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing

all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, as are to be passed by You, with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council and Assembly; viz. :

That the Style of Enacting the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and no other ;—

That each different Matter be provided for by a different Law, without including in one and the same Act such Things as have no proper Relation to each other ;—

That no Clause be inserted in any Act or Ordinance, which shall be foreign to what the Title of it imports ; and that no perpetual Clause be part of any temporary Law ;—

That no Law or Ordinance whatever be suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repealed by general Words; but that the Title and Date of such Law or Ordinance be particularly mentioned in the enacting part ;—

That no Law or Ordinance, respecting private Property, be passed without a Clause suspending it's Execution, until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known ; nor without a Saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all other Persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming by, from and under them; and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, Proof must be made before You, in Council, and entered in the Council Books, that public Notification was made of the Party's Intention to apply for such Act in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lie, for three Sundays at least successively before any such Law or Ordinance shall be proposed: and You are to transmit, and annex to the said Law, or Ordinance, a Certificate under your hand, that the same passed through all the Forms abovementioned ;—

That in all Laws or Ordinances for levying Money, or imposing Fines, Forfeitures or Penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of the said Province, and the support of the Government thereof, as by the said Law, or Ordinance shall be directed; and that a Clause be inserted, declaring, that the money arising by the Operation of the said or Penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our missioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the time being, and audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy;—

That all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinanaces be transmitted by You within three months after their passing, or sooner, if Opportunity offers, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; that they be fairly abstracted in the Margents, and accompanied with very full and particular Observations upon each of them, that is to say, whether the same is introductive of a new Law, declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being; and you are also to transmit, in the fullest manner, the Reasons and Occasion for enacting such Laws, or Ordinances, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the Proceedings of the Council and Assembly, which You are to require from the Clerks of the said Council and Assembly.

12. And to the end that nothing may be passed or done to the Prejudice of the true Interests of this Our Kingdom, the just Rights of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or the Property of Our Subjects; it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that no Law whatever, which shall in any wise tend to affect the Commerce or Shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall any ways relate to the Rights and Prerogative of Our Crown, or the Property of Our Subjects or which shall be of an unusual or extraordinary Nature, be finally ratified and assented to by You, until You shall have first transmitted a Draught of such Law, and shall have received Our Directions thereupon, unless You take care, that a Clause be inserted, suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure is known concerning the same.

13. And whereas Laws have formerly been enacted in several of Our Plantations in America for so short a time, that our Royal Assent or Refusal thereof could not be had before the Time, for which such Laws were enacted, did expire; You shall not give your Assent to any Law, that shall be enacted for a less Time than two Years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or immediate temporary Expediency; and You

shall not re-enact any Law, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without express Leave for that purpose first obtained from Us, upon a full Representation by You to be made to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, of the Reasons and Necessity for passing such Law; nor give your Assent to any Law for repealing any other Law, which shall have passed in your Government, and shall have received Our Royal Approbation, unless You take Care that there be a Clause inserted therein, suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

14. And We do particularly require You to take Care, that fair Books of Accounts of all Receipts and Payments of all Publick Money be duly kept, and the Truth thereof attested upon Oath; and that all such Accounts be audited, and attested by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy, who is to transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer, for the time being; and that You do, every half Year or oftener, send another Copy thereof, attested by yourself, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance; in which Books shall be specified every particular Sum raised or disposed of, together with the Names of the Persons to whom any Payment shall be made; to the end We may be satisfied of the right and due Application of the Revenue of Our said Province, with the Probability of the Increase or Diminution of it under every Head and Article thereof.

15. And whereas the Members of several Assemblies in the Plantations have frequently assumed to themselves Privileges no ways belonging to them, especially of being protected from Suits at Law during the Term they remain of the Assembly, to the great Prejudice of their Creditors and the Obstruction of Justice; and some Assemblies have presumed to adjourn themselves at Pleasure, without Leave from Our Governor first obtained; and others have taken upon them the sole framing of Money Bills, refusing to let the Council alter or amend the same; all which Practices are very detrimental to Our Prerogative; If therefore You find, that the Members of the Assembly of Our Province of Quebec insist upon any of the said Privileges, You are to signify to them that it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You do not allow any Protection to any Member of the Council or Assembly, further than in their Persons, and that only during the Sitting of the Assembly; and that You do not allow them to adjourn themselves otherwise than de die in diem, except Sundays and Holy-days, without Leave from You, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, first obtained; It is also Our further Pleasure, that the Council have the like Power of framing Money Bills as the Assembly.

16. And whereas by Our aforesaid Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, You are authorized and impowered, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to constitute and appoint Courts of Judicature and Justice; it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, as soon as possible, apply your Attention to these great and important Objects; and that, in forming the necessary Establishments for this purpose, You do consider what has taken place in this respect in Our other Colonies in America, more particularly in Our Colony of Nova Scotia.

17. And whereas it is for the Ease, Satisfaction and Benefit of all Our Subjects, that Appeals should be allowed, in all Civil Causes, from the Courts in Our Plantations; it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that, when the several Courts and Offices necessary for the Administration of Justice shall have been settled, appointed and confirmed, in Consequence of the Power vested in You by Our Commission under Our Great Seal and by these Our Instructions, You do, as near as different Circumstances will admit, conform yourself to the Regulations prescribed in the Instructions given to Our Governor of Nova Scotia in respect to such Appeals, Copies of which Instructions are hereunto annexed.

18. You are, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council in the Province under your Government, to take especial Care to regulate all Salaries and Fees belonging to Places, or paid upon Emergencies, that they be within the Bounds of Moderation, and

that no Exaction be made on any Occasion whatsoever; as also that Tables of all Fees be publickly hung up in all Places where such Fees are to be paid; and You are to transmit Copies of all such Tables of Fees to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us.

19. It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You do, by the first Opportunity, and with all convenient Speed, transmit unto Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, authentic Copies of all Acts, Orders, Grants, Commissions or other Powers by Virtue of which any Courts, Offices, Jurisdictions, Pleas, Authorities, Fees and Privileges have been settled or established, for Our Confirmation or Disallowance; and in case all or any of them shall, at any time or times, be disallowed and not approved, then such and so many as shall be so disallowed and not approved, and so signified by Us, shall cease, determine, and be no longer continued or put in Practice.

20. You shall not appoint any Person to be a Judge or Justice of the Peace, without the Advice and Consent of the Majority of the Members of Our Council, present in Council; nor shall You execute yourself, or by Deputy, any of the said Offices; and it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all Commissions, to be granted by You, to any Person or Persons to be Judges or Justices of the Peace, or other necessary Officers, be granted during Pleasure only.

21. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of Peace, or other Officers or Ministers, without good and sufficient cause, which you shall signify in the fullest and most distinct manner to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, by the first Opportunity after such Removals.

22. And whereas frequent Complaints have heretofore been made of great Delays and undue Proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our Plantations, whereby many of Our good Subjects have very much suffered; and it being of the greatest Importance to Our Service, and to the Welfare of Our Plantations, that Justice be every where speedily and duly administered, and that all Disorders, Delays, and other undue Practices in the Administration thereof, be effectually prevented; We do particularly require you to take especial Care, that in all Courts, where You are authorized to preside, Justice be impartially administered; and that in all other Courts, established within Our said Province, all Judges and other Persons therein concerned, do likewise perform their several Duties without any Delay or Partiality.

23. You are to take Care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under your Government.

24. Whereas there are several Offices in Our Plantations granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and Our Service may be very much prejudiced by reason of the Absence of the Patentees, and by their appointing Deputies not fit to officiate in their stead; You are therefore to inspect such of the said Offices as are in the Province under your Government, and to enquire into the Capacity and Behaviour of the Persons exercising them, and to report thereupon, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, what you think fit to be done or altered in relation thereunto; and you are, upon the Misbehaviour of any of the said Patentees or their Deputies, to suspend them from the Execution of their Office, till you shall have represented the whole Matter unto Us, and received Our Directions therein; And in case of the Death of any such Deputy, it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You take Care that the Person appointed to execute the Place, until the Patentee can be informed thereof and appoint another Deputy, do give sufficient Security to the Patentee, or, in case of Suspension, to the Person suspended, to be answerable to him for the Profits accruing during such Interval by Death, or during such Suspension, in case We shall think fit to restore the Person suspended to his Place again. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that the Person executing the Place during such Interval by Death or Suspension, shall, for his Encouragement, receive the same Profits as the Person dead, or suspended did receive; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in case of a Suspension of a Patentee, the Person appointed by you to exercise the Office during such Suspension, shall receive a Moiety of the Profits which would otherwise become due to such Pat-

entee, giving Security to such Patentee to be answerable to him for the other Moiety, in case We shall think fit to restore him to his Office again; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do countenance and give all due Encouragement to all Our Patent Officers in the Enjoyment of their legal and accustomed Fees, Rights, Privileges and Emoluments, according to the true Intent and Meaning of their Patents.

25. You shall not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby or otherwise granted, or mentioned to be granted unto you, take upon you to give, grant or dispose of any Office or Place within Our said Province, which now is or shall be granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or to which any Person is or shall be appointed by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, any further than that you may, upon the Vacancy of any such Office or Place, or upon the Suspension of any such Officer by You, as aforesaid, put in any fit Person to officiate in the Interval, till you shall have represented the Matter unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, as aforesaid, (which You are to do by the first Opportunity,) and till the said Office or Place be disposed of by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or until some Person shall be appointed thereto by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or Our further Directions be given therein.

26. And whereas several Complaints have been made by the Surveyor General and other Officers of Our Customs in Our Plantations in America, that they have frequently been obliged to serve as Jurors, and personally to Appear in Arms whenever the Militia is drawn out, and thereby are much hindered in the Execution of their employments; Our Will and Pleasure is, that You take effectual Care, and give the necessary Directions, that the several Officers of Our Customs be excused and exempted from serving on any Juries, or personally appearing in Arms in the Militia, unless in case of absolute necessity, or serving any parochial Offices, which may hinder them in the Execution of their Duty.

27. And whereas the Surveyor General of Our Customs in the Plantations are impowered, in case of the Vacancy of any of Our Offices of the Customs by Death, Removal, or otherwise, to appoint other Persons to execute such Offices, until they receive Directions from Our Commissioners of the Treasury, or Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Our Customs, for the time being; but in regard the Districts of Our said Surveyors General are very extensive, and that they are required at proper times to visit the Officers in the Several Governments under their Inspection; and that it might happen that some of the Officers of Our Customs in the Province under your Government may die, at the Time when the Surveyor General is absent in some distant Part of his District, so that he cannot receive Advice of such Officer's Death within a reasonable Time, and thereby make Provision for carrying on the Service, by appointing some other Person in the room of such Officer who may happen to die; therefore, that there be no Delay given on such Occasion to the Masters of Ships or Merchants in their Dispatches, it is Our further Will and Pleasure, in case of such Absence of the Surveyor General, or if he should happen to die, and in such Cases only, that, upon the Death of any Collector of Our Customs within Our said Province, You, or, in your Absence, our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, shall make Choice of a Person of known Loyalty, Experience, Diligence and Fidelity, to be Employed in such Collector's room, for the Purposes aforesaid, until the Surveyor General of Our Customs shall be advised thereof, and appoint another to succeed in such Place, and that further Directions shall be given therein by Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer, or by the Commissioners of Our Customs, for the time being, which shall be first signified; taking care that You do not under any Pretence of this Instruction, interfere with the Powers and Authorities given by the Commissioners of Our Customs to the said Surveyors General, when they are able to put the same in Execution.

28. And whereas We have stipulated, by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763, to grant the Liberty of the Catholick

Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada, and that We will consequently give the most precise and most effectual Orders, that Our new Roman Catholick Subjects in that Province may profess the Worship of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do, in all things regarding the said Inhabitants, conform with great Exactness to the Stipulations of the said Treaty in this respect.

29. You are, as soon as possible, to summon the Inhabitants to meet together, at such Time or Times, Place or Places, as you shall find most convenient, in order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of King George the First, for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors; which Oath shall be administered to them by such Person or Persons as you shall commissionate for such Purpose; and in case any of the said French Inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration, as aforesaid, You are to cause them forthwith to depart out of Our said Government.

30. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Inhabitants, possessing the Religion of the Romish Church, do, at all such Meetings, or at such other Time or Times as You shall think proper, and in the Manner you shall think least alarming and inconvenient to the said Inhabitants, deliver in upon Oath an exact Account of all Arms and Ammunition, of every Sort in their actual possession, and so, from time to time, of what they shall receive into their Possession, as aforesaid.

31. You are as soon as possible to transmit to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an exact and particular Account of the Nature and Constitution of the several Religious Communities of the Romish Church, their Rights, Claims, Privileges and Property, and also the Number, Situation and Revenue of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said Province, together with the Number of Priests or Curates officiating in such Churches.

32. You are not to admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or any other foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction whatsoever in the Province under your Government.

33. And to the End that the Church of England may be established both in Principles and Practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be induced to embrace the Protestant Religion, and their Children be brought up in the Principles of it; We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention, when the said Province shall have been accurately surveyed, and divided into Townships, Districts, Precincts or Parishes, in such manner as shall be hereinafter directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the erecting Protestant Schools in the said Districts, Townships and Precincts, by settling, appointing and allotting proper Quantities of Land for that Purpose, and also for a Glebe and Maintenance for a Protestant Minister and Protestant School-Masters; and you are to consider and report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by what other means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established and encouraged in Our Province under your Government.

34. And You are to take especial Care, that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, read each Sunday and Holyday, and the blessed Sacrement administered according to the Rites of the Church of England.

35. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government, without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation; And if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal, either by his Doctrine or Manners, you are to use the best Means for his Removal.

36. You are to give Orders forthwith, that every Orthodox Minister within your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish; and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness, or, after Notice of a Vestry summoned, he omit to come.

37. And to the End that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government, as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit, that You give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriage, and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to You, Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being.

38. And We do further direct, that no School master, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School, without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London; and that no other Person now there, or that shall come from other Parts, shall be admitted to keep School in your Government, without your Licence first obtained.

39. And You are to take especial Care, that a Table of Marriages established by the Canons of the Church of England, be hung up in all Places of publick Worship, according to the Rites of the Church of England.

40. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in order to suppress, as much as in you lies, every Species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith, do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkenness, to be vigorously put in Execution in every part of your Government; And that you take due Care for the Punishment of these, and every other Vice and Immorality, by Presentment upon Oath to be made to the Temporal Courts, by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes, at proper Times of the year to be appointed for that Purpose; and, for the further Discouragement of Vice, and Encouragement of Virtue and good living, (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion,) You are not to admit any Persons to publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government, whose Ill-Fame and Conversation may occasion Scandal.

41. And whereas it is stipulated by the aforesaid Treaty concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763, that the French Inhabitants, or Others, who have been Subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire with all Freedom and Safety wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their Estates, provided it be to Our Subjects, and bring away their Effects, as well as their Persons, without being restrained in their Emigration under any Pretence whatsoever, except that of Debts, or criminal Prosecution, and that the Time limited for the Emigration shall be fixed to the space of Eighteen months, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty; You are therefore in all things to conform yourself to this Stipulation, and to take care, that such of the French Inhabitants as intend to remove within the Time limited, be not obstructed or impeded, provided they do not sell their Estates to Others than His Majesty's Subjects, and that, so long as they remain under your Government, they do in all things conform thereto in like manner as Our other Subjects.

42. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all and every the French Inhabitants in Our said Province, who are now possessed of Lands within the said Province, in Virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace on the third Day of November 1762; do, within such limited Time as you in your Discretion shall think fit, register the several Grants, or other Deeds or Titles, by which they hold or claim such Lands, in the Secretary's Office; which said Grants, Deeds or other Titles, shall be entered at large in the said Office, so that the particular Quantity of Land, its Site and Extent, the Conditions upon which it is granted, either as to Rents, Services, or Cultivation, may appear fully and at length.

43. And in case it shall appear, upon a strict and accurate Examination of the said Grants and Title Deeds, to be taken in such manner as you shall think proper, that any of the Grantees, or Persons claiming Lands under such Grants and Title Deeds, are in Possession of more Land than is contained within such Grants or other Concessions; or that the Terms and Conditions, upon which the Lands were granted, have not been complied with, agreeable to what is stipulated in such Grants or Concessions; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that you forthwith represent the same to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the end you may receive such Directions thereupon, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case shall appear to require.

44. And whereas it is necessary, in order to the advantageous and effectual settlement of Our said Province, that the true State of it should be fully known; You are therefore, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause an accurate Survey to be made of the said Province by such able and skilful Person as is or shall be appointed for that Service, who is to report to you in writing, for your Judgment in the Measures which you may in general pursue for the making of Settlements, not only the Nature and Quality of the Soil and Climate, the Rivers, Bays and Harbours, and every other Circumstance attending the natural State of it; but also his opinion, in what manner it may be most conveniently laid out into Counties, and to annex to his Report a Map of such Survey, with the several Divisions proposed marked upon it: But as the making such Survey will be a work of great Length, You are in the meantime to carry on Settlements upon that Plan, which shall appear to you to be most expedient from the best Information You can collect.

45. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that the settling Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to afford each other in their Civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to the Security they have thereby acquired against the Insults and Incursions of neighbouring Indians, or other Enemies; You are therefore to lay out Townships of a Convenient Size and Extent in such Places, as you, in your Discretion, shall judge most proper. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that each Township do consist of about Twenty Thousand Acres, having, as far as may be, Natural Boundaries extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary Part of the River of St. Lawrence, where it can be conveniently had.

46. You are also to cause a proper Place in the most convenient Part of each Township, to be marked out for building a Town sufficient to contain such a Number of Families as you shall judge proper to settle there, with Town and pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking Care, that the said Town be laid out upon, or, as near as conveniently may be, to some navigable River, or the Sea Coast; And you are also to reserve to Us proper Quantities of Land in each Township for the following Purposes, viz; For erecting Fortifications, and Barracks, where necessary, or for other Military or Naval Services, and more particularly for the Growth and Production of Naval Timber, if there are any Wood-Lands fit for that Purpose.

47. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that a particular Spot, in, or as near each Town as possible, be set apart for the building a Church, and four Hundred Acres adjacent thereto allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister, and two Hundred for a Schoolmaster.

48. And you are to give strict Orders to the Surveyors, whom you shall employ to mark out the said Townships and Towns, to make Returns to you of their Surveys as soon as possible, with a particular Description of each Township, and the Nature of the Soil within the same.

49. And You are to oblige all such Persons as shall be appointed to be Surveyors of the said Lands in each Township, to take an Oath for the due Performance of their Offices, and for obliging them to make exact Surveys of all Lands required to be set out.

50. And whereas nothing can more effectually tend to the speedy settling Our said Colony, the Security of the Property of Our Subjects, and the Advancement of Our

Revenue, than the disposing of such Lands as are Our Property upon reasonable Terms, and the establishing a regular and proper Method of proceeding with respect to the passing of Grants of such Land; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all and every Person and Persons, who shall apply to You for any Grant or Grants of Land, shall, previous to their obtaining the same, make it appear before you in Council, that they are in a Condition to cultivate and improve the same, by settling thereon, in Proportion to the Quantity of Acres desired, a sufficient Number of White Persons and Negroes; And in case you shall, upon a consideration of the Circumstances of the Person or Persons applying for such Grants, think it advisable to pass the same, in such Case you are to cause a Warrant to be drawn up, directed to the Surveyor General, or other proper Officers, impowering him or them to make a faithful and exact Survey of the Lands so petitioned for, and to return the said Warrant within six months at furthest from the Date thereof, with a Plot or Description of the Lands so surveyed thereunto annexed; Provided that you do take Care, that before any such Warrant is issued, as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be entered in the Auditor's and Register's Office: And when the Warrant shall be returned by the said Surveyor, or other proper Officer, the Grant shall be made out in due Form, and the Terms and Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and expressly mentioned in the respective Grants. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Grants shall be registered within six months from the Date thereof in the Register's Office there, and a Docquet thereof be also entered in Our Auditor's Office there, in Case such Establishment shall take place in Our said Province, or that, in Default thereof, such Grant shall be void, Copies of all which Entries shall be returned regularly, by the proper Officer, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, within six months from the Date thereof.

51. And whereas great Inconveniences have arisen in many of Our Colonies in America from the granting excessive Quantities of Land to particular Persons, who have never cultivated or settled it, and have thereby prevented Others more industrious from improving the same; in order therefore to prevent the like Inconveniences for the future, You are to take especial Care, that in all Grants to be made by you, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to Persons applying for the same, the Quantity be in Proportion to their Ability to cultivate; And you are hereby directed to observe the following Directions and Regulations in all Grants to be made by you; viz:

That one hundred Acres of Land be granted to every Person being Master or Mistress of a Family, for himself or herself, and fifty Acres for every white or black Man, Woman or Child, of which such Person's Family shall consist, at the actual Time of making the Grant; and in case any Person applying to you for Grants of Land shall be desirous of taking up a larger Quantity than the actual Number of Persons in his or her Family would intitle such Persons to take up; it is Our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby allowed and permitted, to grant unto every such Person or Persons, such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one Thousand Acres over and above what they are intitled to by the Number of Persons in their respective Families; Provided it shall appear to you, that they are in a Condition and Intention to cultivate the same; and provided also, that they do pay to the Receiver of Our Quit Rents, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive the same, the Sum of five Shillings only for every fifty Acres, so granted, on the Day of the Date of the Grant;—

That all Grantees be subject to the payment of two Shillings Sterling for every Hundred Acres, to commence at the Expiration of two years from the Date of such Grant, and to be paid yearly and every Year, or in Default of such payment, the Grant is to be void;—

That every Grantee, upon giving Proof that he or she has fulfilled the Terms and Conditions of his or her Grant, shall be entitled to another Grant, in the Proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted plantable, each Patentee shall be obliged, within three years after the Date of his Patent, to clear and work three Acres at the least, in that part of his Tract which he shall judge most convenient and advantageous; or else to clear and drain three Acres of swampy or sunken Grounds, or drain three Acres of Marsh, if any such be within the Bounds of his Grant;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted barren, every Patentee shall be obliged to put and keep on his Land, within three years after the Date of his Grant, three neat Cattle; which Number he shall be obliged to continue on his Land, until three Acres for every Fifty be fully cleared and improved;—

That if any Person shall take up a Tract of Land, wherein there shall be no Part fit for present Cultivation without manuring and improving the same, every such Grantee shall be obliged, within three years from the Date of his Grant, to erect on some part of his Land one good Dwelling-House, to contain at least twenty Feet in Length, and sixteen Feet in Breadth; and also to put on his Land the like Number of three neat Cattle for every fifty Acres;—

That if any Person, who shall take up any stony or rocky Grounds not fit for planting or pasture, shall, within three years after the passing of his Grant, begin to employ thereon, and so continue to work for three years then next ensuing, in digging any Stone Quarry or other Mine, one good and able Hand for every hundred Acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a sufficient Cultivation and Improvement;—

That every three Acres, which shall be cleared and worked, as aforesaid, and every three Acres, which shall be cleared and drained, as aforesaid, shall be accounted a sufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement, to save for ever from Forfeiture Fifty Acres of Land in any Part of the Tract contained within the same Patent; and the Patentee shall be at Liberty to withdraw his Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or Mine, in Proportion to such Cultivation and Improvement, as shall be made upon the plantable Lands, or upon the Swamps, sunken Grounds and Marshes, which shall be included in the same Patent;—

That when any Person, who shall hereafter take up and patent any Lands, shall have seated, planted and cultivated, or improved the said Land, or any part of it, according to the Directions and Conditions abovementioned, such Patentee may make Proof of such Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement in the general Court, or in the Court of the County, District or Precinct, where such Lands shall lie, and have such Proof certified to the Register's Office, and there entered with the Record of the said Patent, a Copy of which shall be admitted, on any Trial, to prove the seating and planting of such Land;—

And lastly, in order to ascertain the true Quantity of plantable and barren Land contained in each Grant hereafter to be made within Our said Province, you are to take especial Care, that, in all Surveys hereafter to be made, every Surveyor be required and enjoyned to take particular Notice according to the best of his Judgment and Understanding, how much of the Land so surveyed is plantable, and how much of it is barren and unfit for Cultivation; and accordingly to insert in the Survey and Plott by him to be returned into the Register's Office, the true Quantity of each kind of Land.

52. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Grants of Land to be made by You, as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, so that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of one Sort and the other; as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract of Land, to be hereafter granted, be one Third of the Length of such Tract; and that the Length of each Tract do not extend along the Banks of any River, but into the Main Land, that thereby the said Grantees may have each a convenient Share of what Accommodation the said River may afford for Navigation or otherwise.

53. And whereas it hath been represented to Us, that many Parts of the Province under your Government are particularly adapted to the Growth and Culture of Hemp and Flax; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that, in all Surveys of Land for

Settlement, the Surveyor be directed to report, whether there is any, or what Quantity of Lands contained within such Survey, fit for the Production of Hemp and Flax; And You are to take particular Care to insert a Clause in every Grant of Land, where any part thereof is fit for such Production, obliging the Grantee annually to sow a proportionable Part of his Grant with Hemp or Flax Seed.

54. And whereas it hath been further represented to Us, that a great part of the Country in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, and between that Lake and the River St. Lawrence, abounds with Woods producing Trees fit for Masting for Our Royal Navy, and other useful and necessary Timber for Naval Construction; You are therefore expressly directed and required to cause such Parts of the said Country, or any other within your Government, that shall appear upon a Survey to abound with such Trees, and shall lye convenient for Water Carriage, to be reserved to Us, and to use your utmost Endeavour to prevent any Waste being committed upon the said Tracts, by punishing in due Course of Law any Persons who shall cut down or destroy any Trees growing thereon; and you are to consider and advise with Our Council, whether some Regulation that shall prevent any Saw Mills whatever from being erected within your Government, without a Licence from you, or the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being, may not be a Means of preventing all Waste and Destruction in such Tracts of Land as shall be reserved to Us for the Purposes aforesaid.

55. And whereas it appears from the Representations of Our Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service; It is therefore Our further Will and Pleasure, that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free Passage to the River St. Lawrence, or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private Person whatever; and also that as large a District of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above Purposes, be reserved for Our Use, to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

56. And whereas it is necessary, that all Persons who may be desirous of settling in Our said Province, should be fully informed of the Terms and Conditions, upon which Lands will be granted in Our said Province; You are therefore, as soon as possible, to cause a Publication to be made, by Proclamation or otherwise, as you in your Discretion shall think most advisable, of all and every the foregoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations of every kind, respecting the Grants of Lands; in which Proclamation it may be expedient to add some short Description of the natural Advantages of the Soil, and Climate, and its peculiar Conveniences for Trade and Navigation; and you are to take such Steps as you shall think proper for the publishing such Proclamation in all the Colonies in North America.

57. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all the foregoing Instructions to you, as well as any which You may hereafter receive, relative to the Form and Method of passing Grants of Lands, and the Terms and Conditions to be annexed to such Grants, be entered upon Record, with the Grants themselves, for the Information and Satisfaction of all Parties whatever, that may be concerned therein.

58. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do consider of a proper and effectual Method for collecting, receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealment, Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the Receipts thereof may be effectually checked and controlled; And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Act for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit Rents, you are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring the good Ends proposed, and to transmit the same to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us for Our further Directions therein.

59. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the Surveyor General, or such other Person or Persons as you shall think proper to appoint, do, once in every year or oftener as Occasion shall require, inspect the State of all Grants of Lands made by you, and make report thereof to you in Writing, specifying whether the Conditions therein contained have or have not been complied with, or what Progress has been made towards fulfilling the same; and you are annually to transmit Copies of such Reports to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

60. And whereas Our Province of Quebec is in part inhabited and possessed by several Nations and Tribes of Indians, with whom it is both necessary and expedient to cultivate and maintain a strict Friendship and good Correspondence, so that they may be induced by Degrees, not only to be good Neighbours to Our Subjects, but likewise themselves to become good Subjects to Us; You are therefore, as soon as you conveniently can, to appoint a proper Person or Persons to assemble, and Treat with the said Indians, promising and assuring them of Protection and Friendship on Our part, and delivering them such Presents, as shall be sent to you for that purpose.

61. And you are to inform yourself with the greatest Exactness of the Number, Nature and Disposition of the several Bodies or Tribes of Indians, of the manner of their Lives, and the Rules and Constitutions, by which they are governed or regulated. And You are upon no Account to molest or disturb them in the Possession of such Parts of the said Province, as they at present occupy or possess; but to use the best means You can for conciliating their Affections, and uniting them to Our Government, reporting to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, whatever Information you can collect with respect to these People, and the whole of your Proceedings with them.

62. Whereas We have, by Our Proclamation dated the seventh day of October in the Third year of Our Reign, strictly forbid, on pain of Our Displeasure, all Our Subjects from making any Purchases of Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands reserved to the several Nations of Indians, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our Protection, without Our especial Leave for that Purpose first obtained; It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you take the most effectual Care that Our Royal Directions herein be punctually complied with, and that the Trade with such of the said Indians as depend upon your Government be carried on in the Manner, and under the Regulations prescribed in Our said Proclamation.

63. You are to use your best Endeavours in improving the Trade of those Parts, by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the Advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants. And it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do not, upon any Pretence whatever, upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, give your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures and carrying on any Trades, which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom; and that You do use your utmost Endeavours to discourage, discountenance and restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures, or establish any such Trades.

64. Whereas by the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality in America, concluded between England and France the 6th-16 Day of November 1686, the Subjects and Inhabitants of each Kingdom are prohibited to trade and fish in all Places possessed, or which shall be possessed by the other in America; and if any Ships shall be found trading contrary to the said Treaty, upon due Proof the said Ships shall be confiscated: but in case the subjects of either King shall be forced by Stress of Weather, Enemies, or other Necessity into the Ports of the other in America, they shall be treated with Humanity and Kindness, and may provide themselves with Victuals, and other Things necessary for their Sustenance, and the Reparation of their Ships, at reasonable Rates; provided they do not break bulk, nor carry any Goods out of their Ships, exposing them to Sale, nor receive any Merchandize on board, under Penalty of Confiscation of Ship and Goods; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that

You signify to Our Subjects under your Government the Purport and Intent of the abovesaid two Articles; and that you take particular Care, that none of the French Subjects be allowed to trade from their said Settlements to the Province under your Government, or to fish upon the Coast thereof.

65. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person, until the Sheriff, or other proper Officer, have made Enquiry, by a Jury upon their Oaths, into the true Value thereof, nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, a particular Account of such Forfeitures and Escheats, and the value thereof. And you are to take Care, that the Produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give You Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, with the Names of the Persons to whom disposed.

66. And whereas Commissions have been granted unto several Persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those Parts, pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy; and by a Commission already sent to Our Province of New York, Our Governor there is impowered, together with Others therein mentioned, to proceed accordingly in Reference to Our said Province; Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do use your best Endeavours to apprehend all Persons whatever who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who having committed such Crimes at other Places, may come within your Jurisdiction; and until We shall think proper direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government of Quebec, You are to send such Pirates, with what Proofs of their Guilt You can procure or collect, to Our Governor of New York to be tried and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those Parts.

67. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and of Our Plantations, a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province; you are hereby required and directed carefully to put into Execution the several Powers thereby granted to you.

68. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War, under Pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and, by trading under those Colours, not only amongst Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonor Our Service; For preventing thereof You are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order of Council of the seventh of January 1730, in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships and Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

69. And whereas there have been great Irregularities in the manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, You are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be Occasion, according to the Commissions and Instructions granted in this Kingdom: But you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprizal against any Prince or State, or their Subjects, in Amity with Us, to any Person whatsoever, without Our special Command.

70. Whereas We have been informed that, during the time of War, Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private Persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain, taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which has been of dangerous Consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you signify to all Merchants, Planters and Others, that they be very cautious, in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any Accounts by Letters of the public State and Condition of Our Province under your Government; And you are further to give Directions to all Masters of Ships, or other Persons to

whom you may entrust your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag, with a sufficient Weight to sink the same immediately, in Case of imminent Danger from the Enemy; And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; And you are further to advise all Masters of Ships, that they do sink all Letters, in case of Danger, in the Manner before mentioned.

71. And whereas, in Time of War, the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America did correspond and trade with Our Enemies, and carry Intelligence to them, to the great Prejudice and Hazard of Our said Plantations; You are therefore by all possible Methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in Time of War.

72. And You are to report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,—

What is the Nature of the Soil and Climate of the Province under your Government. If it differs in these Circumstances from Our other Northern Colonies, in what that Difference consists? And what beneficial Articles of Commerce the different Parts of it are capable of producing?

What Rivers there are, and of what Extent and Convenience to the Planters?

What are the principal Harbours; how situated, of what Extent; and what is the Depth of Water, and Nature of the Anchorage in each of them?

What Quantity of Land is now under actual Improvement and Settlement? What are the chief Articles of Produce and Culture; the annual Amount of the Quantity of each; and upon what Terms and Conditions the Inhabitants hold their Lands, either of Cultivation, Rent, or Personal Service?

What is the Quantity, Nature and Property of the Land uncultivated; how much of it is capable of Culture; and what part thereof is private Property?

What is the Number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks, distinguishing each? What Number of the Former is capable of bearing Arms, and what Number of the Latter is annually necessary to be supply'd in proportion to the Land cultivated?

What was the Nature, Form and Constitution of the Civil Government; what Judicatures were there established, and under what Regulations did the French Inhabitants carry on their Commerce?

73. You are from time to time to send unto Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, as aforesaid, an Account of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks, and also an Account of all Persons born, christened and buried.

74. Whereas it is absolutely necessary, that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts and Fortifications there; and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same; You are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner; And You are therein to express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition and other Stores of War, belonging to the said Province, either in public Magazines, or in the Hands of private Persons; together with the State of all Places, either already fortified, or that you judge necessary to be fortified for the Security of Our said Province; And you are to transmit the said Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, as also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or principal Officers of Our Ordnance; Which Accounts are to express the Particulars of Ordnance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other Sorts of Arms and Ammunition in Our public Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent you, or bought with the public Money, and to specify the Time of the Disposal, and the Occasion thereof: And You are half yearly to transmit a general Account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores, specify'd in the manner above mentioned.

75. You are from time to time to give an Account, what Strength your Neighbours have by Sea and Land, and of the Condition of their Plantations, and what Correspondence You keep with them.

76. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, You shall, upon Application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what Aid the Condition and Safety of Our Province under Your Government can spare.

77. If anything shall happen, which may be of Advantage or Security to Our Province under your Government, which is not herein, or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto You, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations speedy Notice thereof, in order to be laid before Us, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same:—provided always, that You do not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby given You, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein.

78. And whereas We have, by the second Article of these Our Instructions to you, directed and appointed that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec; You are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government, in order to inspect the Management of all public Affairs, and thereby the better to take Care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly Practices may grow up contrary to Our Service and the Welfare of Our Subjects.

79. And whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our Service, and the Security of the Province, by your Absence from those Parts, You are not, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to come into Europe, without having first obtained Leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; Yet nevertheless in case of Sickness, You may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern Plantations, and there stay for such Space as the Recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

80. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct, that in case of your Death or Absence, and the Death or Absence of Our Lieutenant Governors of Montreal and Trois Rivières, and in Case there be at that time no Person within Our said Province, commissionated or appointed by Us to be Commander in Chief, that the Eldest Councillor, who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence, or at the Death or Absence of Our Lieutenant Governors, as aforesaid, residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government, and execute Our said Commission and Instructions, and the several Powers and Authorities therein directed; It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure, that in such Case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose; And that he shall not remove or suspend any of the Members of Our Council, nor any Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers Civil or Military, without the Advice and Consent of at least Seven of the Members of Our said Council, nor even then without good and sufficient Reasons for the same, which the said President is to transmit, signed by himself and the rest of Our said Council, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantation, by the first Opportunity in order to be laid before Us.

81. And whereas We are willing in the best manner to provide for the Support of the Government of Our Province aforesaid, of which You are Governor, by setting apart sufficient Allowances to such as shall be Our Governor or Commander in Chief, residing for the time being within the same; Our Will and Pleasure is, that when it shall happen that You are absent from Our said Province, One full Moiety of the Salary, and all Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto You, shall, during the time of your Absence, be paid and satisfied unto Our Commander in Chief, who shall be resident within Our said Province for the Time being; which We do hereby order and allot unto him for his Maintenance, and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

82. And You are upon all Occasions to send unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations only, a particular Account of all your Proceedings, and of the Condition of Affairs within your Government, in order to be laid before Us: provided nevertheless, whenever any Occurrences shall happen within your Government of such a Nature and Importance as may require Our more immediate Directions by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also upon all Occasions and in all Affairs wherein You may receive Our Orders by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, You shall in all such Cases transmit to Our Secretary of State only an Account of all such Occurrences, and of your Proceedings relative to such Orders.

G. R.

COPY of the 48th and 49th Articles of His late Majesty's Instructions to Charles Lawrence Esqr., Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

48. Our Will and Pleasure is, that You, or the Commander in Chief of Our said Colony for the time being, do, in all Civil Causes, on Application made to You, or to the Commander in Chief for the time being, for that purpose, permit and allow Appeals from any of the Courts of Common Law in Our said Colony, unto You, or the Commander in Chief, and the Council of Our said Colony; and You are for that purpose to issue a Writ, in the manner which has been usually accustomed, returnable before Yourself and the Council of Our said Colony, who are to proceed to hear and determine such Appeal, wherein such of Our said Council, as shall be at that time Judges of the Court, from whence such Appeal shall be made to you Our Captain General, or to the Commander in Chief for the time being, and to Our said Council, as aforesaid, shall not be admitted to vote upon the said Appeal; but they may nevertheless be present at the Hearing thereof to give the Reasons of the Judgment given by them in the Causes, wherein such Appeals shall be made: Provided nevertheless, that in all such Appeals the Sum or Value Appealed for do exceed the Sum of three hundred Pounds Sterling, and that Security be first given by the Appellant to answer such Charges as shall be awarded, in case the first Sentence be affirmed: And if either Party shall not rest satisfied with the Judgment of You, or the Commander in Chief, for the time being, and Council as aforesaid, Our Will and Pleasure is, that they may then Appeal unto Us, in Our Privy Council; provided the Sum or Value, so appealed for unto Us, exceed five hundred Pounds Sterling, and that such Appeal be made within fourteen Days after Sentence, and good Security given by the Appellant, that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay such Costs and Damages, as shall be awarded by Us, in case the Sentence of You, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, and Council be affirmed: Provided nevertheless, where the Matter in Question relates to the taking or demanding any Duty payable to Us, or to any Fee of Office, or annual Rent, or other such like Matter or Thing where the Right in future may be bound, in all such Cases you are to admit an Appeal to Us in Our Privy Council, tho' the immediate Sum or Value appeal'd for be of a less Value. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Cases, where, by your Instructions, You are to admit Appeals to Us in Our Privy Council, Execution be suspended until the final Determination of such Appeals, unless good and sufficient Security be given by the Appellee to make ample Restitution of all that the Appellant shall have lost by means of such Judgment or Decree, in case, upon the Determination of such Appeal, such Decree or Judgment should be reversed, and Restitution awarded to the Appellant.

49. You are also to permit Appeals unto Us, in Our Privy Council, in all Cases of Fines imposed for Misdemeanours; Provided the Fines so imposed amount to, or exceed the Value of One Hundred Pounds Sterling; the Appellant first giving good Security, that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, if the Sentence, by which such Fines were imposed, shall be confirmed.

ENDORSED: Instructions to The Honble James Murray Governor of Quebec.

Copy.

7th December 1763.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well beloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories Dependent thereupon Given.

First—With these Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain constituting You Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St. John to the South End of the Lake Nipisson; from whence the said Line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the Highlands which divide the Rivers that Empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea, and also along the North Coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiéres and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John. You are therefore to take upon you the Execution of the Office and Trust We have reposed in You, and the Administration of Government, and to do and Execute all things in due manner that shall belong to Your Command according to the several powers and Authorities of Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain and these Our Instructions to You, or according to such further powers and Instruction as shall at any time hereafter be Granted or appointed You under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and You are to call together at Quebec, which We do appoint to be the place of Your residence, and the principal Seat of Government the following persons whom We do hereby appoint to be Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec, viz.: William Hey, Our Chief Justice of Our said province, Hector Theophilus Cramahé, James Goldfrap, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Mills, Thomas Dunn, Walter Murray, Samuel Holland, Francis Mounier, Benjamin Price, and Colin Drumond Esquires. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that Our Chief Justice or Chief Justice for the time being shall not be capable of taking upon him the Administration of the Government upon your Death or Absence, or the Death or Absence of the Commander in Chief for Our said province for the time being—

2. And you are with all due and usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said meeting of Our Council which being done, You shall then take and also administer to each of the members of Our said Council, the Oaths mentioned in an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the first, intituled "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's person "and Government, and the Succession of the Crown, in the Heirs of the late Princess "Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince "of Wales and his Open and Secret abettors," And in an Act passed in the sixth Year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the Assur-

"ance, and for amending so much of An Act of the seventh year of Her late Majesty "Queen Anne, Intituled, An Act for the Improvement of the Union of the two King-"doms, as, after the time therein Limited requires the Delivery of certain Lists and "Copies therein mentioned to persons Indicted of High Treason or Misprison of "Treason;" as also make and Subscribe, and cause them to make and Subscribe, the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the Reign of King Charles the second intituled "An Act for preventing Dangers which may "happen from Popish Recusants." And You and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of Your and their places and Trusts, with regard to Your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice; And You are also to take the Oath required by An Act passed in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the third to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their Utmost that the Laws relating to the plantations be observed.

3. And that We may be always Informed of the Names and Characters of persons fit to Supply the Vacancies which shall happen in Our said Council, You are to transmit to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State the Names and Characters of three persons Inhabitants of Our said province who You shall esteem the best Qualified for that Trust and You are also to Transmit a Duplicate of the said Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

4. And if it shall at any time happen, that by the Death, Departure out of Our said province, suspension of any of Our said Councillors, or otherwise, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is that You signify the same to Us, by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, by the first Opportunity, that We may under Our Sign Manual, constitute and appoint others in their Stead; to which end You are whenever such Vacancy happens, to transmit unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, the Names of three or more persons, Inhabitants of Our said Province whom you shall esteem best Qualified, for such Trust, and you are also to Transmit duplicates of such Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

5. But that Our Affairs may not Suffer for want of a due number of Councillors; if ever it shall happen that there be less than Seven residing in Our said Province, We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Carleton full power and Authority to chuse as many persons out of the principal Inhabitants of Our said Province, as will make up the full number of the Council to be seven and no more, which persons so chosen and appointed by You, shall be to all Intents and purposes Councillors in Our said Province 'till either they shall be confirmed by Us, or, by the Nomination of others by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, Our said Council shall have seven, or more persons in it.

6. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, and You are hereby Authorized and Impowered to Suspend and amove any of the Members of Our said Council, from Sitting, Voting, and Assisting therein, if You shall find just Cause for so doing, and to appoint others in their Stead until Our pleasure shall be known, It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not Suspend or Remove any of the Members of Our Council when they shall have been Confirmed by Us as aforesaid, without good and sufficient cause, nor without the Consent of the Majority of the said Council, signified in Council, after due Examination of the Charge against such Councillor, and his Answer thereunto; and in Case of suspension of any of them, You are to cause Your Reasons for so doing, together with the Charges and Proofs against such person, and his Answer thereto be duly entered upon the Council-Books, And forthwith to transmit Copies thereof to Us, by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates to Our Commissions for Trade and Plantations for their Information nevertheless if it should happen that You should have Reasons for Suspending any of the said Persons, not fit to be communicated to the Council, You may in that Case suspend such Person without the Consent of Our said Council; but You are thereupon immediately to send to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State An Account

of Your Proceedings therein, together with Your Reasons at large for such suspension, as also Your Reasons at large for not communicating the same to the Council and Duplicates thereof by the first Opportunity and You are also to transmit a Duplicate of such Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

7. Whereas We are Sensible that Effectual Care ought to be taken to oblige the Members of Our Council to a due attendance therein, in order to prevent the many Inconveniences that may happen for the want of a Quorum of the Council to transact business as occasion may require; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that if any of the Members of Our said Council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said Province and Continue absent above the Space of Six Months together, without leave from You, or from Our Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being first obtained, under Your or his Hand and Seal, or shall remain absent for the Space of One Year without Our Leave given them under Our Royal Signet and Sign Manual their place or places in the said Council shall immediately thereupon become void: and that if any of the members of Our said Council, then residing in the Province under Your Government shall hereafter wilfully absent themselves when duly summoned, without a just and lawful Cause and shall persist therein after admonition, you suspend the said Councillors so absenting themselves 'till Our further pleasure be known giving Us timely Notice thereof; And We do hereby Will and Require You that this Our Royal Pleasure be Signified to the several Members of Our Council aforesaid, and entered in the Council-Books of the Province under Your Government as a Standing rule.

8. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, as likewise all such others, from time to time, as You shall find Convenient for Our Service to be Imparted to them.

9. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and Enjoy freedom of Debate and Vote in all Affairs of publick concern that may be debated in Council.

10. And Whereas it is directed by Our Commission to You under Our Great Seal, that so soon as the Situation and Circumstances of Our said Province will admit thereof You shall with the Advice of Our Council, Summon and call a general Assembly of the Freeholders in Our said Province, You are therefore as soon as the more pressing Affairs of Government will allow, to give all possible attention to the carrying this Important Object into Execution, but as it may be Impracticable for the present to form such an Establishment You are in the mean time to make such Rules and Regulations by the Advice of Our said Council as shall appear to be necessary for the peace Order and good government of Our said Province; taking Care that nothing be done or passed that shall any way tend to affect the Life Limb or Liberty of the Subject, or to the Imposing any Duties or Taxes; and that all such rules and regulations be transmitted to Us by the first Opportunity after they are passed and made for Our Approbation or Disallowance. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that when An Assembly shall have been Summoned and met in such manner as you in Your discretion shall think most proper, or as shall be hereafter directed and appointed, the following Regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing all such Laws Statutes and Ordinances, as are to be passed by You with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council and Assembly Vizt. That the Stile of Enacting the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be by the Governor, Council and Assembly and no other. That each different matter be provided for by a different Law without including in one and thesame Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other;—That no Clause be inserted in any Act or Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other;—That no Law or Ordinance whatever be suspended, altered continued, revived or repealed by

general Words; but that the title and Date of such Law or Ordinance be particularly mentioned in the Enacting part;—That no Law or Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause suspending its Execution, until Our Royal Will and pleasure is known, nor without a Saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and of all Bodies Politick and Corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, or under them, and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, proof must be made before You in Council and Entered in the Council-Books, that publick Notification was made of the partys Intention to apply for such Act in the several parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lye for three Sundays at least successively before any such Law or Ordinance shall be proposed; and you are to transmit and annex to the said Law or Ordinance a Certificate under your Hand that the same passed through all the Forms above mentioned; That in all Laws or Ordinances for the Levying Money, or Imposing Fines, forfeitures or penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted or reserved to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the publick Uses of the said province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Law or Ordinance shall be directed; and that a clause be Inserted, declaring that the Money arising by the Operation of the said Law or Ordinance shall be accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of the Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the Time being and audited by Our Auditor General of our Plantations or his Deputy—That all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be transmitted by You within three Months after their passing or sooner if opportunity offers, to Us, by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information—That they be fairly abstracted in the Margents and accompanied with very full and particular observations upon each of them (that is to say) whether the same is Introductive of a new Law, Declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then in being And you are also to transmit in the fullest manner the Reasons and occasion for Enacing such Laws or Ordinances together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council and Assembly which You are to require from the Clerks of the said Council and Assembly——

11. And to the End that nothing may be passed or done to the prejudice of the true Interests of this Our Kingdom the Just Rights of Us Our Heirs and Successors or the property of Our Subjects It is Our Express Will and Pleasure, That no Law whatsoever which shall in any wise tend to Affect the Commerce or Shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall any ways relate to the Rights and prerogative of Our Crown or the property of Our Subjects or which shall be of an Unusual or Extraordinary Nature be finally ratified or Assented to by You, until You shall have first transmitted unto Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information a Draught of such Law, and shall have received Our Directions thereupon Unless You take Care that a Clause be Inserted therein, suspending and Deferring the Execution thereof until Our pleasure is known concerning the same.

12. And Whereas Laws have formerly been Enacted in several of Our Plantations in America for so short a time that Our Royal Assent or Refusal thereof could not be had before the time for which such Laws were Enacted did expire, You shall not give Your Assent to any Law that shall be Enacted for a less time than two Years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or imminent temporary expediency and You shall not re-enact any Law to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without Express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us upon a full representation by You to be made to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information, of the Reasons and Necessity for passing such Law; nor give Your Assent to any Law for repealing any other Law, which shall have passed in Your Government, and shall have received Our Royal Approbation unless You take Care that there be a Clause inserted therein Suspending and Deferring the Execution thereof until Our pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

13. And We do particularly require you to take care, that fair Books of Accounts of all Receipts and Payments of all publick Money be duly kept, and the truth thereof attested upon Oath and that all such Accounts be audited and attested by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations or his Deputy, who is to Transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being And that You do every half Year or oftener, send another Copy thereof, Attested by Yourself to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance; in which Books shall be specified, every particular Sum raised or Disposed of together with the Names of the persons to whom any payment shall be made, to the End We may be satisfied of the Right and due application of the Revenue or Our said province with the probability of the Increase or diminution of it under every head and Article thereof.

14. And Whereas the Members of several Assemblies in the plantations have frequently Assumed to themselves privileges no ways belonging to them especially of being protected from Suits at Law during the Term they remain of the Assembly to the great prejudice of their Creditors and the Obstruction of Justice; and some Assemblies have presumed to adjourn themselves at pleasure without leave from Our Governor first obtained; and others have taken upon themselves the sole framing of Money Bills, refusing to let the Council Alter or amend the same: all which practices are very detrimental to Our Prerogatives. If therefore you find that the Members of Our Province of Quebec Insist upon any of the said privileges, You are to signify to them that it is Our Express Will and Pleasure, that You do not allow any protection to any member of the Council or Assembly further than in their persons, and that only during the sitting of the Assembly, and that You do not allow them to adjourn themselves otherwise than de diem, except Sundays and Holidays, without Leave from you or the Commander in Chief for the time being first obtained: It is also Our further pleasure that the Council have the like power of framing Money Bills as the Assembly.

15. And Whereas by Our aforesaid Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, You are authorized and impowered with the Advice and Consent of Our Council to Constitute and appoint Courts of Judicature and Justice; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that You do as soon as possible apply Your attention to these great and Important Objects and that in forming the necessary Establishments for this purpose, You do consider what has been Established in this respect in Our other Colonies in America more particularly in Our Colony of Nova Scotia.

16. Our Will and Pleasure is, that You or the Commander in Chief for the time being do in all civil Causes, on application being made to You or the Commander in Chief for the time being for that purpose, permit and allow appeals from any of the Courts of Common Law in Our said Province, until You or the Commander in Chief, and the Council of the said Province, and You are for that purpose to Issue a Writ in the manner which has been usually accustomed, returnable before Yourself and the Council of the said province, who are to proceed to hear and Determine such Appeal, wherein such of the said Council, as shall be at that Time Judges of the Court from whence such appeal shall be so made to You Our Captain General, or to the Commander in Chief for the time being and to Our said Council as aforesaid shall not be admitted to Vote upon the said Appeal, but they may nevertheless be present at the hearing thereof, to give the Reasons of the Judgment given by them, in the Causes wherein such Appeal shall be made provided nevertheless that in all such Appeals the Sum or Value appealed for do exceed the sum of three hundred pounds Sterling, and that Security be first duly given by the Appellant to Answer such Charges as shall be awarded in Case the first Sentence be affirmed; and if either party shall not rest satisfied with the Judgment of You or the Commander in Chief for the time being and Council as aforesaid, Our Will and Pleasure is that they may then appeal unto Us in Our Privy Council; Provided the Sum or Value so appealed for unto Us do exceed five hundred pounds Sterling, and that such appeal be made within fourteen Days after

Sentence and good security given by the Appellant, that he will Effectually prosecute the same and answer the Condemnation as also pay such Costs and Damages as shall be awarded by Us in Case the sentence of You or the Commander in Chief for the time being and Council be affirmed; provided nevertheless where the matter in Question relates to the taking or Demanding any Duty payable to Us or to any Fee of Office, or annual Rents or other such like matter or thing where the Rights in future may be bound in all such Cases You are to Admit An Appeal to Us in Our Privy Council, though the Immediate Sum or Value appealed for be of less Value; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all places where, by Your Instructions you are to admit Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council, execution be suspended until the final Determination of such Appeal, unless good and sufficient Security be given by the Appellee to make ample Restitution of all that the Appellants shall have lost by means of such Decree or Judgment in Case upon the Determination of such Appeal, such Decree or Judgment should be reversed and restitution awarded to the Appellant.

17. You are also to admit Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council in all Cases of Fines Imposed for Misdemeanours provided the Fines so Imposed, Amount to or Exceed One hundred pounds Sterling; the Appellant first giving good Security, that he will Effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation If the Sentence by which such fine was Imposed in Quebec shall be Confirmed.

18. You are, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council in the Province under Your government to take Especial care to regulate all Salaries and fees belonging to places, or paid upon Emergencies, that they be within the bounds of Moderation, and that no Exaction be made on any Occasion whatsoever; as also that Tables of all Fees be publickly hung up in all places where such Fees are to be paid and You are to transmit Copies of all such Tables of Fees unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

19. It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that You do by the first Opportunity and with all convenient Speed transmit unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for trade and Plantations for their Information, Authentick Copies of all Acts, Orders, Grants, Commissions or other powers by Virtue of which any Courts Offices, Jurisdictions, pleas, Authorities, Fees and privileges, have been settled or Established, for our Confirmation or Disallowance; and in case all or any of them shall at any time or times be disallowed and not approved then such and so many as shall be disallowed and not approved, and so Signified by Us shall cease determine and be no longer continued or put in practice.

20. You shall not appoint any person to be a judge or Justice of the peace, without the advice and Consent of the Majority of the Members of Our Council, present in, nor shall You Execute yourself or by Deputy and of the said Offices; and it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Commissions to be Granted by You to any person or persons to be Judges or Justices of the peace, or other necessary officers, be granted during pleasure only.

21. You shall not displace any of the Judges Justices of the peace or other Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient Cause, which You shall Signify in the fullest and most Distinct manner to Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

22. And Whereas frequent Complaints have heretofore been made of Great Delays and undue proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our Plantations, whereby many of Our Good Subjects have very much Suffered, And it being of the greatest Importance to Our Service and to the Welfare of Our Plantations that Justice be every where speedily and Duly administered, and that all Disorders Delays and other undue practices, in the administration thereof be Effectually prevented; We do particularly require You to take Especial Care, that in all Courts, where you are Authorized to preside, Justice be Impartially administered, and that in all other Courts, established within Our said Province all Judges and other persons therein concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without any Delay or partiality.

23. You are to take Care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under Your Government.

24. Whereas there are several Offices in Our plantations Granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and Our Service may be very much prejudiced by reason of the absence of the Patentees, and by their appointing Deputies not fit to officiate in their Stead, You are therefore to Inspect such of the said Offices as are in the province under Your Government, and to Enquire into the Capacity and behaviour of the persons exercising them, and to report thereupon to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations what You think fit to be done or Altered in Relation thereunto; and You are upon the misbehaviour of any of the said Patentees or their Deputies to Suspend them from the Execution of their Office 'till You shall have represented the whole matter unto Us as aforesaid and received our Directions therein And in Case of the Death of any such Deputy, It is Our Express Will and Pleasure, that you take Care, that the person appointed to Execute the place until the patentee can be Informed thereof and appoint another Deputy, do give sufficient Security to the Patentee, or, in Case of Suspension to the person Suspended to be answerable to him for the profits accruing during such Interval by death or during Suspension, in Case We shall think fit to restore the person Suspended to his place again. It is nevertheless Our Will and pleasure that the person Executing the place during such Interval, by Death or Suspension shall for his Encouragement receive the same Profits as the person suspended or dead did receive; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in Case of a Suspension of a patentee, the person Appointed by you to Execute the office during such Suspension shall receive a Moiety of the profits which would otherwise become due to such patentee, giving Security to such patentee to be answerable to him for the other Moiety, in Case We shall think fit to restore him to his Office again, And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that You do countenance and give all due Encouragement to all Our Patent Officers in the Enjoyment of their legal and Accustomed Fees, Rights Privileges and Emoluments according to the true Intent and meaning of their Patents.

25. You shall not by Colour of any power or Authority hereby or otherwise Granted or mentioned to be Granted unto You, take upon You to give, grant or Dispose of any office or place within Our said Province which now is or shall be Granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or to which any person is or shall be appointed by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, any further than that You may, upon the Vacancy of any such Office or place, or upon the Suspension of any such Officer by you, as aforesaid put in any fit person to Officiate in the Interval 'till You shall have represented the matter unto Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State; and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information as aforesaid, which You are to do by the first Opportunity, and 'till the said Office or place be disposed of by Us Our Heirs or Successors under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or until some person shall be appointed thereto by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual or Our further Directions be given therein.

26. And Whereas several Complaints have been made by the Officers of Our Customs in Our Plantations in America, that they have frequently been obliged to serve as Jurors, and personally to Appear in Arms whenever the Militia is drawn Out and thereby are much hindred in the Execution of their Employments, Our Will and Pleasure is that you take Effectual Care and give the necessary Directions that the several officers of Our Customs be Excused and exempted from serving on any Juries, or personally appearing in Arms in the Militia, unless in Cases of absolute Necessity or serving any parochial Offices which may hinder them in the Execution of their Duty.

27. And Whereas We have Stipulated by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763 to Grant the Liberty of the Catholick Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada, and that We will consequently give the most Precise, and most Effectual Orders, that Our New Roman Catholick Subjects in that Province may profess the Worship of their Religion according to the Rites of the

Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that You do in all things regarding the said Inhabitants Conform with Great Exactness to the Stipulations of the said Treaty in this respect.

28. You are as soon as possible to Summon the Inhabitants to meet together at such time or times, place or places, as You shall find Convenient in Order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and Subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of King George the 1st for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Sucession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his Open and Secret Abettors, and in the aforesaid Act passed in the Sixth Year of Our Reign for Altering the Oath of Abjuration and the Assurance and for Amending so much of An Act of the Seventh Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne Intitled An Act for the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after the time therein Limitted requires the Delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons Indicted of High Treason, or Misprison of Treason; which Oath shall be Administered to them by such person or persons as you shall Commissionate for that purpose, and in Case any of the said French Inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath and make and Subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration as aforesaid, You are to cause them forthwith to Depart out of Our said Government.

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all such Inhabitants professing the Religion of the Romish Church, do at all meetings, or at such other time or times You shall think proper and in the manner you shall think least alarming and Inconvenient to the said Inhabitants Deliver in upon Oath an Exact Account of all Arms and Ammunition of every Sort in their Actual possession, and so from time to time, of what they shall receive into their possession as aforesaid.

30. You are as soon as possible to Transmit to Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information, an Exact and particular Account of the Nature and Constitution of the several Religious Communities of the Romish Church, their Rights Claims privileges and property, and also the Number Situation and Revenues of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said province together with the Number of Priests or Curates Officiating in such Churches.

31. You are not to Admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or any other foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction whatever in the province under Your Government.

32. And to the End that the Church of England may be Established both in Principles and Practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be Induced to Embrace the Protestant Religion, and that their children be brought up in the principles of it, We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention, when the said Province shall have been accurately Surveyed and Divided in Townships, Districts Precincts or Parishes in such manner as shall be herein after directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the Erecting Protestant Schools in the said Districts Townships and precincts by Settling appointing and Allotting proper Quantities of Land for that purpose; and also for a Glebe and maintenance for a Protestant Minister and Protestant School Masters; and You are to Consider and to Report to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information, by what other means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established, and Encouraged in Our said Province under Your Government.

33. And You are to take especial Care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout Your Government; the Book of Common Prayer as by Law Established read each Sunday and Holiday; and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rites of the Church of England.

34. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government without a Certificate from the Right Reverend

Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being Conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of good Life and Conversation—And if any person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to You to give Scandal either by his Doctrine and manners You are to use the best means for his Removal.

35. You are to give Orders forthwith that every Orthodox Minister within Your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in Case of Sickness or after Notice of a Vestry Summoned he omit to come.

36. And to the End that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under Your Government as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit that You give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the Same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriage and probates of Wills which We have reserved to You Our Governor and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

37. And We do further Direct that no Schoolmaster who shall arrive in Our Said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School, without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London, and that no other person now there or that shall come from other parts shall be admitted to keep School in Your Government without Your Licence first obtained.

38. And You are to take Especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Cannons of the Church of England be hung up in all places of Publick Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

39. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in Order to Suppress as much as in You lies, every Species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, Adultry, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkenness to be rigorously put in Execution in every part of Your Government, and that You take due Care for the punishment of these, and every other Vice and Immorality by presentment upon Oath, to be made to the Temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several parishes, at proper times of the Year to be appointed for that Purpose; and for the further Discouragement of Vice, and Encouragement of Virtue and good living (that by such Examples the Infidels may be Invited and persuaded to Embrace the Christian Religion.) You are not to admit any persons to publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under Your Government whose ill Fame and Conversation may Occasion Scandal.

40. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all and every the French Inhabitants in Our said Province who are now possessed of Lands within the said Province in Virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the Signing of the preliminary Articles of Peace on the 3rd Day of Novr., 1762, within such Limited time as You in Your Discretion shall think fit, Register the several Grants or other Deeds, or Tities, by which they hold or Claim such Lands, in the Secretary's Office which said Grants, Deeds or other Titles, shall be Entered at large in the said Office, so that the particular Quantity of Land, it's Scite and Extent, the Conditions upon which it is Granted, either as to Rents, Services, or Cultivation, may appear fully and at length.

41. And in Case it shall Appear, upon a Strict and Accurate Examination of the said Grants and Title Deeds, to be taken in such manner as You shall think proper, that any of the Grantees or Persons claiming Lands under such Grants and Title Deeds, are in Possession of more Land than is contained within such Grants or other Concessions, or that the Terms and Conditions upon which the Lands were Granted have not been compiled with agreeable to what is Stipulated in such Grants or Concessions, It is Our Will and Pleasure, that You forthwith represent the same to Us, by One of Our principal Secretaries of State to the End You may receive such Directions thereupon as the nature and circumstances of the Case shall appear to require, and You are to send a Duplicate of such Representation to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

42. And Whereas it is necessary in Order to the advantageous and Effectual Settlement of Our said Province, that the true State of it should be fully known; You are therefore as soon as conveniently may be, to cause an Accurate Survey to be made of the said Province, by such Able and Skilful Person as is or shall be appointed for that Service, who is to Report to You in Writing for your Judgment in the measures which You may in General pursue for the making of Settlements, not only the Nature and Quality of the Soil and Climate, the Rivers, Bays and Harbours, and every other Circumstance attending the Natural State of it; but also his opinion in what manner it may be most conveniently laid out into Counties, and to annex to his Report a Map of such Survey, with the several Divisions proposed marked upon it, But as the making such Survey, with the several Divisions proposed will be a Work of Great Length, You are in the mean time to carry on Settlements upon that plan, which shall appear to you to be most Expedient from the best Information You can collect.

43. And Whereas it has been found by Experience, that the Settling Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to Afford each other in their Civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to the Security they have thereby acquired against the Insults and Incursions of neighbouring Indians or other Enemies; You are therefore to lay out Townships of a Convenient Size and Extent in such places as You in Your Discretion shall Judge most proper; And it is Our Will and Pleasure that each Township do consist of about twenty thousand Acres, having as far as may be natural Boundaries, extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary part of the River St. Lawrence where it can be conveniently had.

44. You are also to cause a proper place in the most convenient part of each Township to be marked out for building a Fort sufficient to contain such a Number of Families as You shall judge proper to Settle there, with Town and Pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking Care that the said Town be laid out upon, or as near as conveniently may be to some Navigable River or the Sea Coast, and You are also to reserve to Us proper Quantities of Land in each Township for the following purposes, Viz. For Erecting Fortifications and Barracks where necessary or for other Military or Naval Services, and more particularly for the Growth and Produce of Naval Timber, if there are any Wood Lands fit for that purpose.

45. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that a particular Spot in or as near each Town as possible be set apart for the Building a Church, and four hundred Acres adjacent thereto, allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister and two hundred Acres for a Schoolmaster.

46. And You are to give Strict Orders to the Surveyors whom You shall Employ to mark out the said Townships and Towns, to make returns to you of their Surveys as soon as possible with a particular Description of each Township, and the Nature of the Soil within the same.

47. And You are to oblige all such persons, as shall be appointed to be Surveyors of the said Lands in each Township, to take an Oath for the due performance of their Offices and for obliging them to make exact Surveys of all Lands required to be set out.

48. And Whereas nothing can more effectually tend to the Speedy settling our said Colony, the Security of the property of Our Subjects and the advancement of Our Revenue than the disposing of such Lands as are our property upon Reasonable Terms, and the establishing a regular and proper method of proceeding with respect to the passing of Grants of such Land; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all and every person and persons who shall apply to you for any Grant or Grants of Land shall previous to their obtaining the same make it appear before You in Council that they are in a Condition to Cultivate and Improve the same by settling thereon in proportion to the Quantity of Acres desired, a sufficient Number of white Persons and Negroes; and in Case You shall upon a Consideration of the Circumstances of the person or persons applying for such Grants, think it advisable to pass the same, in

such Case You are to cause a Warrant to be drawn up, directed to the Surveyor General or other proper Officers, empowering him or them to make a faithful and Exact Survey of the Lands so petitioned for, and to return the said Warrant within six Months at furthest from the Date thereof, with a plot or Description of the Lands so Surveyed thereunto annexed, provided that You do take Care, that before any such Warrant is Issued as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be entered in the Auditor's and Register's Office, and when the Warrant shall be returned by the said Surveyor or other proper Officer, the Grant shall be made out in due form, and the Terms and Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and Expressly mentioned in the respective Grants: And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Grants shall be registered within Six Months from the Date thereof in the Register's Office there, and a Docquet thereof be also entered in Our Auditor's Office there, in case such Establishment shall take place in Our said Province, or that in Default thereof such Grant shall be Void, Copies of all which Entries shall be returned regularly by the proper Officer to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations within six Months from Date thereof.

49. And Whereas great Inconveniences have arisen in many of Our Colonies in America from the granting excessive Quantities of Land to Particular persons who have never cultivated or Settled it, and have thereby Prevented others more Industrious from Improving the same; in Order therefore to prevent the like Inconveniences for the future, You are to take especial Care, that in all Grants to be made by You, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to persons applying for the same, the Quantity be in proportion to their Ability to Cultivate: And You are hereby directed to observe the following Directions and Regulations in all Grants to be made by You Viz.:

That One hundred Acres of Land be granted to every Person being Master or Mistress of a Family for himself or herself and fifty Acres for every White or Black Man Woman or Child of which such person's Family shall consist, at the Actual time of making the Grant, and in Case any Person applying to You for Grants of Land shall be desirous of taking up a larger Quantity than the Actual Number of Persons in his or her Family would Intitle such persons to take up, It is Our Will and Pleasure and You are hereby allowed and permitted to grant unto every such person or persons such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one thousand Acres over and above what they are intitled to, by the number of persons in their respective Families, provided it shall appear to you that they are in a Condition and Intention to Cultivate the same; and provided also that they do pay to the Receiver of Our Quit rents or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive the same the Sum of five Shillings only for every fifty Acres so Granted on the Day of the Date of the Grant.

That all Grantees be Subject to the payment of two Shillings Sterling for every hundred Acres to commence at the Expiration of two Years from the Date of such Grant and to be paid Yearly and every Year, or in Default of such payment the Grant to be void.

That every Grantee upon giving proof that he or she has fulfilled the Terms and Conditions of his or her Grant, shall be Entitled to another Grant in the proportion and upon the Conditions above mentioned.

That for every fifty Acres of Land accounted plantable each patentee shall be Obliged within three Years after the Date of his Patent to clear and Work three Acres at the least in that part of his Tract which he shall Judge most Convenient and Advantageous, or else to clear and drain three Acres of Swampy or sunken Grounds or drain three Acres of Marsh if any such be within the Bounds of his Grant.

That for every fifty Acres of Land accounted Barren every patentee shall be obliged to put and keep on his Land within three years after the Date of his Grant three neat Cattle which number shall be obliged to continue on his Land until three Acres for every fifty be fully cleared and Improved.

That if any person shall take up a tract of Land wherein there shall be no part fit for present Cultivation without manuring and improving the same every such Grantee shall be obliged within three years from the Date of his Grant, to Erect on some part of his Land one Good Dwelling House to contain at least twenty feet in length and Sixteen Feet in Breadth and also to put on his Land the like Number of three neat Cattle for every fifty Acres.

That if any person who shall take up any Stony or Rocky Grounds not for planting or pasture, shall within three years after the passing of his Grant begin to Employ thereon, and so continue to Work for three years then next ensuing in Digging and Stone Quarry or other Mine one good able Hand for every hundred Acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a sufficient Cultivation and Improvement.

That every three Acres which shall be Cleared and Worked as aforesaid, and every three Acres which shall be Cleared and Drained as aforesaid, shall be accounted a sufficient Seating, Plantation, Cultivation and Improvement to save for ever from Forfeiture fifty Acres of Land in any part of the Tract contained within the same patent; and the patentee shall be at Liberty to withdraw his Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or mine, in proportion to such Cultivation and Improvement, as shall be made upon the Swamps, sunken Grounds and Marshes which shall be Included in the same patent.

That when any person who shall hereafter take up and patent any Lands, shall have seated planted and Cultivated, or Improved the said Land or any part of it according to the Directions and Conditions above mentioned such patentee may make proof of such Seating Planting Cultivation and Improvement in the General Court, or in the Court of the County, District or precinct where such Lands shall lie, and have such proof certified to the Register's Office and there entered with the Record of the said patent, a Copy of which shall be admitted on any Trial to prove the seating and planting of such Land.

And Lastly to ascertain the true Quantity of Plantable and Barren Land contained in each Grant hereafter to be made within Our said province You are to take especial Care that in all Surveys hereafter to be made every Surveyor be required and enjoyned to take particular Notice according to the best of his Judgment and understanding how much of the Land so Surveyed is plantable and how much of it is Barren and unfit for Cultivation, and accordingly to Insert in the Survey and plot to him to be returned into the Register's Office the true Quantity of each kind of Land.

50. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us that the Governors of several of Our Colonies in America have Granted Lands away close to the Forts belonging to Us by which means the Garrisons of such Forts have been obliged to pay the proprietors of those Lands extravagant prices for Wood cut for a necessary supply of Fuel, and thereby a great and Unreasonable Expense has been brought upon the Military Contingencies It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that You do take Especial Care, that in all Warrants for Surveying of Lands adjacent or Contiguous to a Fort or Fortification, whether such Warrant be Granted upon an Original Petition to you in Council, or upon Our Order in Our Privy Council there be an Express Direction to the Surveyor that he do reserve to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Use of the Fort, near to which the Lands shall lye such a part of the Land petitioned for (being Woodland) and in such a Situation as the Commander in Chief of the said Fort (with whom he is to be required to Consult and Advise in all such Cases) shall Judge Convenient and sufficient for a permanent and Certain Supply of Fuel for such a Garrison as the said Fort may be able to Contain. And it is Our further pleasure, that a regular plot of such reserved Land, describing the Bounds, expressing the Quantity of Acres, and properly signed and attested by such Surveyor, be delivered to the Commanding Officer of each Fort, to be there publickly hung up and a Duplicate thereof also Recorded in the Secretary's Office or other proper Office of Record in Our province under Your Government; and as we judge the due Execution of this Our Order to be essential to Our Service, You are hereby required to take Care, that the

Regulations above prescribed be duly entered upon the Council Books of Our said Province, as a standing Order to all persons, who may be Intrusted with the powers to which they refer.

51. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in all Grants of Lands to be made by You as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres so that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of One Sort and the other; as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract of Land to be hereafter Granted be one-third of the Length of such Tract, and that the Length of each Tract do not Extend along the Banks of any River but into the Main Land that thereby the said Grantees may have each a Convenient Share of what accommodation the said River may Afford for Navigation or otherwise.

52. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us, that many Parts of the Province under your Government are particularly adapted to the Growth and Culture of Hemp and Flax, It is therefore Our Will and pleasure that in all Surveys of Land for Settlement, the Surveyor be directed to Report whether there is any or what Quantity of Lands contained within such Survey, fit for the production of Hemp and Flax and you are to take particular Care to insert a Clause in every Grant of Land where any part thereof is fit for such production, obliging the Grantee annually to sow a proportionable part of his Grant with Hemp or Flax Seed.

53. And Whereas it hath been further represented to Us that a great part of the Country in the Neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, and between that Lake and the River St. Lawrence, abounds with Woods, producing Trees fit for masting for our Royal Navy, and other Useful and necessary Timber for naval Construction; You are therefore expressly directed and required to cause such parts of the said Country or any other within Your Government, that shall appear upon a Survey to abound with such Trees and shall lye convenient for Water Carriage, to be reserved to Us, and to Use Your best Endeavour to prevent any Waste being Committed upon the said Tracts by punishing in due Course of Law any persons who shall Cut Down or Destroy any Trees growing thereon, and You are to Consider and advise with Our Council, whether some Regulation that shall prevent any Saw Mills whatever from being Erected within Your Government without a Licence from you or the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being, may not be a means of preventing all Waste and Destruction in such Tracts of Land as shall be reserved to Us for the purposes aforesaid.

54. And Whereas it appears from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore Used in such Works was procured, which shall appear to be necessary and Convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free passage to the River St. Lawrence, or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for pasture for Cattle, be Granted to any private person whatever, and also that as large a District of Land, as conveniently may be adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above purposes be reserved for Our Use to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

55. And Whereas it is necessary that all Persons who may be desirous of Settling in Our said province, should be fully Informed of the Terms and Conditions upon which Lands will be granted in Our said Province, You are therefore as soon as possible to cause a publication to be made by proclamation or otherwise as you in Your Discretion shall think most advisable of all and every the aforegoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations of every kind respecting the Grants of Lands, in which proclamation it may be Expedient to add some short Description of the natural Advantages of the Soil and Climate, and its peculiar Advantages for Trade and Navigation; and you are to take such Steps as You shall think proper for the publishing such proclamation in all the Colonies in North America.

56. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all the foregoing Instructions to You as well as any which You may hereafter receive relative to the form and method of passing Grants of Lands, and the Terms and Conditions to be annexed to such Grants be entered upon Record with the Grants themselves for the Information and Satisfaction of all parties whatever that may be concerned therein.

57. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that You do consider of a proper and Effectual Method of Collecting receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents whereby all Frauds Concealment Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented and whereby the Receipt thereof may be Effctually chequed and Controlled, and if it shall appear necessary to pass An Act for the more effectually ascertaining and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit Rents, You are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most Effectually conduce to the procuring the good Ends proposed, and to Transmit the same to Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State, for Our further Directions therein, and You are also to Transmit a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

58. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that the Surveyor General or such other person or persons as you shall think proper to Appoint, do, once in every Year or oftener, as Occasion shall require, inspect the State of all Grants of Land made by you, and make Report thereof to You in Writing, Specifying whether the Conditions therein contained have or have not been complied with, or what Progress has been made towards fulfilling the same; and you are annually to transmit Copies of such Reports to Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State, and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

59. And Whereas Our Province of Quebec is in part Inhabited and Possessed by several Nations and Tribes of Indians, with whom it is both necessary and Expedient to cultivate and maintain a Strict Friendship and good Correspondence, so that they may be Induced by Degrees not only to be good Neighbours to Our Subjects, but likewise to be good Subjects to Us, You are therefore as soon as You conveniently can, to appoint a proper person or persons to Assemble and treat with the said Indians, promising and Assuring them of Protection and Friendship on our part and delivering them such presents as shall be sent to you for that purpose.

60. And You are to Inform yourself with the greatest Exactness of the Number, Nature and Disposition of the several Bodies or Tribes of Indians, of the manner of their Lives, and the Rules and Constitutions by which they are governed or regulated, and You are upon no Account to molest or disturb them in the possession of the said province as they at present occupy, or Possess, but to Use the best means You can for Conciliating their Affections and Uniting them to Our Government, reporting to Us, by one of our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations whatever Information You can collect with respect to these people, and the whole of Your proceedings with them.

61. Whereas We have by Our proclamation dated the 7th Day of October in the 3rd Year of Our Reign, strictly forbid, on pain of Displeasure, all our Subjects from making any purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the Lands reserved to the several Nations of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection without our especial leave for that purpose first obtained It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that you take the most Effectual Care, that Our Royal Directions herein be punctually complied with, and that the Trade with such of the said Indians as depend upon Your Government be carried on in the manner and under the Regulations prescribed in Our said proclamation.

62. You are to use Your best Endeavours in Improving the Trade of those parts by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the Advice of our said Council as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants. And it is Our Express Will and pleasure, that You do not upon any pretence Whatever ,upon pain of Our Highest Displeasure, give Your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manu-

factures and carrying on any Trades which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom, and that You do Use Your Utmost Endeavours to discourage, discountenance and restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures or establish any such Trades.

63. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person, until the Sheriff or other proper Officer have made Enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths, into the true Value thereof, nor until You have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular Account of such Forfeitures and Escheats, and the Value thereof. And You are also to take Care that the produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in Case We think proper to give You Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High High Treasurer for the Time being with the Names of the persons to whom disposed.

64. And Whereas Commissions have been Granted unto several persons in Our Respective Plantations in America for the Trying of pirates in those parts pursuant to the Acts for the more Effectual Suppression of Piracy. And by a Commission already sent to Our Province of New York Our Governor there is Impowered together with others therein mentioned to proceed accordingly in Referrence to Our said Province; Our Will and pleasure is that you do Use Your best Endeavours to apprehend all persons whatever who may have been guilty of Piracy within Your Government or who having Committed such Crimes at other places may come within your Jurisdiction; and until we shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be Established for Our Government of Quebec, You are to send such pirates with what proofs of their Guilt You can procure or Collect, to Our Governor of New York to be tryed and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those parts.

65. And Whereas You will Receive from Our Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, and of Our Plantations, a Commission constituting You Vice Admiral of Our said Province, You are hereby required and Directed Carefully to put in Execution the several powers thereby Granted you.

66. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations, wearing the Colours born by Our Ships of War under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said plantations, and by trading under those Colours not only amongst Our Own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonor Our Service; For preventing thereof You are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which You shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order of Council of the 7th of January 1730 in relation to Colours to be Worne by all Ships and Vessels, Except Our Ships of War.

67. And Whereas there have been some great Irregularities in the manner of Granting Commissions in the plantations to Private Ships of War, You are to govern yourself whenever there shall be Occasion according to the Commission and Instructions granted in this Kingdom but You are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any Prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with Us to any person whatsoever without Our Especial Command.

68. Whereas We have been Informed that during the time of War Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of our plantations by Letters from private persons to their Correspondence in Great Britain, taken on Board Ships coming from the plantations, which has been of Dangerous Consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that You signify to all Merchants, Planters and others, that they be very Cautious in time of War whenever that shall happen in giving any Account by the Letters of the publick State and Condition of Our Province under your Government; And You are further to give directions to all masters of Ships or

other Persons to whom you may Entrust Your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag, with a Sufficient Weight to sink the same Immediately in case of Imminent Danger from the Enemy, and You are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy; and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in Relation to their Letters; and You are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do sink all Letters in Case of Danger in the manner before mentioned.

69. And Whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our plantations in America have, in time of War, Corresponded and traded with our Enemies, and carried Intelligence to them, to the great Prejudice and Hazard of Our said plantations; You are therefore by all possible Methods, to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in time of War.

70. And You are to Report to Us, by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; What is the Nature of the Soil and Climate of the Province under your Government. if it differs in those Circumstances from Our other Northern Colonies, in what that Difference consists, and what beneficial Articles of Commerce the different parts of it are capable of producing?

What Rivers there are, and of what extent and convenience to the planters?

What are the principal Harbours, how situated, of what extent, and what is the Depth of Water and Nature of the Anchorage in each of them?

What Quantity of Land is now under actual Improvement and Settlement? What are the chief Articles of produce and Culture, the annual amount of the Quantity of each, and upon what Terms and Conditions the Inhabitants hold their Lands, either of Cultivation, Rent, or personal Service?

What is the Quantity, Nature and property of the Land uncultivated, how much of it is capable of Culture, and what part thereof is Private property?

What is the number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks distinguishing each; what number of the former is capable of bearing Arms, and what number of the latter is annually necessary to be supplied in Proportion to the Land Cultivated.

What was the nature, form and Constitution of the Civil Government; what Judicatures were there Established, and under the Regulations did the french Inhabitants carry on their Commerce; and You are to transmit a Duplicate of such Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

71. You are from time to time to send unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State as aforesaid; An account of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks; and also an Account of all Persons, Born, Christened and Buried and You are to Transmit duplicates of such Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

72. Whereas it is absolutely necessary that We be exactly Informed of the State of Defence of all our plantations in America, as well in Relation to the Stores of War that are in each plantation, as to the Forts and Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same, You are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with Relation to Our said Province in the most Particular manner, and You are therein to Express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition, and other Stores of War, belonging to the said Province, either in publick Magazines, or in the Hands of private persons; together with the State of all places, either already forfeited or that you Judge Necessary to be forfeited for the Security of Our said Province; and You are to transmit the said Accounts to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or Principal Officers of Our Ordnance; which Accounts are to Express the Particulars of Ordnance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other Sorts of Arms, and Ammunition in Our Publick Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you, or bought with the publick Money, and to Specify the time of the disposal and the Occasion thereof; and You are half yearly to transmit

a General Account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores, specified in the manner above mentioned.

73. You are from time to time to give an Account what Strength your Neighbours have by Sea and Land, and of the Condition of their plantations, and what Correspondence You keep with them.

74. And in Case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, You shall, upon application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the Condition and Safety of Our Province under Your Government can spare.

75. If any thing shall happen which may be of advantage or Security to Our province under Your Government, which is not herein, or by Your Commission Provided for, We do hereby allow unto You with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State Speedy Notice thereof, that You may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always that You do not, by Colour of any power or Authority hereby given You, Commence or Declare War without Our Knowledge and Particular Commands therein; and you are also to Transmit duplicate of such Notice, as aforesaid, to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

76. And Whereas We have by the first Article of these Our Instructions to you directed and Appointed, that Your Chief Residence shall be at Quebec, You are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of Your Government, in Order to Inspect the Management of all Publick Affairs and thereby the better to take care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly Practice may grow up contrary to Our Service and the welfare of Our Subjects.

77. And Whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our service, and the security of the Province by Your absence from those Parts, You are not upon any pretence whatsoever to come into Europe, without having first obtained leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; Yet nevertheless in Case of Sickness, You may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern plantations, and there Stay for such Space as the Recovery of Your Health may absolutely require.

78. And Whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct that in Case of Your Death or absence from Our said province, and in Case there be at that time no person within Our said Province Commissionated or Appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Comander in Chief that the Eldest Councillor, who shall be at the Time of Your Death or absence residing within Our said Province, under Your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government, and execute our said Commission and Instructions, and the several powers and Authorities therein directed—It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that in such Case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without our Particular Orders for that purpose, and that he shall not remove or Suspend any of the Members of Our Council, nor any Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers Civil or Military, without the advice and consent of at least Seven of the Members of Our said Council, nor even then without good and sufficient Reasons for the same which the said President is by the first Opportunity to transmit Signed by himself and the rest of Our said Council, to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and he is also to transmit a Duplicate of such Reasons to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

79. And Whereas We are willing in the best manner to provide for the Support of the Government of Our Province aforesaid, of which You are Governor, by setting apart sufficient allowances to such as shall be Our Governor or Commander in Chief residing for the time being within the same, Our Will and Pleasure is, that when it shall happen, that You shall be Absent from Our said Province, One full Moiety of the Salary and all perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise

become due unto you, shall during the time of Your absence, be paid and satisfied unto Our Commander in Chief, who shall be resident within Our said province for the time being, which We do hereby Order and allot to him for his Maintenance and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

80. And You are upon all Occasions to send unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State a Particular Account of all Your proceedings, and of the Condition of Affairs within Your Government, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations, for their Information, except in cases of a Secret Nature.

MEMORANDUM.—The Instructions relative to the Acts of Trade and Navigation for Gov. Carleton are the same with those given to Gov. Shirley for the Bahama Islands.

These Instructions are the same as those sent to Gov. Carleton 3rd January 1775 with an addition to the 3rd Article.

George R.

[L.S.]

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec, in America, Given at Our Court at St. James's the 2nd Day of July 1771. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that the Terms and Conditions, under which you are by our Royal Instructions to you, Authorized and directed to make Grants of Lands within our Province of Quebec under your Government, have been found to be inconvenient and inadequate; and that it would be more for our advantage, & for the benefit of Our Subjects inhabiting in, and resorting to Our said Province, if the ancient Mode of granting Lands which prevailed under the French Government before the Conquest and Cession of the said Province, was to be adopted; We therefore taking the same into our Royal Consideration, and being desirous to promote as far as in Us lies, the Welfare and Prosperity of our said Province, have thought fit to revoke & do hereby revoke and annul all such parts of our said Instructions to you; & every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, which contain any Powers or Directions in respect to the granting of Lands within Our said Province; And it is Our Will and Pleasure & you are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, with the Advice of the Council of Our said Province, the Lands which remain subject to Our disposal, in Fief or Seigneurie, as hath been practised heretofore antecedent to the Conquest thereof; omitting however in such Grants, so to be made by you the reservation of the exercise of such judicial Powers, as hath been long disused within Our said Province. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Grants in Fief and Seigneurie, so to be passed by you, as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal Ratification, and also be registered within Our said Province, in like manner as was Practised in regard to Grants held in Fief and Seigneurie under the French Government.

G. R.

George R.
[L.S.]

Instructions to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in, and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Third Day of January 1775. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

First, With these Our Instructions you will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting you Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in, and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and all Our Territories thereunto belonging, as the said Province and Territories are bounded and described in, and by the said Commission. You are therefore to take upon you the Execution of the Office and Trust We have reposed in you, and the Administration of the Government, and to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong to your Command according to the several Powers and Authorities of our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and these Our Instructions to you, or according to such further Powers and Instructions, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; and you are to call together at Quebec, (Which We do hereby appoint to be the place of your ordinary Residence, and the principal Seat of Government,) the following persons whom We do hereby, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province of Quebec, and the Territories thereunto belonging; Viz., Hector Theophilus Cramahé Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province or Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being, Our Chief Justice of Our Province for the time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, James Cuthbert, Colin Drummond, Francis Les Vesques; Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabean, De Lery, St. Ours, Picodyde Contrecoeur, Our Secretary of Our said Province for the time being, George Alsopp, De La Naudiére, La Corne St. Luc, Alexander Johnstone, Conrad Gugy,—Bellestres,—Rigauville, and John Fraser Esquires; All and every of which Person and Persons shall hold and enjoy his & their Office and Offices of Councillor or Councillors for Our said Province of Quebec, for and during Our Will and Pleasure, and his or their Residence within Our said Province, and not otherwise.

2. It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that any five of the said Council shall Constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business, in which their Advice and consent may be requisite, Acts of Legislation only excepted, (in which Case you are not to act without a Majority of the whole,) And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the Members of Our said Council shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations; and also such others as are contained and directed in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and in these Our Instructions to you; and that they shall meet together at such time and times, place and places, as you in your discretion shall think necessary, except when they meet for the purpose of Legislation, in which Case they are to be assembled at the Town of Quebec only.

3. And You are with all due and usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said Meeting of Our Council, which being done, you shall then take and also administer to each of the Members of Our said Council, (not being a Canadian, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome,) the Oaths mentioned in an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the first, intituled, "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of

"Wales, and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjura-"tion, and the Assurance; and for amending so much of an Act of the seventh year "of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the Improvement of the "Union of the two Kingdoms, as, after the time therein limited, requires the delivery "of certain Lists and Copies, therein mentioned, to persons indicted of High Treason, "or Misprison of Treaons;" as also make and subscribe, and cause them to make and subscribe the declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the second, intituled, "An Act for preventing "Dangers, which may happen from Popish Recusants;" and you and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of your and their Places and Trusts, with regard to your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice; and you are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the Reign of King William the third, to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4. And Whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province "of Quebec in North America," it is enacted and provided, that no person, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath of Supremacy required by an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the place thereof; but that every such Person, who by the said Statute is required to take the Oaths therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is thereby required, under certain Penalties, to take and subscribe an Oath in the form and Words therein prescribed, and set down; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do administer to each and every Member of Our said Council, being a Canadian, and professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and cause each of them severally to take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in the said Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North America;" and also cause them severally to take an Oath for the due Execution of their places and Trusts, and for their equal and impartial administration of Justice.

5. And that We may be always informed of the Names and Characters of Persons fit to supply the Vacancies, which may happen in Our said Council, You are from time to time to transmit to Us, by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, the names and Characters of such Persons, Inhabitants of Our said Colony, whom you shall esteem the best qualified for that Trust; And you are also to transmit a duplicate of the said Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information.

6. And if it shall at any time happen, that by the death or departure out of Our said Province, of any of Our said Councillors, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is; that you signify the same to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by the first Opportunity, that We may by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint others in their stead.

7. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, as likewise all such others from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

8. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and enjoy Freedom of Debate and vote in all Affairs of Public Concern, that may be debated in Council.

9. And Whereas by the aforesaid Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North America," It is further enacted and Provided, that the Council for the Affairs of the said Province, to be constituted and appointed in

manner therein directed, or the Major Part thereof, shall have power and Authority to make Ordinances for the peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province with the Consent of Our Governor, or, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being; provided, that no Ordinance shall be passed, unless upon some urgent Occasion at any Meeting of the Council, except between the first day of January and the first day of May. *(And Whereas the State and condition of Our said Province do require, that immediate provision should be made by Law for a Great Variety of Arrangements and Regulations essentially necessary to the Government thereof; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do within a convenient time issue Summons for the Assembling of our said Council in their Legislative Capacity either on the first day of April next, or as soon after as may be convenient, in Order to deliberate upon, and frame such Ordinances, as the Condition of Affairs within Our said Province shall require, and as shall, in your and their Judgement, be fit and necessary for the Welfare of Our said Province, and the Territories thereunto belonging.)

10. You are nevertheless to take especial Care,

That no Ordinance be passed at any Meeting of the Council, where less than a Majority of the Council is present, or at any time, except between the first day of January and the first day of May, as aforesaid, unless upon some urgent Occasion; in which Case every Member thereof resident at Quebec, or within fifty Miles thereof shall be personally summoned to attend the same.

That no Ordinance be passed for laying any Taxes or Duties, such Rates and Taxes only excepted, as the Inhabitants of any Town or District may be authorized to assess, levy, and apply within the said Town or District, for the making Roads, erecting and repairing public Buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the Local Convenience and Economy of such Town or District.

That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any punishment may be inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for three Months, be made to take effect, until the same shall have received Our Approbation.

That no Ordinance be passed relative to the Trade, Commerce, or Fisheries of the said Province, by which the Inhabitants thereof shall be put upon a more advantageous footing, than any other His Majesty's Subjects either of this Kingdom, or the Plantations.

That no Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause suspending its Execution, until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known; nor without a saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, and under them; And, before such Ordinance is passed, proof must be made before you in Council, and entered in the Council- Books, that public Notification was made of the Party's Intention to apply for such Ordinance in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lye, for three Sundays at least successively, before any such Ordinance shall be proposed; and you are to transmit and annex to the said Ordinance a Certificate under your hand that the same passed through all the Forms above mentioned.

That no Ordinance shall be enacted for a less time than two years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or immediate temporary Expediency; and you shall not re-enact any Ordinance, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us, upon a full Representation by you to be made to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information, of the Reasons and Necessity for passing such Ordinance; nor give your Assent to any Ordinance for repealing any other Ordinance, which hath passed in your Government, and shall have received Our Royal Approbation, unless you take Care, that there be a Clause

*The latter part of this section (in brackets) omitted in the instructions to Haldimand.

inserted therein suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure shall be known, concerning the Same.

That in all Ordinances imposing Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted, or reserved to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors for the public Uses of the said Province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Ordinance shall be directed; and that a Clause be inserted declaring, that the Money, arising by the Operation of the said Ordinance, shall be Accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being; and audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy.

That all such Ordinances be transmitted by you within six Months after their passing, or sooner, if opportunity offers, to Us by One of our Principal Secretaries of State, and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information; that they be abstracted in the Margents, and accompanied with very full and Particular Observations upon each of them, that is to say, whether the same is introductive to a new Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being; and you are also to transmit in the fullest manner the Reasons and Occasion for enacting such Ordinances, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council, which you are to require from the Clerk of the said Council.

11. In the Consideration of what may be necessary to be provided for by Law within Our said Province, as created and established by the aforesaid Act, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of "Quebec in North America," a Great Variety of important Objects hold themselves forth to the Attention of the Legislative Council.

12. The Establishment of Courts, and a proper Mode of administering Civil and Criminal Justice throughout the whole Extent of Our Province, according to the Principles declared in the said Act "for making more effectual Provision for the "Government thereof," demand the greatest Care and Circumspection; for, as on the one hand it is Our Gracious Purpose, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the said Act of Parliament, that Our Canadian Subjects should have the benefit and use of their own Laws, Usages, and Customs in all Controversies respecting Titles of Land, and the Tenure, descent, Alienation, Incumbrances and Settlement of Real Estates, and the distribution of the Personal Property of Persons dying intestate; so on the other hand, it will be the duty of the Legislative Council to consider well in framing such Ordinances, as may be necessary for the Establishment of Courts of Justice, and for the better Administration of Justice, whether the Laws of England may not be, if not altogether, at least in part the Rule for the decision in all Cases of Personal Actions grounded upon Debts, Promises, Contracts, and Agreements, whether of a Mercantile or other Nature; and also of Wrongs proper to be compensated in damages; and more especially where Our natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations residing at Quebec, or who may resort thither, or have Credits or Property within the same, may happen to be either Plaintiff or defendant in any civil Suit of such a nature.

13. Security to personal Liberty is a fundamental Principle of Justice in all free Governments, and the making due provision for that purpose is an object the Legislature of Quebec ought never to lose Sight of; nor can they follow a better Example than that, which the Common Law of this Kingdom hath set in the Provision made for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which is the Right of every British Subject in this Kingdom

14. With Regard to the Nature and number of the Courts of Justice, which it may be proper to establish, either for the whole Province at large, or separately for its dependencies, and the times and places for holding the said Courts, no certain Rule can be laid down in a Case, in which the Judgment must in many Respects at least be altogether guided by Circumstances of local Convenience and Consideration

15. In General it may be proper, that there should be a Superior or Supreme Court of criminal Justice and Jurisdiction for the Cognizance of all Pleas of the Crown, and for the Trial of all manner of Offences whatsoever, to be held before the

Chief Justice for the time being at such times and places, as shall be most convenient for the due and speedy Administration of Justice, and the preventing long Imprisonments; the said Court to be called and known by the name of the Court of King's Bench; That, for the more orderly establishment and Regulation of Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, the Province of Quebec, as limited and bounded by the aforesaid Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North America," be divided into two Districts by the names of Quebec and Montreal, each district to be limited and bounded in such manner, as shall be thought best adapted to the Object of the Jurisdiction to be established therein; That there be established in each of the said Districts a Court of Common pleas to be held at such times and places, as shall be judged most convenient, and to have full Power, Jurisdiction and Authority to hear and determine all Civil Suits and Actions cognizable by the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall, according to the Rules prescribed by the said Act of Parliament "for making more effectual "Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and according to such Laws and Ordinances, as shall from time to time be enacted by the Legislature of the said Province in manner therein directed; That there be three Judges in each of the said Courts of Common Pleas, that is to say, two of Our natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations, and one Canadian; and also one Sheriff appointed for each district; That besides the foregoing Courts of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction for the Province at large, there be also an Inferior Court of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction in each of the Districts of the Illinois, St. Vincenne, Detroit, Missilimakinac, and Gaspée, by the Names of the Court of King's Bench for such district, to be held at such times, as shall be thought most convenient, with Authority to hear and determine in all Matters of Criminal Nature according to the Laws of England, and the Laws of the Province hereafter to be made and passed; and in all Civil matters according to the Rules prescribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Government "of Quebec in North America;" That each of the said Courts shall consist of one judge, being a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations, and of one other Person, being a Canadian, by the name of Assistant or Assessor, to give advice to the Judge in any Matter, when it may be necessary; but to have no Authority or Power to attest or issue any Process, or to give any Vote in any order, Judgement, or decree; That the said Judges, so to be appointed, as aforesaid, for each District, shall have the same power and Authority in Criminal Cases, as is vested in the Chief Justice of Our said Province; and also the same Power and Authority in Civil Cases, as any other Judge of Common Pleas within Our said Province, excepting only that, in Cases of Treason, Murder, or other Capital Felonies, the said Judges shall have no other Authority, than that of Arrest and Commitment to the Goals of Quebec, or of Montreal, where alone Offenders in such Cases shall be tried before Our Chief Justice; That a Sheriff be appointed in each of the said Districts for the Execution of Civil and Criminal Process; That the Governor and Council (of which, in the absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice is to be President, shall be a Court of civil Jurisdiction for the hearing and determining all Appeals from the Judgement of the other Courts, where the matter in dispute is above the value of Ten Pounds; That any Five of the said Council, with the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Chief Justice, shall constitute a Court for that Purpose; and that their Judgment shall be final in all cases not exceeding the Value of £500 Sterling, in which Cases an Appeal from their Judgement is to be admitted to Us in Our Privy Council. It is however Our Will and Pleasure, that no Appeal be allowed, unless security be first duly given by the Appellant, that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay such Costs and Damages, as shall be awarded by Us, in case the Sentence be affirmed; Provided nevertheless, where the matter in question relates to the taking or demanding any Duty Payable to Us, or to any Fee of Office, or annual Rents, or other such like matter or thing,

where the Rights in future may be bound, in all such Cases appeal to Us, in Our Privy Council is to be admitted, tho' the immediate sum or value appealed for be of less value. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Cases, where Appeals are admitted unto Us in Our Privy Council, execution be suspended until the final determination of such Appeal, unless good and sufficient security be given by the Appellee to make ample restitution of all, that the Appellant shall have lost by means of such decree or judgement, in case, upon the determination of such Appeal, such decree or judgement should be reversed, and restitution awarded to the Appellant. Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council are also to be admitted in all cases of Fines imposed for misdemeanors; Provided the fines, so imposed, amount to, or exceed the sum of £100 sterling, the Appellant first giving good Security, that he will effectually prosecute the same and answer the Condemnation, if the sentence, by which such Fine was imposed in Quebec, be affirmed.*

16. It is Our Will and Pleasure, that all Commissions to be granted by you to any Person or persons to be judges or justices of the peace, or other necessary Officers, be granted during pleasure only.

17. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of the peace or other Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient cause, which you shall signify in the fullest and most distinct manner to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their information.

18. And whereas frequent complaints have heretofore been made of great delays and undue proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our Plantations, whereby many of Our good Subjects have very much suffered; and it being of the greatest importance to Our Service, and to the welfare of Our Plantations, that Justice be everywhere speedily and duly administered; and that all disorders, delays, and other undue Practises in the administration thereof be effectually prevented; We do Particularly require you to take especial Care, that in all Courts, where you are or shall be authorized to Preside, justice be impartially administered; and that in all other Courts established, or to be established within Our said Province, all Judges, and other Persons therein concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without any delay or partiality.

19. You are to take care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under your Government.

20. The establishment of proper regulations in matters of ecclesiastical concern is an Object of very great importance, and it will be your indispensable duty to lose no time in making such arrangements in regard thereto, as may give full satisfaction to Our new Subjects in every point, in which they have a right to any indulgence on that head; always remembering, that it is a toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome only, to which they are intitled, but not to the powers and privileges of it, as an established Church, for that is a preference, which belongs only to the Protestant Church of England.

21. Upon these principles therefore, and to the end, that Our just Supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical, as well as civil, may have its due scope and influence, it is Our Will and Pleasure,———

First, that all Appeals to, or correspondence with any foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, of what nature or kind soever, be absolutely forbidden under very severe Penalties.

Secondly, That no Episcopal or Vicarial Powers be exercised within Our said Province by any Person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, but such only, as are essentially and indispensably necessary to the free exercise of the Romish Religion; and in those cases not without a Licence and Permission from you under the Seal of Our said Province, for, and during Our Will and Pleasure, and under such other limitations & restrictions, as may correspond with the spirit and provision of

* An addtional article inserted in Haldimand's instructions. See page

the Act of Parliament, "for making more effectual provision for the Government of "the Province of Quebec;" And no person whatever is to have holy Orders conferred upon him, or to have the Cure of Souls without a License for that purpose first had and obtained from you.

Thirdly, That no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be allowed to fill any ecclesiastical Benefice, or to have and enjoy any of the Rights or Profits belonging thereto, that is not a Canadian by birth, (such only excepted, as are now in possession of any such Benefice,) and that is not appointed thereto by Us, or by, or under Our Authority, and that all Right, or claim of Right in any other Person whatever to nominate, present, or appoint to any vacant Benefice, other than such as may lay claim to the Patronage of Benefices, as a Civil Right, be absolutely abolished. No Person to hold more than one Benefice, or at least not more than can reasonably be served by one and the same Incumbent.

Fourthly, That no Person whatever, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, be appointed Incumbent of any Parish, in which the Majority of the Inhabitants shall solicit the appointment of a Protestant Minister; in such case the Incumbent shall be a Protestant, and intitled to all Tythes payable within such Parish; But nevertheless the Roman Catholicks may have the use of the Church for the free exercise of their Religion at such time, as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Protestants. And in like manner the Protestant Inhabitants in every Parish, where the Majority of Parishioners are Roman Catholicks, shall notwithstanding have the use of the Church for the exercise of their Religion at such times, as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Roman Catholicks.

Fifthly, That no Incumbent professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, appointed to any Parish, shall be intitled to receive any Tythes for Lands, or Possessions occupied by a Protestant; but such Tythes shall be received by such Persons, as you shall appoint, and shall be reserved in the hands of Our Receiver General, as aforesaid, for the support of a Protestant Clergy in Our said Province to be actually resident within the same, and not otherwise, according to such directions as you shall receive from Us in that behalf.—And in like manner all growing Rents and Profits of a vacant Benefice shall, during such vacancy, be reserved for, and applied to the like uses.

Sixthly, That all Persons Professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, which are already possessed of, or may hereafter be appointed to any ecclesiastical Benefice, or who may be licensed to exercise any Power or Authority in respect thereto, do take and subscribe before you in Council, or before such Person as you shall appoint to administer the same, the Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America."

Seventhly, That all Incumbents of Parishes shall hold their respective Benefices during good behaviour, subject however, in cases of any Conviction for criminal Offences, or upon due proof of seditious Attempts to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of Our Government, to be deprived, or suspended by you with the Advice and Consent of a Majority of Our said Council.

Eighthly, That such Ecclesiasticks, as may think fit to enter into the holy state of Matrimony, shall be released from all Penalties, to which they may have been subjected in such Cases by any Authority of the See of Rome.

Ninthly, That freedom of Burial of the Dead in Churches and Church yards be allowed indiscriminately to every Christian Persuasion.

Tenthly, That the Royal Family be prayed for in all Churches and Places of Holy Worship, in such manner and form, as are used in this Kingdom; and that Our Arms and Insignia be put up not only in all such Churches and Places of holy Worship, but also in all Courts of Justice; and that the Arms of France be taken down in every such Church or Court, where they may at present remain.

Eleventhly, That the Society of Romish Priests, called the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, shall continue to possess and occupy their Houses of Residence, and all other Houses and Lands, to which they were lawfully intitled on the 13th of September 1759; and it shall be lawful for those Societies to fill up Vacancies, and admit new Members according to the Rules of their Foundations, and to educate youth, in order to qualify them for the Service of Parochial Cures; as they shall become vacant. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that not only these Seminaries, but all other Religious Communities, so long as the same shall continue, be subject to visitation by You Our Governor, or such other Person or Persons, as you shall appoint for that purpose, and also subject to such Rules and Regulations, as you shall, with the Advice and Consent of our Council, think fit to establish and appoint.

Twelfthly, It is also Our Will and Pleasure, that all other Religious Seminaries and Communities (that of the Jesuits only excepted) do for the present and until We can be more fully informed of the true State of them, and how far they are, or are not essential to the free exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, as allowed within Our said Province, remain upon their present Establishment; but you are not to allow the admission of any new Members into any of the said Societies or Communities, the Religious Communities of Women only excepted, without our express orders for that purpose. That the Society of Jesuits be suppressed and dissolved, and no longer continued, as a Body corporate and politic, and all their Rights, Possessions and Property shall be vested in Us for such purposes, as We may hereafter think fit to direct and appoint; but We think fit to declare Our Royal Intention to be, that the Present Members of the said Society, as established at Quebec shall be allowed sufficient stipends and Provisions during their natural Lives; That all Missionaries amongst the Indians, whether established under the Authority of, or appointed by the Jesuits, or by any other ecclesiastical Authority of the Romish Church, be withdrawn by degrees, and at such times and in such manner, as shall be satisfactory to the said Indians, and consistent with the Public Safety; and Protestant Missionaries appointed in their places; That all ecclesiastical Persons whatsoever, of the Church of Rome, be inhibited, upon Pain of Deprivation, from influencing any Person in the making a Will, from inveighing Protestants to become Papists, or from tampering with them in matter of Religion, and that the Romish Priests be forbid to inveigh in their Sermons against the Religion of the Church of England, or to marry, baptize, or visit the sick, or bury any of Our Protestant Subjects, if a Protestant Minister be upon the Spot.

22. You are at all times and upon all occasions to give every Countenance and Protection in your Power to such Protestant Ministers, and School Masters, as are already established within Our said Province, or may hereafter be sent thither, to take Care, that such Stipends and Allowances, as We may think fit to appoint for them, be duly Paid; that the Churches already appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated to the use of Divine Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England, as by Law established, be well and orderly kept; and, as the Number of Protestants shall, by God's Blessing, increase, to lay out new Parishes in convenient Situations, and set apart and appropriate proper Districts of Land therein for the Scite of Churches, and Parsonage Houses, and for Glebes for the Ministers and Schoolmasters.

23. You are to take especial Care, that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served in all Protestant Churches and Chapels throughout Our said Province, in which Divine Service is Performed according to the Rites of the Church of England; the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, be read each Sunday and Holiday; and the Blessed Sacrament duly administered.

24. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government, without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Con-

versation; and if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal either by his doctrine or manners, you are to use the best means for his Removal.

25. You are to give orders forthwith, that every Protestant Minister within your Government, be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish; and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness, or, after Notice of a Vestry summoned, he omit to come.

26. And to the end, that the ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government, as far as conveniently may be; We do think fit, that you give all Countenance and Encouragement to the exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriages, and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to you Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

27. And We do further direct, that no Schoolmaster, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London; and that no other Person now there, or that shall come from other Parts, shall be admitted to keep School in your Government without your Licence first obtained.

28. You are to take especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Canons of the Church of England, be hung up in all places of public Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in order to suppress, as much as in you lies, every species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing, and Drunkenness, to be vigorously put in execution in every part of your Government; and that you take due Care for the punishment of these and every other Vice and Immorality by presentment upon Oath, to be made to the Temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes at proper times of the Year to be appointed for that purpose; and for the further discouragement of Vice and encouragement of Virtue and good Living, (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion,) You are not to admit any Persons to public Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government, whose ill fame and conversation may occasion Scandal.

30. The Extension of the Limits of the Province of Quebec necessarily calls forth your Attention to a Variety of new Matter and new Objects of Consideration ; The protection and control of the various Settlements of Canadian Subjects, and the regulation of the Peltry Trade in the upper or interior Country on the one hand, and the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the Labrador Coast on the other hand, point to Regulations, that require deliberation and dispatch.

31. The institution of inferior Judicatures with limited Jurisdiction in Criminal and Civil Matters for the Illinois, Poste St. Vincenne, the Detroit, Missilimakinac, and Gaspée has been already pointed out, and the Appointment of a Superintendent at each of those Posts is all, that is further necessary for their Civil concerns; But it will be highly proper, that the Limits of each of those Posts, and of every other in the interior Country should be fixed and ascertained; and that no Settlement be allowed beyond those Limits; seeing that such Settlements must have the consequence to disgust the Savages; to excite their Enmity; and at length totally to destroy the Peltry Trade, which ought to be cherished and encouraged by every means in your Power.

32. It is Our Royal Intention, that the Peltry Trade of the interior Country should be free and open to all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of any of Our Colonies, who shall, pursuant to what was directed by Our Royal Proclamation of 1763, obtain Licences from the Governors of any of Our said Colonies for that purpose, under penalties to observe such Regulations, as shall be made by Our Legislature of Quebec

for that purpose; Those Regulations therefore, when established, must be made public throughout all Our American possessions, and they must have for their object the giving every possible facility to that Trade, which the nature of it will admit, and as may consist with fair and just dealing towards the Savages, with whom it is carried on. The fixing stated times and places for carrying on the Trade, and adjusting modes of settling Tariffs of the prices of Goods and Furs, and above all the restraining the Sale of Spirituous Liquors to the Indians will be the most probable and effectual means of answering the ends proposed. These and a variety of other regulations, incident to the nature and purpose of the Peltry Trade in the interior Country, are fully stated in a Plan proposed by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1764, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, and which will serve as a Guide in a variety of cases, in which it may be necessary to make provision by Law for that important Branch of the American Commerce.

33. The Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands adjacent thereto are objects of the greatest Importance, not only on account of the Commodities they produce, but also as Nurseries of Seamen, upon whom the Strength and Security of Our Kingdoms depend.

34. Justice and Equity demand, that the real and actual property and possession of the Canadian Subjects on that Coast should be preserved intirely; and that they should not be molested or hindered in the exercise of any Sedentary Fisheries they may have established there.

35. Their Claims however extend to but a small District of the Coast, on the greatest part of which District a Cod Fishery is stated to be impracticable.

36. On all such parts of the Coast, where there are no Canadian Possessions, and more especially where a valuable Cod Fishery may be carried on, it will be your Duty to make the Interests of Our British Subjects going out to fish there in Ships fitted out from Great Britain the first object of your care, and, as far as circumstances will admit, to establish on that Coast the Regulations in favour of British fishing Ships, which have been so wisely adopted by the Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of King William the Third "for the encouragement of the Newfoundland "Fishery," and you are on no account to allow any possession to be taken, or sedentary Fisheries to be established upon any parts of the Coast, that are not already private Property, by any persons whatever, except only such as shall produce annually a Certificate of their having fitted out from some Port in Great Britain.

37. We have mentioned to you the Fisheries upon the Coast of Labrador, as the main object of your Attention; but the Commerce carried on with the Savages of that Coast, and the state and condition of those Savages deserve some regard: The Society of Unitas Fratrum, urged by a laudable Zeal for promoting Christianity, has already, under Our Protection, and with Our Permission, formed Establishments in the Northern parts of that Coast for the purposes of civilizing the Natives, and converting them to the Christian Religion. Their success has been answerable to their Zeal; and it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do give them every countenance and encouragement in your power, and that you do not allow any Establishment to be made, but with their consent, within the limits of their possessions.

38. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorised and impowered, with the advice and consent of Our Council, to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as now are, or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all Lands, which now are, or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practiced antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province; omitting however in any Grant, that shall be passed of such Lands, the Reservation of any Judicial powers, or privileges whatever. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so to be passed by you, as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal Ratification, or Disallowance, and to a due Registry thereof within a limited time,

in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief and Seigneurie under the French Government.

39. It is Our Will and Pleasure however, that no Grants be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable growth of white Pines fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for Water carriage; But that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart for Our Use, and proper regulations made, and penalties inflicted, to prevent trespasses on such Tracts, and the cutting down, or destroying the Trees growing thereon.

40. And whereas it appears from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières that the Iron Works at Saint Maurice in that District are of great consequence to Our Service. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free passage to the River Saint Lawrence, or for producing a necessary supply of Wood, Corn, and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private person whatever. And also that as large a District of Land, as conveniently may be, adjacent to, and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above purposes, be reserved for Our Use, to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

41. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do consider of a proper and effectual method of collecting, receiving, and accounting for Our Quit rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealment, Irregularity, or neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the receipts may be effectually checked and controlled. And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Act for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit rents, you are to prepare the heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring the good ends proposed; and to transmit the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State for Our further Directions therein. And you are also to transmit a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

42. You are to use your best Endeavours in improving the Trade of the Province under your Government by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the generality of the Inhabitants; And It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do not upon any pretence whatever, upon pain of Our Highest Displeasure, give your assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures, and carrying on any Trades, which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom; and that you do use your utmost endeavours to discourage, discountenance, and restrain any attempts, which may be made to set up such Manufactures, or establish any such Trades.

43. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that you do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any person, until the Sheriff or other proper Officer have made enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths into the true value thereof; nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular account of such Forfeitures, and Escheats, and the Value thereof; and you are to take care, that the produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give you directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province; and a full account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the time being, with the names of the persons, to whom disposed.

44. And whereas Commissions have been granted unto several persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those parts, pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual suppression of Piracy; and by a Commission already sent to Our Province of New York Our Governor there is impowered, together with others therein mentioned, to proceed accordingly in reference to Our said Province; Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do use your best Endeavours to apprehend all

persons whatever, who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who, having committed such Crimes at other places, may come within your Jurisdiction, and until We shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government of Quebec, you are to send such Pirates, with what proofs of their Guilt you can procure or collect, to Our Governor of New York, to be tryed and punished under the authority of the Commission established for those parts.

45. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and of Our Plantations a Commission, constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province; you are hereby required and directed carefully to put in execution the several powers thereby granted you.

46. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War, under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and by trading under those Colours, not only among Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonor Our Service; For preventing thereof, you are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours, than such as are described in an Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1730, in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships and Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

47. And whereas there have been great Irregularities in the manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, you are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be occasion, according to the Commissions and Instructions granted in this Kingdom; But you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any Prince or State, or their Subjects in amity with Us to any person whatsoever without Our especial Command.

48. Whereas We have been informed, that during the time of War, Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain, taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which hath been of dangerous consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you signify to all Merchants, Planters and others, that they be very cautious in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any accounts by Letters of the public State and condition of Our Province under your Government; and you are further to give directions to all Masters of Ships, or other persons, to whom you may entrust your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag with a sufficient weight to sink the same immediately, in case of imminent danger from the Enemy: And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest, that their Letters should not fall into the hands of the Enemy; and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; and you are further to advise all Masters of Ships, that they do sink all Letters, in case of danger, in the manner before mentioned.

49. And whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America, have in time of War, corresponded and traded with Our Enemies, and carried Intelligence to them, to the great prejudice and hazard of Our said Plantations; you are therefore by all possible methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in time of War.

50. Whereas it is absolutely necessary, that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War, that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts and Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same; you are as soon as possible to prepare an account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner; and you are therein to express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition, and other Stores of War belonging to the said Province, either in public Magazines, or in the hands of private persons, together with the State of all places either already fortified, or that you judge necessary to be fortified

for the Security of Our said Province; and you are to transmit the said accounts to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General, or principal Officers of Our Ordinance, which accounts are to express the particulars of Ordinance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other sorts of Arms and Ammunition in Our public Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you, or bought with the public Money; and to specify the time of the disposal, and the occasion thereof; And you are half yearly to transmit a general account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores specified in the manner above mentioned.

51. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, you shall, upon application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the condition and safety of Our Province under your Government can spare.

52. If any thing shall happen, which may be of advantage or security to Our Province under your Government, which is not herein, or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the advice and consent of Our Council, to take order for the present therein, giving unto Us, by one of, Our principal Secretaries of State, speedy notice thereof, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always, that you do not by colour of any power or authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein; and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of such notice, as aforesaid, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

53. And whereas We have by the first article of these Our Instructions to you directed and appointed. that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec, you are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government, in order to inspect the management of all public affairs, and thereby the better to take care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly practices may grow up contrary to Our Service and the welfare of Our Subjects.

54. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service, and the security of the Province by your absence from those parts, you are not upon any pretence whatsoever to come into Europe without having first obtained leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; Yet nevertheless, in case of Sickness, you may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern Plantations, and there stay such a space of time, as the recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

55. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct, that, in case of your death, or absence from Our said Province, and in case there be at that time no person within Our said Province commissionated or appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, that the eldest Councillor, being a natural born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, and professing the Protestant Religion, who shall be at the time of your death or absence residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the administration of Government, and execute Our said Commission, and Instructions, and the several powers and authorities therein directed; It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure, that in such case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose.

56. And whereas We are desirous, that a proper provision should be made for the support of Our Government within Our said Province of Quebec, We do therefore hereby declare it to be Our Royal Intention, that the following annual Salaries and Allowances be discharged and paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within the same, or out of such other Monies, as shall be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province of Quebec, that is to say,

	£	s.	d.
To the Governor p. Annum	2,000	0	0
To the Lieutenant Governor	600	0	0
To the Chief Justice	1,200	0	0
To six Judges of Common Pleas, £500 each	3,000	0	0
To the Attorney General	300	0	0
To the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	100	0	0
To two Sheriffs at £100 each	200	0	0
To the Secretary and Register	400	0	0
To the Clerk of the Council	100	0	0
To the Surveyor of Lands	300	0	0
To the Surveyor of Woods	200	0	0
To the Commissary for Indians	300	0	0
To the Captain of the Port	100	0	0
To the Naval Officer	100	0	0
To the Receiver General of the Revenues	400	0	0
To twenty-three Councillors at £100 each	2,300	0	0
To the Lieutenant Governors or Superintendants At the Illinois, Poste Saint Vincenne, Detroit, Missilimakianac, Gaspée — at £200 each	1,000	0	0
To one Judge of the inferior Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas at each of the above five Posts at £100 each Judge	500	0	0
To an Assistant or Assessor at each Post at £50 p. Annum	250	0	0
To a Sheriff at each District at £20 p. Annum each	100	0	0
To a Grand Voyer	200	0	0
To a French Secretary	200	0	0
To four Ministers of the Protestant Church at £200 p. Ann. each	800	0	0
To two Schoolmasters at £100 p. Annum each	200	0	0
To an Allowance to the Person licenced to superintend the Romish Church.	200	0	0
To Pensions to the Officers of a Corps of Canadians employed in the last War, and discharged without any Allowance, as follows, Viz. :—			
To Mons. Rigauville, the Commandant of said Corps	200	0	0
To five Captains £100 each	500	0	0
To ten Lieutenants £50 each	500	0	0
To the Commandant of the Savages	100	0	0
To Annual contingent Expenses	1,000	0	0
	£ 17,350	0	0

All which Salaries and Allowances are to commence on, and be payable from, and after the first day of May next ensuing.

57. And whereas We are further willing in the best manner to provide for the support of the Government of Our said Province, by setting apart a sufficient Allowance to such, as shall be Our Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of Our Council for the time being within the same ; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that, when it shall happen, that you shall be absent from Our said Province, one full Moiety of the Salary, and of all Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto you, shall, during the time of your absence from Our said Province, be paid and satisfied unto such Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of Our Council, who shall be, resident upon the place for the time being, which We do hereby order and allot unto him towards his Maintenance, and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

G. R.

Plan for the future Management of Indian Affairs, Referred to in the thirty Second Article of the foregoing Instructions.

1. That the Trade and Commerce with the several Tribes of Indians in North America under the protection of His Majesty shall be free and open to all His

Majesty's subjects, under the several Regulations and Restrictions hereafter mentioned, so as not to interfere with the Charter to the Hudson's Bay Company.

2. That for the better Regulation of this Trade, and the Management of Indian Affairs in general, the British Dominions in North America be divided into two Districts, to comprehend and include the several Tribes of Indians mentioned in the annexed Lists A. and B.

3. That no Trade be allowed with the Indians in the southern District, but within the Towns belonging to the several Tribes included in such District; and that in the Northern District the Trade be fixed at so Many Posts, and in such Situations, as shall be thought necessary.

4. That all Laws, now in Force in the several Colonies for regulating Indian Affairs, or Commerce, be repealed.

5. That there be one general Agent or Superintendent appointed by His Majesty for each District.

6. That the Agent or Superintendent for the Northern District shall be allowed three Deputies to assist him in the Administration of Affairs within his District, and that the Agent or Superintendent for the Southern District shall be allowed two Deputies.

7. That there shall be a Commissary, Interpreter, and Smith, appointed by His Majesty to reside in the Country of each Tribe in the Southern District, and at each Post in the Northern District.

8. That it be recommended to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts to appoint four Missionaries in each District, to reside at such places, as the Agent or Superintendent for each District shall recommend.

9. That the Commissaries, Interpreters, and Smiths in each District do Act under the immediate Direction and Orders of the Agent or Superintendent, who shall have a power of Suspending them in Case of Misbehaviour, and, in Case of Suspension of a Commissary, or of a Vacancy by Death, or Resignation, the Office shall be executed, until the King's pleasure is known, by one of the Deputies to the Agent or Superintendent.

10. That the said Agent or Superintendent shall have the Conduct of all public Affairs relative to the Indians; and that neither the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, nor any of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of any of the Colonies, or persons having Military Commands in any of the Forts within each of the said Districts, do hold any General Meetings with the Indians, or send any public Talks to them without the Concurrence of the Agent or Superintendent, unless in cases of great Exigency, or when the said Agent or Superintendent may be in some remote part of his District.

11. That the said Agents or Superintendants do in all Affairs of political consideration, respecting peace and war with the Indians, purchases of Lands, or other Matters, on which it may be necessary to hold any general Meetings with the Indians, advise and act in concert with the Governors, (or the Governors and Councils, as the Occasion may require), of the several Colonies within their respective Districts; And that the said Agents or Superintendants shall be Councillors extraordinary within each Colony in their respective Districts, in like manner as the Surveyors General of the Customs for the Northern and Southern Districts of America.

12. That the Governor or Commander in Chief of every Colony be directed to communicate to the Agent or Superintendant of that District, within which his Government lyes, all such Information and Intelligence, as he may receive respecting Indian Affairs; And that the Agents or Superintendants shall in like manner communicate to the Governors all Intelligence and Information, respecting the State of Indian Affairs, which may in any wise regard the Security and Interest of the said Colonies.

13. That no Order shall be issued by the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies, or by any Officer having Military Command in any Forts

within the Indian Country, for stopping the Trade with any Tribe of Indians in either of the said Districts, without the Concurrence and Consent of the Agent or Superintendant for Indian Affairs.

14. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall by themselves, or sufficient Deputies visit the several Posts or Tribes of Indians within their respective Districts once in every year, or oftener, as Occasion shall require, to enquire into, and take an Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of the subordinate Officers at the said Posts, and in the Country belonging to the said Tribes; to hear Appeals, and redress all Complaints of the Indians; make the proper Presents; and transact all Affairs relative to the said Indians.

15. That for the maintaining peace and good Order in the Indian Country, and bringing Offenders in criminal Cases to due Punishment, the said Agents or Superintendants, as also the Commissaries at each Post, and in the Country belonging to each Tribe, be empowered to Act as Justices of the Peace in their respective Districts and Departments, with all powers and privileges vested in such Officers in any of the Colonies; and also full power of Committing Offenders in Capital Cases, in order that such Offenders may be prosecuted for the same; And that, for deciding all civil actions, the Commissaries be empowered to try and determine in a Summary way all such Actions, as well between the Indians and Traders, as between one Trade and another, to the Amount of Ten Pounds Sterling, with the Liberty of Appeal to the Chief Agent or Superintendent, or his Deputy, who shall be empowered upon such appeal to give Judgement thereon; which Judgement shall be final, and process issue upon it, in like manner as on the Judgement of any Court of Common Pleas established in any of the Colonies.

16. That for the easy attainment of Justice, the evidence of Indians, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, be admitted in all Criminal as well as civil causes, that shall be tried and adjudged by the said Agents or Superintendants, or by the said Commissaries; and that their Evidence be likewise admitted by the Courts of Justice in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in Criminal cases, Subject to the same Pains and Penalties in Cases of false Evidence, as His Majesty's Subjects.

17. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall have power to Confer such Honors and Rewards on the Indians, as shall be necessary; and of granting Commissions to principal Indians in their respective Districts to be War Captains or Officers of other Military Distinctions.

18. That the Indians of each Town in every Tribe in the Southern District shall choose a beloved Man to be approved of by the Agent or Superintendant for such District, to take care of the Mutual Interests both of Indians and Traders in such Town; and that such beloved Men, so elected and approved in the several Towns, shall elect a Chief for the whole Tribe, who shall constantly reside with the Commissary in the Country of each Tribe, or Occasionally Attend upon the said Agent or Superintendant, as Guardian for the Indians and Protector of their Rights, with Liberty to the said Chief to be present at all Meetings and upon all Hearings or Trials relative to the Indians before the Agent or Superintendant, or before the Commissaries; and to give his Opinion upon all Matters under Consideration at such Meetings or Hearings.

19. That the like Establishments be made for the Northern District, as far as the Nature of the Civil Constitution of the Indians in this District, and the Manner of Administering their civil affairs will admit.

20. That no person having any Military Command in the Indian Country shall be capable of Acting as Commissary for the Affairs of the Indians; in either of the above mentioned Districts respectively; nor shall such person having Military Command be allowed to carry on trade with the Indians, or to interpose his Authority in any thing, that regards the Trade with, or civil Concerns of the Indians; but to give the Commissary or other Civil Magistrate all Assistance in his power, whenever thereunto required.

21. That the said Commissaries shall keep exact and regular Accounts, by way of Journal, of all their Transactions and Proceedings, and of all Occurrences in their respective Departments, and shall by every opportunity communicate such Transactions and Occurrences to the Agent or Superintendant in their respective Districts; which Agent or Superintendant shall regularly by every Opportunity correspond with the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

22. That the Agent or Superintendant, to be appointed for each District, as also the Commissaries residing at the Posts, or in the Indian Country within each District, shall take an Oath before the Governor or Chief Judge of any of the Colonies within their respective Districts, for the due Execution of their respective Trusts; and they and all other subordinate Officers, employed in the Affairs of the Indians, shall be forbid, under proper Penalties, to carry on any Trade with them, either upon their own Account, or in Trust for others, or to make any Purchase of, or accept any Grants of Lands from the Indians.

23. That for the better regulation of the Trade with the said Indians, conformable to their own Requests, and to prevent those Frauds and Abuses, which have been so long and so loudly complained of in the manner of carrying on such Trade, all Trade with the Indians in each District be carried on under the Direction and Inspection of the Agents or Superintendants, and other subordinate Officers to be appointed for that purpose, as has been already mentioned.

24. That all Persons intending to trade with the Indians shall take out Licences for that purpose under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony, from which they intend to carry on such Trade, for every of which Licences no more shall be demanded or taken than two Shillings.

25. That all persons taking out Licences shall enter into Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors in the Sum of with one Surety in the Sum of for the due observance of the Regulations prescribed for the Indian Trade.

26. That every Person willing to give Security, and finding a Security willing, if required, to take an Oath, that he is possessed of property to double the Value of the Sum he stands security for shall be intitled to a Licence.

27. That every such Licenced Trader shall at the time of taking out the Licence, declare the Post or Truck house, at which or the Tribe of Indians with which he intends to trade, which shall be specified in the Licence itself.

28. That no Licence be granted to continue longer than for one Year.

29. That no Person trade under such Licence, but the person named in it, his Servants, or Agents, whose Names are to be inserted in the Margents; and in Case any of the Servants or Agents named in such Licence shall die, or be discharged, the same shall be notified to the Governor, by whom the Licence was granted, or to the Commissary of the Post, or in the Tribe, where such Trader carries on Trade to the end that the Name or Names of any other Servants or Agents, employed by the said Trader in the place of those dead or discharged, may in like manner be inserted in the Margent of the Licence.

30. That all Licences be entered in the Secretary's Office, or other proper Office of Record in each Colony, where they are taken out; for which Entry no more shall be demanded or taken than Six pence for each Licence; and all persons to have free Liberty to inspect such Entry, paying a Fee of Sixpence for the same.

31. That Persons trading with the Indians without a Licence, and without giving the Security above required, or trading at any other Posts or places, than those expressed in their Licences, do forfeit all the Goods they shall be found then trading with, and also pay a Fine of to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors and suffer Months Imprisonment.

32. That all Traders immediately upon Arrival at the Posts or Truck houses in the Northern district, or in the Tribes in the Southern district, for which Licences have been taken out, and before any Goods are sold to, or bartered with the Indians,

do produce such Licences to the Commissaries appointed for the Direction and Inspection of the Trade at such posts, or Truck houses, or in such Tribes.

33. That all Trade with the Indians shall be carried on by Tariffs, to be settled and Established from time to time by the Commissaries at the several Posts, or Truck houses, or in the Countries belonging to the several Tribes in Concert with the Traders and Indians.

34. That the Commisaries appointed to direct and inspect the Trade at each Truck house in the Northern District, shall be empowered to fix and prescribe Limits round each Post or Truck house, within which Limits all Trade with the Indians may be commodiously carried on in the most public Manner.

35. That all Traders have free Liberty to erect Hutts and Warehouses within such Limits, in such Order and Manner as the Commissary shall, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding at such Post, Direct and appoint.

36. That no Trader shall Traffic, or have any Dealings with the Indians without the Limits prescribed by the Commissary or other Chief Officer appointed for the Inspection and Direction of the Trade.

37. That each Truck house or post of Trade in the Northern District be fortified and garrisoned; and that all Traders have free Liberty to retire into such Garrison with their Effects, when ever any Disturbance shall Arise, or the Commissary at such post shall represent it to be necessary.

38. That no Trader shall sell or otherwise supply the Indians with Rum, or other spirituous Liquors, Swan Shot, or rifled Barrelled Guns.

39. That in Trade with the Indians no Credit shall be given them for Goods in Value beyond the Sum of fifty Shillings; and no Debt beyond that Sum shall be recoverable by Law or Equity.

40. That all Disputes concerning Weights or Measures in the buying or selling Goods shall be decided by Standard Weights and Measures, to be kept in each Post or Truck-house in the Northern District, and in each Tribe in the Southern District.

41. That no private person, Society, Corporation or Colony be capable of acquiring any Property in Lands belonging to the Indians, either by purchase of, or Grant, or Conveyance from the said Indians, excepting only where the Lands lye within the Limits of any Colony, the soil of which has been vested in proprietors, or Corporations by Grants from the Crown ; in which Cases such Proprietaries or Corporations only shall be capable of acquiring such property by purchase or Grant from the Indians.

42. That proper Measures be taken, with the Consent and Concurrence of the Indians, to ascertain and define the precise and exact Boundary and Limits of the Lands, which it my be proper to reserve to them, and where no Settlement whatever shall be allowed.

43. That no purchases of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the Use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the Use of proprietaries of Colonies be made but at some general Meeting, at which the principal Chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Lands, are present; and all Tracts, so purchased, shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be Entered upon Record, with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians.

It is estimated, that the annual Expence of supporting the Establishments, proposed in the foregoing plan, providing presents for the Indians, and other contingent Expences, may amount to about twenty thousand pounds; and it is proposed to defray this Expence by a Duty upon the Indian Trade, either collected upon the Exportation of Skins and Furs, (Beaver excepted,) from the Colonies, or payable by the Traders at the posts and places of Trade, as shall, upon further Examination and the fullest Information, be found most practicable, and least burthensome to the Trade.

A.

List of Indian Tribes in the Northern District of North America.

Mohocks.
Oneidas.
Tuscaroras.
Onondagas.
Cayugas.
Senecas.
Oswegachys.
Nanticokes.
Conoys.
Tuteeves.
Saponeys.
Caghnawagas.
Canassadagas.
Arundacks.
Algonkins.
Abenaquis.
Skaghquanoghronos.
Hurons.
Shawanese.
Delawares.
Wiandots.
Powtewatamis.
Ottawas.
Chipeweighs, or Missisagis.
Meynomenys.
Folsavoins.
Puans.
Sakis.
Foxes.
Twightwees.
Kickapous.
Mascoutens.
Piankashaws.
Wawiaghtonos.
Keskeskias.
Illinois.
Sioux.
Micmacs.
Norwidgewalks.
Arseguntecokes.
Penobscots.
St. John's.

B.

List of Indian Tribes in the Southern District of North America.

Cherokees.
Creeks.
Chickasaws.
Chactaws.
Catawbas.
Beluxis.
Attucapas.
Bayugtas.
Tunicas.
Peluches.
Ofugulas.
Querphas.

Instructions for Guy Carleton Esq. Gov. of Quebec, Dated 3rd Jany., 1775.

In Order of Council of 28th December, 1774.

George R.

Orders and Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved Guy Carleton Esquire Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, In pursuance of several Laws relating to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom of Great Britain and our Colonies and Plantations in America, Given at Our Court at St. James's the Third Day of January 1775. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

First, You shall inform yourself of the principal Laws relating to the Plantation Trade, and shall take a solemn Oath to do your utmost that all the Clauses, Matters, and Things contained in all Acts of Parliament now in force, or that hereafter shall be made relating to Our Colonies or Plantations be punctually and bonâ fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

2nd, And whereas by an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled "An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade" the Officers appointed for the performance of certain things mentioned in an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Trade" commonly known by the Name of the Naval Officers, are to give security to the Commissioners of Our Customs in Great Britain for the Time Being, or such as shall be appointed by them, for Our use, for the true and faithful performance of their duty, you, shall take care, that the said Naval Officers do give such Security to the said Commissioners of Our Customs or the Persons appointed by them, who are impowered to take the same in the manner thereby enjoined, and that he or they produce to you a certificate from them, of his, or their having given Security pursuant to a Clause in the said Act, and you are not to admit any Person to act, as Naval Officer who does not within two Months, or as soon as conveniently may be, after he has enter'd upon the execution of his Office, produce a Certificate of his having given such Security as aforesaid.

3rd, And whereas it is necessary for the more effectual dispatch of Merchants and others, that the Naval Officers and the Collectors of the Customs should reside at the same Ports or Towns, you are therefore to take care, that this regulation be observed, and to consult with the Suveyor General of Our Customs, in what place it may be most convenient to have the Custom-House fixed in part of his District; and to take Care, that the Collector and Naval Officer reside within a convenient Distance of the Custom-House for the Dispatch of Business.

* This addition to the 3rd Article found in the Trade Instructions to Carleton, 1768. Privy Council Office, Plantation Book 1767-1771.

4. Whereas by the Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, no Goods or Commodities whatsoever are to be imported into, or exported out of any of Our Colonies or Plantations in any other ships or Vessels whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without Fraud belong only to Our People of Great Britain, or Ireland or are of the Built of, and belonging to any of Our Lands, Islands, or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are British under the Penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the Goods and Commodities, which shall be imported into, or exported out of any of the said Places in any other Ship or Vessel, as also of the Ship or Vessel with her Guns, Furniture, &c.: And whereas by a Clause in the Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Customs passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of King Charles the Second, no foreign built Ship, that is to say, not built in any of Our Dominions of Asia, Africa, and America shall enjoy the Privilege of a Ship belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, although owned and manned by British Subjects, (excepting such Ships only as shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Mart or Reprizal, and Condemnation thereof made in Our Court of Admiralty as lawful Prize,) but all such Ships shall be deemed as Aliens Ships, and be liable to all duties that Aliens Ships are liable to by Virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation: And whereas by a Clause in the Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade, it is enacted that no Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any of Our Colonies or Plantations in Asia, Africa, or America, or shall be laden in, or carried from any one Port or place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, or to Our Kingdom of Great Britain in any Ship or Bottom but what is or shall be of the Built of Great Britain, or Ireland, or of the said Colonies

or Plantations, and wholly owned by the People thereof, or any of them, and navigated with the Master and three fourths of the Mariners of the said Places only, except such Ships only, as shall be taken as Prize, and Condemnation thereof made in One of the Courts of Admiralty in Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Plantations to be navigated by the Master and three fourths of the Mariners British, or of the said Plantations as aforesaid, and whereof the Property does belong to British Subjects, on pain of forfeiture of Ship and Goods; And whereas by another Clause in the said Act for the more effectual prevention of Frauds, which may be used by colouring foreign Ships under British Names: It is further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of Our Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any of the said Plantations, until the Person or Persons claiming property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same in manner thereby appointed: You shall take care and give in charge that these Matters and things be duely observed within Our said Province under your Government according to the true intent and meaning of the said Acts & the Offences & Offenders prosecuted according to the directions thereof, and where it is required, that the Master and three fourths of the Mariners be British: You are to understand, that the true intent and meaning thereof is, that they shall be such during the whole Voyage unless in case of Sickness, Death, or being taken Prisoners in the Voyage to be proved by the Oath of the Master or other Chief Officer of the Ship, and none but Our Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations are to be accounted British.

5. Whereas, by the said Act of Navigation, as the same stands amended and altered by the aforesaid Act for regulation of the Plantation Trade, it is enacted that for every Ship or Vessel, which shall set Sail out of, or from Great Britain for any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, sufficient Bond shall be given with one Surety to the chief Officer of the Customs of such Port or Place, from whence the said Ship shall set Sail, to the value of One thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less burthen, than one hundred Tons, and of the Sum of two thousand Pounds, if the Ship shall be of greater Burthen: That in case the said Ship or Vessel shall load any of the Commodities therein enumerated, Viz. Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick or other dying Wood, of the growth, production, or Manufacture of any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, at any of the said British Plantations, the said Commodities shall by the said Ship be brought to some Port of Great Britain, and be there unladen and put on Shore, the danger of the Seas only excepted; and for all Ships coming from any Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations which by this Act are permitted to trade there, that the Governors of such British Plantations shall before the said Ship or Vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said Commodities, take Bond in manner and to the value aforesaid for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods, that shall be laden on board the said Ship or Vessel, to some other of the said British Plantations, or to Great Britain; and that every Ship or Vessel which shall load or take on board any of the aforesaid Goods, until such Bond be given to the said Governor, or Certificate produced from the Officers of any Custom House of Great Britain, that such Bond hath there been duly given, shall be forfeited with her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, to be employed and recovered, as therein is directed: And whereas by two Acts passed in the Third & Fourth years of the Reign of Queen Anne, the one intituled, "An Act for the encouraging the importation of Naval "Stores from Her Majesty's Plantations in America," and the other an Act for "granting to Her Majesty "a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported;" And by two other Acts passed in the Eighth year of the reign of King George the first, the one intituled "an Act for the encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of "this Kingdom, and for taking off several duties on Merchandizes exported, and for "reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs im-"ported, and for importation of all Furs of the product of the British Plantations

"into this Kingdom only" the other intituled "An Act to prevent the clandestine running of Goods &c and to subject Copper Ore of the production of the British Plantations to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like production are subject continued by An Act passed in the Eighth year of His said late Majesty's Reign; and still in force, all Rice (except under the Regulations prescribed in the Acts of the third year of His late Majesty's Reign, and the fourth and fifth years of our Reign, Molasses, Furs, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, and Copper Ore, and by An Act passed, in the Fourth year of Our Reign, all Coffee, Pimento, Cocoa Nuts, Whale Fins, Raw Silk, Hides, and Skins, Pot, and Pearl Ashes of the growth, production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, under the like Securities and Penalties restrained to be imported into this Kingdom as the other above mentioned enumerated Commodities, And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for more effectually preventing the Mischiefs arising to the Revenue and "Commerce of Great Britain and Ireland from the illicit and clandestine Trade to, "and from the Isle of Man" no Rum or other Spirits shall be shipped or laden in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on condition that the same shall not be carried to, or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures; And whereas by another Act made in the Sixth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for opening and establishing certain Ports in the Islands "of Jamaica, and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of certain "Goods and Merchandizes, for granting certain Duties to defray the expences of "opening, maintaining, securing, and improving such Ports, for ascertaining the "duties to be paid upon importation of Goods from the said Island of Dominica into "this Kingdom, and for securing the Duties upon Goods imported from the said "Island into any other British Colony" all Wool, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Cochineal Fustick, and all manner of dying Drugs, or Woods, Drugs used in Medicine, Hairs, Furs, Hides and Skins, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Whalefins, and Raw Silk, of the growth and produce of any foreign Colony, or Plantation, shall upon the exportation thereof from either of the said Islands of Dominica or Jamaica, be imported from thence directly into Great Britain, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and by the said Act of the Sixth year of Our Reign, no Goods whatever shall, or may be exported from the said Island of Dominica, to any Port of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre, except to Great Britain, and such Goods shall be there landed under the same Securities, Regulations and restrictions and subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures, you are therefore to take particular Care, and give the necessary directions that the true intent and meaning of all the said Acts be strictly and duly complied with.

6. You shall carefully examine all Certificates which shall be brought to you of Ships giving Security in this Kingdom to bring their Lading of Plantation Goods hither, as also Certificates of having discharged their Ladings of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom, pursuant to their Securities; And whereas the better to prevent any of the aforesaid Certificates from being counterfeited, the Commissioners of our Customs have thought fit to sign the same, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that no such Certificates be allowed of, unless the same be under the hands and Seals of the Customer, Comptroller, and Collector of the Customs in some Port in this Kingdom or two of them, as also under the hands of four of the Commissioners of the Customs at London, or three of Our Commissioners of the Customs at Edinburgh, and where there shall be reasonable ground of Suspicion, that the Certificate of having given Security in this Kingdom is false and counterfeit, in such case, you or the Person or Persons appointed under you shall require and take sufficient Security for the discharge of the Plantation Lading in this Kingdom, and where there shall be cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom is false and counterfeit, you shall not cancel or vacate the Security given in the Plantations, until you shall be informed from the Commis-

sioners of Our Customs in Great Britain, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; And if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, raze, or falsify any such Certificate for any Vessel or Goods, or shall knowingly or wittingly make use thereof, you shall prosecute such Person for the forfeiture of the Sum of five hundred Pounds according to a Clause of the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; and pursuant to the said Act you shall take care, that in all such Bonds to be hereafter given or taken in the Province under your Government, the Sureties therein named be persons of known residence and ability there, for the value mentioned in the said Bonds, and that the Condition of the said Bonds be within eighteen Months after the Date thereof, the danger of the Seas excepted, to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of Our Plantations, or in this Kingdom, otherwise to attest the Copy of such Bonds under your hand and Seal, and to cause Prosecution thereof. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do give Directions to the Naval Officer or Officers not to admit any Person to be Security for another, who has Bonds standing out and undischarged, unless he be esteemed responsible for more than the Value of such Bonds.

7. And you are also to give Directions to the said Naval Officer or Officers to advise with the Collector of the Port or District in taking Bonds, and not to admit any Person to be Security in any Plantation Bond until approved by the said Collector; And whereas Lists of all Certificates, granted in South Britain for the discharge of Bonds given in the Plantations, are every Quarter sent to the Collectors of the Districts, where such Bonds are given, the said Naval Officer or Officers is, or are to take care, that no Bond be discharged or cancell'd by him or them without first advising with the Collector, and examining the said List; to see that the Certificate is not forged or counterfeited; And whereas the Principal Officers of Our Customs in America are directed to examine from time to time, whether the Plantation Bonds be duly and regularly discharged, you are to give directions, that the said Officers be permitted to have recourse to the said Bonds, as well as the Book or Books in which they are or ought to be entered and to examine as well whether due Entry thereof be made, as whether they are regularly taken and discharged, and where it shall appear, that Bonds are not regularly discharged, you are to order that, such Bond be put in Suit.

8. You are to understand that the Payment of the rates and Duties imposed by An Act intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland "Trades; and for the better securing the Plantation Trade" passed in the twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, on the several Plantation Commodities therein enumerated doth not give Liberty to carry the said Goods to any other Place, than to some of Our Plantations, or to Great Britain only, and that, notwithstanding the Payment of the said Duties, Bond must be given to carry the said Goods to some of the said Plantations, or to Great Britain, and to no other place.

9. You shall every three Months, or oftener, or otherwise as there shall be opportunity of Conveyance, transmit to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to the Commissioners of Our Customs in London, a list of all Ships and Vessels trading in the said Province according to the Form and Specimen hereunto annexed, together with a List of the Bonds taken, pursuant to the Act passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of King Charles the Second's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent planting Tobacco in England; and "for regulating the Plantation Trade;" and you shall cause Demand to be made of every Master at his clearing of an Invoice of the Contents and Quality of his Lading &c, according to the Form hereunto also annexed, and inclose a Copy thereof by some other Ship, or for want of such opportunity by the same Ship under Cover, sealed, and directed to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to the Commissioners of Our Customs in London, and send another Copy of the said Invoice in like manner to the Collector of that Port, in this Kingdom for the Time being, to which such Ship shall be said to be bound.

10. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of Trade, no Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, except Salt for the Fishery of New England and Newfoundland, Wines of the growth of ye Madeira's or Western Islands or Azores, Servants and Horses from Ireland and all sorts of Victuals of the growth and production of Ireland, and salt to the Provinces of Pennsylvania, New York, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, in pursuance of five Acts passed in the Thirteenth Year of the reign of King George the First, in the Third year of His late Majesty's reign, and in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth years of Our Reign, shall be imported into any of Our Colonies or Plantations, but what shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud Laden and Shipped in Great Britain, and in Ships duly qualified, you shall use your utmost endeavour for the due observance thereof; and if contrary hereunto any Ship or Vessel shall import into our said Province under Your Government any Commodities of the growth, production, or Manufacture of Europe, but what are before excepted, of which due Proof shall not be made, that the same were Shipped or Laden in some Port of Great Britain by producing Cocquets or Certificates under the hands and Seals of the Officers of Our Customs in such Port or Place where the same were Laden, such Ship or Vessel and Goods shall be forfeited; and you are to give in Charge, that the same be seized and prosecuted accordingly.

11. And in order to prevent the acceptance of forged Cocquets or Certificates which hath been practised to Our great Prejudice, you are to give effectual Orders, that for all such European Goods as by the said Act are to be shipp'd and laden in Great Britain Cocquets for the same from hence be produced to the Collectors or other Officers of Our Customs in Our aforesaid Province under your Government for the Time being, before the unlading thereof, and you shall give Order that no European Goods be landed but by Warrant from the said Collector in the Presence of an Officer appointed by him, and for the better prevention of Frauds of this kind you shall take care, that according to the said Act of Trade, no Ship or Vessel shall be permitted to lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, until the Master or Commander thereof shall first have made known to you, or such Officer, or other Person as shall be thereunto authorized and appointed, the arrival of such Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Surname of the Master, and hath shown, that she is a Ship duly navigated, and otherwise qualified according to Law, and hath deliver'd to you, or such other Person, as aforesaid, a true, and perfect Inventory of her lading, together with the Place or Places, in which the said Goods were laden, and taken into the said Ship or Vessel, under forfeiture of such Ships and Goods.

12. You shall not make or allow of any Laws, Bye Laws, Usages or Customs in Our said Province under your Government, which are repugnant to the Laws herein before mentioned, or any of them or to any other Law already made or hereafter to be made in this Kingdom, so far as such Laws relate to, and mention the said Plantations, but you shall declare all such Laws, Bye Laws, Usages, or Customs in Our said Province under Your Government, which are any wise repugnant to the said Laws, or any of them, to be illegal, null, and void, to all intents and Purposes whatsoever.

13. You shall be aiding and assisting to the Collector and other Officers of Our Admiralty, and Customs appointed, or that shall hereafter be appointed by the Commissioners of Our Customs in this Kingdom, by and under the Authority and Direction of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, or by Our High Admiral or Commiss'rs for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain for the Time being, in putting in execution the several Acts of Parliament before mentioned; and you shall cause due Prosecution of all such Persons, as shall any ways hinder or resist any of the said Officers of Our Admiralty or Customs in the performance of their duty. It is likewise Our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby required by the first Opportunity to move the Legislative Council of Our said Province that they provide for the expence of making Copies for

the principal Officers of Our Customs, in Our said Province for the time being, of all Acts and Papers, which bear any relation to the Duty of their Office; and in the mean time you are to give Orders, that the said Officers for the time being as aforesaid, be allowed a free Inspection in the publick Offices within Your Government of all such Acts and Papers without paying any Fee or Reward for the same.

14. Whereas the Commissioners appointed for collecting the Six Pence per Month from Seamen's Wages for Our Royal Hospital at Greenwich, pursuant to An Act of Parliament passed in the second year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act "for the more effectual collecting in Great Britain and Ireland, and other parts of His "Majesty's Dominions the duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich," have given Instructions to their receivers in foreign Ports for their Government therein. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you be aiding and assisting to the said Receivers in your Government in the due execution of their Trusts.

15.And whereas by an Act passed in the Sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's "Sugar Colonies in America" and by another Act passed in the fourth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and "Plantations in America &c" Duties are laid on all Sugar, Panales, and several other Species of Goods therein enumerated of the Produce & Manufacture of any of the Plantations, not in Our Dominion, which shall be imported into any Our Colonies or Plantations; notwithstanding which, we are informed, that great Quantities of foreign Sugar, Paneles, and other Goods mentioned in the aforesaid Acts, are clandestinely landed in Our Plantations without Payment of the said Duties. Our Will and Pleasure is, that you be aiding and assisting to the Collectors and other Officers of Our Customs, in Your Government in collecting the said Duties, and seizing all such Goods, as shall be so clandestinely landed, or put on Shore without paym't of the Duties, and you shall cause due Prosecution of all such Sugar Paneles, and other Goods, as shall be seized for Non Payment of the Duties, as well as the Persons aiding or assisting in such unlawful Importations, or that shall hinder, resist, or molest the Officers in the due Execution of the said Laws, and you are to observe that Our share of all Penalties and Forfeitures, so recovered is pursuant to the said Act made in the fourth year of Our Reign to be paid into the hands of Our Collector of the Customs at the Port or Place, where the same shall be recovered for Our Use.

16. You shall take care that upon any Actions, Suits, and Informations that shall be brought, commenced or entered in Our said Province under your Government upon any Law or Statute concerning Our Duties, or Ships, or Goods, to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations there be not any Jury, but of such as are Natives of Great Britain, or Ireland, or are born in any of Our said Plantations.

17. You shall take care that all places of Trust in the Courts of Law, or in what relates to the Treasury of our said Province under your Government, be in the Hands of Our Native-born Subjects of Great Britain or Ireland or the Plantations.

18. And that there may be no Interruption or Delay in matters of Prosecution and Execution of Justice in Our Courts of Judicature within Our said Province under your Government by the death or removal of any of Our Officers imployed therein until We can be advised thereof, and appoint others to succeed in their Places, you shall make choice of Persons of known Loyalty, Experience, Diligence, and Fidelity to be employed for the purposes aforesaid until you shall have Our Approbation of them or the Nomination of others from hence.

19. You shall from time to time correspond with the Commissioners of Our Customs in London for the Time being, and advise them of all Failures, Neglects, Frauds, and Misdemeanours of any of the Officers of Our Customs in Our said Province under your Governm't and shall also advise them, as occasion shall offer, of all occurrences necessary for their Information relating either to the aforesaid Laws

of Trade and Navigation, or to our Revenue of Customs and other Duties under their management, both in Great Britain and the Plantations.

20. If you shall discover, that any Persons or their Assigns claiming any Right or Propriety in any Island or Tract of Land in America, by Charter or by Letters Patent shall at any time hereafter, alien, sell or dispose of such Island, Tract of Land. or Propriety other than to Our Natural born Subjects of Great Britain, without the Licence or Consent of Us, our Heirs, or Successors signified by Our or their Order in Council first had and obtained, You shall give Notice thereof to Us, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury or to Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the Time being.

21. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. it is provided for the more effectual prevention of Frauds which may be used to elude the Intention of the said Act by colouring foreign Ships under British Names; That no Ship or Vessel shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of Our Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to Trade to, from, or in any of Our said Plantations until the Person or Persons claiming Property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same in manner thereby directed, You shall take care that no foreign Built Ships be permitted to pass as a Ship belonging to our kingdom of Great Britain, or Ireland, until proof be made upon Oath of one or more of the owners of the said Ship before the Collector or Comptroller of Our Customs in such Port to which she belongs or upon like Proof before yourself, with the principal Officer of Our Revenue residing in Our aforesaid Province, under your Government, if such Ships shall belong to the said Province which Oath you, and the Officers of Our Customs respectively are authorized to administer in manner thereby directed, and being attested by you and them so administering the same, and registered in due form according to the specimen hereunto annexed, you shall not fail immediately to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the Commissioners of Our Customs in London in order to be entered in a general register to be there kept for that purpose with Penalty upon every Ship or Vessel trading to, from, or in any of Our said Plantations in America as aforesaid, and not having made Proof of her Built and Property, as by the aforementioned Act is directed, and shall be liable to such Prosecution and Forfeiture as any Foreign Ship (except Prize condemned in Our high Court of Admiralty) would for trading with Our Plantations, by the said Law be liable unto, with this Proviso, that all such Ships as have been or shall be taken at Sea, by Letters of Marque or Reprizal and Condemnation thereof made in Our High Court of Admiralty as lawful Prize, shall be especially registered, mentioning the Capture and Condemnation instead of the Time and Place of Building, with Proof also upon Oath, that the entire Property is British before any such Prize be allowed the privilege of a British Built Ship according to the meaning of the said Act, And that no Ship's Name registered be afterwards changed without registering such Ship, de Novo, which by the said Act is required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, under the same Penalties, and in like Method and in case of any Alteration of Property, in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Certificate of Register before two Witnesses, in order to prove, that the entire Property in such Ship remains to some of Our Subjects of Great Britain, if any Dispute shall arise concerning the same.

22. Whereas by the Act passed in the Twenty first year of His late Majesty's Reign for encouraging the making of Indigo in the British Plantations in America, as the same stands continued & amended by an Act passed in the third year of Our Reign, a premium of four pence p Pound is allowed on the Importation of Indigo of the Growth of the British Plantations; and there are likewise contained in the said Act several Provisions to prevent Frauds, by importing foreign Plantation-made Indigo, or any false mixtures in what is made in the British Plantations, with a View

to recover the said Premium; It is therefore Our Will & Pleasure, that if there now are, or hereafter shall be any Plantations of Indigo within Our said Province under Your Government, you do take particular Care, that the said Provisions be duly and punctually complied with, and do likewise from time to time transmit to us, by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, an Account of all such Plantations of Indigo, with the Names of the Planters, and the Quantity of Indigo they make, as also the Quantity of such Indigo exported from the said Province, distinguishing the time, when exported, and the Port where shipped, the Names of the Vessels, and the Port, to which bound; and if there be any foreign Indigo imported into the said Province. It is Our further Will & Pleasure, that you do in like manner transmit an Account of such foreign Indigo imported, distinguishing the time when, and the Place from whence imported, together with an Account of such foreign Indigo exported, and the Port where shipped, the Names of the Vessels, and the Port to which bound.

23. Whereas by the Act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of King William the Third, "to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdom of Ireland, and "England into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufac-"tures in the Kingdom of England," It is amongst other Things, therein enacted, that no Wool, Woolfels, Shortlings, Mortlings, Wool-flocks, Worsted-Bays, or Kerseys, Says, Friezes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shallons, or any other Drapery Stuffs, or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever made or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the British Plantations in America, shall be laden or laid on board in any Ship or Vessel in any Place or Port within any of the said British Plantations, upon any pretence whatsoever, as also that no such Wool, or other the said Commodities, being of the product or Manufacture of any of the said British Plantations shall be loaden upon any Horse, Cart or other Carriage to the intent & purpose to be exported, transported, carried or conveyed out of the said British Plantations to any other of our Plantations, or to any other place whatsoever, upon the same & like Pains, Penalties & Forfeitures to, and upon all the Offender and Offenders therein, within all and every of Our said British Plantations respectively, as are provided and prescribed by the said Act for the like Offences committed within Our Kingdom of Ireland; You are to take effectual Care, that the true Intent & meaning thereof, so far forth as it relates to you, be duly put in Execution.

24. In the Act made in the twenty fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, "for "the more effectually securing the Duties upon Tobacco," there is a Clause to prevent Frauds in the Importation of Bulk-Tobacco, enacting that no Tobacco shall be imported into this Kingdom, otherwise than in *Cask, Chest,* or *Case,* containing Four Hundred & fifty Pounds Weight of Tobacco each, under Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof; you shall take care, that this part of the said Act be made publick, that none may pretend Ignorance: and that the true Intent & Meaning thereof be duly put in execution within your Government.

25. And Whereas His Majesty King George the First was informed, that a Clandestine Trade had been carried on, as well by British as foreign Ships from Madagascar, and other Parts beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, within the Limits of Trade granted to the united East India Company, directly to our Pplantations in America, to the great Detriment of these Realms, and in breach of the several Laws in force relating to Trade & Navigation, Our Will & Pleasure is, that you, the said Guy Carleton, or in your Absence the Commander in Chief of Our said Province of Quebec for the time being, duly observe and cause to be strictly observed the several Laws & Statutes now in force for the regulating of Trade and Navigation, particularly the several Acts of Parliament already mentioned in your general and these Instructions; and in order to the better Execution of the Laws & Statutes above mentioned, upon the first notice of the Arrival of any Ship or Ships within the Limits of any Port of, or belonging to your Government, which have or are suspected to have on board any Negroes, Goods, or Commodities of the Growth, Produce or Manu-

facture of the East Indies, Madagascar, or any Parts of Places beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, within the Limits of Trade granted to the United East India Company, pursuant to the aforementioned Act of the Ninth & Tenth of King William, you shall immediately cause the Officers of our Customs in your Government, and any other Officers or Persons in aid of them, to go on board such Ship or Ships, and to visit the same, and to examine the Masters or other Commanders, the Officers & Sailors, on board such Ship or Ships, and their Charter Parties, Invoices, Cocquets, and other Credentials, Testimonials, or Documents; and if they find, that such Ship or Ships came from the East Indies, Madagascar, or any other Parts or Places beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza within the Limits of Trade granted to the said united East India Company; and that there are on board any such Goods, Commodities, or Negroes, as above mentioned, that they do give notice to the Master or other Person having then the Command of such Ship or Ships forthwith to depart out of the Limits of your Government, without giving them any Relief, Support, Aid or Assistance, altho' it should be pretended, that such Ship or Ships, were or the same really should be in Distress, Want, Disability, Danger of sinking, or for, or upon any other Reason or Pretence whatsoever, And that you Our Governor or Commander in Chief do by no means suffer any Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes from on board such Ship or Ships to be landed or brought on shore upon any Account or Excuse whatsoever; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, if any such Ship or Ships, being foreign, having on board any such Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes, do not upon notice given to the Master or other Person having the Command thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, depart out of the Limits of your Government, and from the Coasts thereof, without Landing selling or Bartering any of the said Goods, or Negroes, you Our Governor or the Commander in Chief for the time being, shall cause the said Ship or Ships, and Goods and Negroes to be seized and proceeded against according to Law; But if such Ship or Ships, having such Goods or Negroes on board, and entering into any Port or Place, or coming upon any of the Coasts or Shores of our said Province under your Government, do belong to Our Subjects, and do break Bulk, or sell, barter, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the said Goods, or Negroes, or any part thereof, contrary to Law; you are to take care, that such Ship or Ships, with the Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture thereof, and all Goods and Merchandize laden thereupon, and the Proceeds and Effects of the same be immediately seized; and that the Laws in such case made and provided be put in execution with the greatest Care, Diligence, and Application; But if any Ship belonging to the Subjects of any foreign State or Potentate, having on board any Negroes, or East India Commodities, shall be actually bound to some Place or Port in the West Indies belonging to any foreign Prince or State, from some European Port, and such Ship shall happen to be driven in by necessity, and be in real Distress, the same may be supplied with what is absolutely necessary for her Relief; but you shall not take, have, or receive, nor permit or suffer any Person to take, have or receive, any Negroes, or other the said East India Commodities, in payment or satisfaction for such Relief; that if any Officer of our Customs, or other Officer employed by you our Governor or Commander in Chief in visiting, searching, or seizing such Ship or Ships, Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes be corrupt, negligent or remiss in the discharge of his Duty therein, We do hereby require you to suspend him from the execution of his said office; and that you do by the first opportunity send an Account of such Officer's Behaviour to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, that care may be taken, that such officer be removed from his Employment, and further punished according to his Demerit,—And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that you Our Governor or Commander in Chief, do constantly from time to time, and by the first opportunity that shall offer, send Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, true, full, and exact Accounts of your Proceedings, and of all other Transactions & Occurrences in, or about the Premises, or any of them.

26. And whereas, notwithstanding the many good Laws made from time to time, for the preventing of Frauds in the Plantation Trade, it is manifest, that very great Abuses have been and continue still to be practised to the prejudice of the same, which Abuses must needs arise either from the Insolvency of Persons, who are accepted for Security, or from the Remissness or Connivance of such, as have been, or are Governors in the several Plantations, who ought to take care, that those persons, who give Bond, should be duly prosecuted in case of non-performance; You are to take notice, that we take the Good of Our Plantations and the Improvement of the Trade thereof, by a strict and punctual Observance of the several Laws in force concerning the same, to be of so great Importance to the Benefit of this Kingdom, and to the Advancing the Duty of Our Customs here, that, if We shall here after be informed, that at any time there shall be any failure in the due Observance of those Laws, and of these present Instructions, by any wilful fault or neglect on your part, We shall esteem such Neglect to be a Breach of the aforesaid Law; And it is Our fixed and determined Will & Pleasure, that you or the Commander in Chief respectively be for such Offence, not only immediately removed from your Employments, and be liable to the fine of one Thousand Pounds, as likewise suffer such other Fines, Forfeitures, Pains & Penalties, as are inflicted by the several Laws now in force relating thereunto; but shall also receive the most rigorous Marks of Our highest Displeasure, and be prosecuted with the utmost Severity of the Law for your Offence against Us in a Matter of this consequence, that We now so particularly charge you with.

G. R.

QUEBEC.—A List of Ships & Vessels, which have entered inwards in the Port of in the Province of Quebec between the day of and the day of following, being the Quarter ended at with the particular Quantity & Quality of the Loading of each Vessel.

Time of Entry.	Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	Number of			Where & when built.	Where & when registered.	Owner's Names.	General Cargoe.										From whence.	Where & when Bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.				N.B.—The particular Quantity and Quality of the Loading must be mentioned under these columns.											

In the Register of Prize Ships the Capture & Condemnation must be also specially mentioned, instead of the time & place of Building; List of all Ships trading to, or from the Plantations, or from one Plantation to another, to be prepared Quarterly by the Collector of the Customs, and the Naval Officers in the respective Plantations, in order to be transmitted by you to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs at London by the first opportunity of Shipping Each Quarter.

QUEBEC.—A List of Ships and Vessels, which have cleared outwards at the Port of in the Province of Quebec between the day of and the day of following, being the Quarter ended at with the particular Quantity & Quality of the Loading of each Vessel.

Time of Entry.	Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	Number of			When & where built.	Where & when registered.	Owner's Names.	General Cargoe.		Whither bound.	Where & when Bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.							
										N.B.—The particular Quantity & Quality of the Loading must be mentioned under these columns.			

Endorsed: GUY CARLETON, Esqr., Governor of Quebec.
Trade Instructions,
Dated 3d. Jany., 1775.

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty & welbeloved Guy Carleton Esq. Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America, & of all Our Territories dependent thereupon; Or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the thirteenth day of March, 1775. In the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

Whereas We did by Our general Instructions to you, bearing date at Our Palace of St. James's the day of Declare Our Royal Will & Pleasure that sundry Salaries & Allowances therein mentioned, should be discharged & paid out of any Revenue arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec, or out of such other Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Use & Service of Our said Province; the said Salaries & Allowances to commence on, & to be payable from & after the first day of May 1775. It is Our further Will & Pleasure, that over and above the several Salaries and Allowances in the said Instruction mentioned & set down. You do pay, or cause to be paid annually out of the said Revenue or Monies granted or appropriated as aforesaid, unto Our Trusty & well beloved Edward Bishop Esq. or to his lawful Attorney, for & during Our Will & Pleasure, the further Sum of One Hundred Eighty two Pounds ten Shills. the said annual Payment or Allowance to commence on the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof.

G. R.

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Guy Carleton Esq., Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories, dependant thereupon, or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the fourteenth day of November 1775. In the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

Whereas We did by Our General Instructions to you bearing date at Our Palace of St. James's, the 3rd day of January 1775 Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that sundry Salaries and Allowances therein mentioned should be discharged & paid out of any Revenue arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec, or out of such other Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Use and Service of Our said Province the said Salaries and Allowances to Commence on and to be payable from and after the first Day of May last; It is Our further Will & pleasure that over and above the several Salaries and Allowances in the said Instructions mentioned and set down, You do pay or cause to be paid annually out of the said Revenue or Monies granted or appropriated as aforesaid unto Our Trusty and Welbeloved John Christopher Roberts Esquire, or to his lawfull Attorney the further Sum of Three

hundred and fifty pounds; the said annual payment or Allowance to Commence on the first day of May last.

G. R.

George R.

Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire, Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America & of all Our Territories dependant thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Fifteenth day of April 1778. In the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

First. With these Our Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting you Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, & all Our Territories thereunto belonging, bounded & described, as in Our said Commission is set forth; in Execution therefore of the Trust We have reposed in you, You are to take on You the Administration of the Government, & to do & execute all things belonging to your Command, according to the several Powers & Authorities of Our said Commission & these Our Instructions to you, or according to such further Powers & Instructions as you shall at any time hereafter receive under Our Signet or Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; and you are to call together at Quebec (which We do hereby appoint to be the Place of your ordinary Residence, & the Principal Seat of Government) the following Persons, whom We do hereby constitute & appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province & the Territories thereunto belonging, Viz.: Hector Theophilus Cramahé Esq. Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, or Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being, Peter Livins Esq. Our Chief Justice of Our said Province, or Our Chief Justice of Our said Province for the time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, James Cuthburt, Francis L'Evesque, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabeane, Chaussegros de Lery, George Pownall Esq. Our Secretary of Our said Province, or Our Secretary of Our said Province for the time being, George Alsopp, La Corne St. Luc, Alexander Johnstone, Conrad Gugy, Picotté de Belestres, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, John Drummond, William Grant, Rocque St. Ours Junior, Francis Baby, & De Longueuil, Esqs. every one of which respectively shall enjoy his Office of Councillor aforesaid for & during Our Will & Pleasure, & his Residence within Our said Province of Quebec, & not otherwise.

(The following sections of the Instructions to Haldimand are identical with the General Instructions to Carleton of 3rd Jany., 1775—omitting the latter part of section 9 as shown—and adding section 16, as follows.)

16. And Whereas, in pursuance of the foregoing Instructions, Ordinances have been framed and ordained for the Establishment of Courts, and directing a proper mode of Administring Civil and Criminal Justice within Our said Province of Quebec, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, Intituled, "An Act for making more Effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do from time to time, with Our said Council in their Legislative Capacities, deliberate upon, and frame such Ordinances, as the Circumstances and Condition of Affairs may

require, either for continuing, Amending or enforcing such Ordinances, as have been Ordained, as aforesaid, or making any further and necessary Changes and Regulations in the Courts as established, or in the mode of administering Justice within Our said Province; provided, that such Ordinances be strictly conformable to the Act of Parliament aforesaid, And to the Tenor of these Our Instructions.

ENDORSED: Frederick Haldimand Esq., Governor of Quebec, Dated 15th April 1777, (1778).

The Usual Trade Instructions were signed and dated as above.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty & Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esq., Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America, & of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty Ninth day of March 1779. In the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas by the Second Article of Our Instructions to You the Governor of Our Province of Quebec, We have thought fit to direct that any five of the Members of Our Council for that Province shall constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business, in which their Advice & Consent may be requisite, Acts of Legislature only excepted, in which case you are not to act without a Majority of the whole. And Whereas it is highly fitting & expedient that no misrepresentation of Our Royal Will & Pleasure in this Instance should continue or obtain, We do hereby direct & require that this Article shall not be understood to delegate Authority to you Our Governor to select & appoint any such Persons by Name as you shall think fit to make such Quorum, terming the same a Privy Council, or to excuse you from summoning to Council all such thereunto belonging as are within a convenient distance. On the contrary that you do take especial Care to preserve the Constitution of Our said Province free from Innovation in this respect, to which intent you shall communicate this Our Royal Will & Pleasure to Our said Council, that so the Trusts, Powers & Privileges which We have thought fit to vest in them by Our General Instructions may by this express Signification of Our Purpose, be in future ascertained & confirmed.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty & Well beloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty Ninth day of March 1779. In the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas it is fitting, and Our Royal Purpose, that Our Council for the Province of Quebec under your Government, should be fully informed of Our Gracious Intentions in the Constitution proposed for Our said Province, to the end, that they may jointly with You Our Governor and agreably to the Powers vested in them by Act of Parliament carry Our said Intentions effectually into execution to the benefit of Our Service, & to the ease and security of all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of the said Province. It is Our Will & Pleasure and you are hereby strictly directed and required if you shall not have carried Our Royal Instructions for that purpose given already, into effect, upon receipt hereof, by the first opportunity & without delay. to communicate to Our said Council, such and so many of Our said Instructions wherein their Advice and Consent are made requisite, with such others from time to time, as you shall judge for Our Service to be imparted to them.

G. R.

George R.

[L.S.]

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being, Given at Our Court at St. James's the Sixteenth day of July 1779. In the Nineteenth year of Our Reign.

Whereas it is expedient and agreeable to Our Royal Will and Pleasure that Our Subjects Inhabitants of Our Province of Quebec, under your Government, should have, and enjoy every Benefit and Security resulting to them from a speedy and effectual Distribution of Law and Justice, according to the principles of the British Constitution, as far as the same can be adapted to the peculiar Circumstances and Situation. And whereas according to the practice of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, as constituted by the Ordinances now in force, the Official Duty of the Chief Justice of Our said Province is confined to Causes of a Criminal Nature only except in Cases of Appeal, where he sits in common with the rest of Our Council. In Consideration hereof, and to prevent (as far as in Us lies) the Frequency of Appeals, It is Our Will and Pleasure and you are hereby strictly enjoyned and required, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council in their Legislative

Capacity assembled to frame an Ordinance to be passed for the purposes of explaining and amending the Ordinances before mentioned by directing and enacting that the Chief Justice shall preside and be made a Member of the Court of Common Pleas, and as such shall sit in the said Court four times in the year at Quebec, & twice in the year at Montreal, at the latter place immediately after, or before the present Circuit Business, as shall be deemed most convenient, that notwithstanding his having given his opinion in the Court below he shall sit and give his Opinion in the Court of Appeal, that such Court of Appeal shall consist of four persons besides the Chief Justice to be nominated by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being from among the Members of Our Council, and approved and confirmed by Us, together with the Judges of the Court of that District from whence the Appeal does not come, the Lieutenant Governor of Our Province not to be one: That of these persons five to be a Quorum for the Dispatch of Business, the Chief Justice or the Person or one of the Persons officiating in that Capacity always to be one; And that the said Court of Appeal be confined to examine Errors of Law only taking the Facts, as stated in the Transcript transmitted by the Court where such Cause shall have been determined, & without going into new Evidence, or re-examining the Evidence before taken.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esq., Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec, in America or to the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the 16th Day of July 1783. In the Twenty third year of Our Reign.

Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces, now the United States of America are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us, and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec; and We being desirous to encourage Our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions, and to testify Our Approbation of their loyalty to Us, & Obedience to Our Government, by alloting Lands for them in Our said Province; And whereas We are also desirous of testifying Our Approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of Our Forces serving in Our said Province, and who may be reduced there, by allowing a certain quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our said Forces, who are inclined to become settlers therein. It is Our Will and Pleasure, that immediately after you shall receive this Our Instruction, you do direct Our Surveyor General of Lands for Our said Province of Quebec, to admeasure and lay out such a Quantity of Land as you with the advice of Our Council shall deem necessary & convenient for the settlement of Our said Loyal Subjects, the non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces which may be reduced in Our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; such Lands to be divided into distinct Seigneuries or Fiefs, to extend from two or four leagues in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, If situated upon a Navigable River, otherwise to be run square, or in such shape and in

such quantities, as shall be convenient & practicable—and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than 300 nor more than 500 Acres; the propriety of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of Our said Loyal Subjects Non-Commissioned Officers & Private Men of Our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions; that is to say

To every Master of a Family, One Hundred Acres, and Fifty Acres for each person, of which his Family shall consist.

To every single Man Fifty Acres.

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two hundred Acres.

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres.

And for every Person in their Family Fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us Our Heirs & Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgements and services, as Lands are held in Our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seigneuries or Fiefs therein, and reserving to Us Our Heirs and Successors, from and after the expiration of Ten years from the Admission of the respective Tenants, a Quit Rent of one half penny p. Acre.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that every person within the Meaning of this Our Instruction, upon their making application for Land, shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some Person by you or him Authorized for that purpose, and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following declaration, Viz. "I A-B do promise and declare that "I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my power the Authority of the King "in his Parliament as the Supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and declaration shall also be taken made and subscribed by every future Tenant before his, her, or their Admission, upon Alienation, descent, Marriage or any other wise howsoever, and upon refusal, the Lands to become revested in Us Our Heirs and Successors. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the expence of laying out and surveying as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid as the several Allotments within the same, and of the Deed of Admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by Our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expence; Provided however that only one half of the Usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to Our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon Admission into any Lands by virtue of this Our Instruction.

And whereas We have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for Improvement and Cultivation, and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein with all possible dispatch.

It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run out into small Allotments, and that you do Alot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces, which may be reduced in Our said Province, or such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such proportions as you may Judge the most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy settlement of Our said Seigneurie. The Lands so alloted to be held of Us Our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same conditions and under the same reserved rent at the expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of the Seigneurie now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing

the declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed. The Expence of making the said allotments and Admission thereunto to be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneuries directed to be laid out by this Our Instruction.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of Our Revenue of every admission into Lands as well by virtue of this Our Instruction, as in cases of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, a Docquet of which shall be transmitted yearly to Us thro' one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instruction To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand, Captain General & Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec in America. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty Sixth Day of May 1785. In the 25th year of Our Reign.

Whereas in pursuance of the Powers vested in Us by an Act of Parliament passed during the present Session Intituled "An Act for continuing for a limited Time, an "Act made in the Twenty third Year of the reign of His present Majesty, Intituled "An Act for preventing certain Instruments from being required from Ships belong-"ing to the United States of America, and to give to His Majesty for a limited Time "certain Powers for the better carrying on Trade and Commerce between the Subjects "of His Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the said United States, and for "continuing for a limited Time, an Act made in the 24th year of the reign of His "present Majesty, Intituled an Act to extend the Powers of an Act made in the "Twenty third year of His present Majesty, for giving His Majesty certain Powers "for the better carrying on Trade & Commerce between the Subjects of His "Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the United States of America, to the "Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom with the British Colonies and Plantations in "America with respect to certain Articles therein mentioned." We did by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, by Our order in Council, dated the 8th of last Month, Order and direct, that no Goods, the Growth or Manufacture of the Countries belonging to the United States of America should be imported into Our Province of Quebec by Sea; It is Our Will and Pleasure that You do in all Things conform yourself to Our said Order in Council. And Whereas It is necessary to regulate the Intercourse by Land and by Inland Navigation between Our said Province, and the Countries adjoining thereunto, belonging to the United States of America, It is Our Will and Pleasure that You do propose to the Legislative Council of Our said Province, the passing an Ordinance for preventing the carrying of any Peltry out of the said Province into the said Countries, and You are hereby particularly directed and enjoyned to cause the several Laws made for preventing the bringing of any Foreign Rum or Spirits, or, Except from Great Britain, any Goods or Manufacture of any Foreign European Countries, or of Asia, into Our Plantations and Colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced in Our Province of Quebec.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instructions To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esq., Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec in America, or to the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty fifth Day of July 1785. In the Twenty fifth year of Our Reign.

Whereas it will be for the General Benefit of Our Subjects carrying on the Fishery in the Bay of Chaleure in Our Province of Quebec, that such part of the Beach and Shore of the said Bay, as is ungranted, should be reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do not in future, direct any Survey to be made or Grant passed for any part of the ungranted Beach or Shore of the said Bay of Chaleure, except such parts thereof as by Our Orders in Council dated the 29th of June and 21st July 1785, are directed to be granted to John Shoolbred of London Merchant and Messrs. Robin Pipon and Company, of the Island of Jersey Merchants, but that the same be reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, together with a sufficient quantity of Wood-Land adjoining thereto necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery; The Limits of such Wood-Land to be reserved, to be determined upon and ascertained by You and Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec, in such manner, as from the most Authentick Information shall appear to you and them most Convenient and proper for that purpose; It is Nevertheless Our Intention, and We do hereby Signify to you Our Will and Pleasure, that the Free Use of such Beach or Shore, and of the Wood-Lands so to be reserved shall be allowed by you or any person Authorized by you, to such of Our Subjects as shall resort thither for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery, in such proportions as the Number of Shallops he or they shall respectively employ may require; provided that if any Fisherman who shall have permission to Occupy any part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land for the purpose of the said Fishery, shall not during any One Season, continue so to Occupy and Employ any part of the said Beach and Shore and Wood-Lands so allotted to him, you or any person authorized by you as above may and shall allow the Use of such part to any other Fisherman who shall apply for the same, for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery——

And Whereas it may be necessary to Establish local Regulations to prevent Abuses as well as disputes and Misunderstanding between the Fishermen resorting to the said Beach or Shore. It is Our Will and Pleasure that you by and with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council, do frame such Regulations as to you shall appear necessary to Answer those Salutary purposes, and transmit the same to Us thro' One of Our principal Secretaries of State for Our pleasure therein by the first Opportunity.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Guy Lord Dorchester, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath—Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St. James's the 23d Day of August 1786. In the Twenty Sixth year of Our Reign.

First, With these Our Instructions you will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain constituting you Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and all Our Territories thereunto belonging bounded and described as in Our said Commission is set forth; In execution therefore of the Trust We have reposed in you, you are to take upon you, the Administration of the Government, and to do and execute all Things belonging to your Command according to the several Powers and Authorities of Our said Commission, and these Our Instructions to you, or according to such further Powers and Instructions, as you shall at any time hereafter receive under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and you are to call together at Quebec the following Persons whom We do hereby constitute and appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province and the Territories thereunto belonging Viz. Henry Hope Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being: William Smith Esq. Our Chief Justice of Our said Province of Quebec or the Chief Justice of Our said Province for the Time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Francis Les Vesques, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Chaussegros de Lery, George Pownall Secretary of Our said Province of Quebec, or Secretary of Our said Province for the Time being, Picotté de Bellestres, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Rocque St. Ours Junr., Francis Baby De Longueuil, Samuel Holland and George Davison Esquires, Sir John Johnson Bart., Charles de Lanaudière de Boucherville & Compte du Pré Esquires, every one of which respectively shall enjoy his Office of Councillor aforesaid during Our Will and Pleasure and his residence within Our said Province of Quebec and not otherwise.

2d. It is Our further Will and Pleasure that any five of the said Council shall constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business in which their Advice and Consent may be requisite, Acts of Legislature only excepted, (in which Case you are not to act without a Majority of the whole) you are however not to select or appoint any such Members of Our said Council by Name to the Number of five as you may think fit to transact such Business, or term any select Number of such Members by the Name of a Privy Council, but you are on every Occasion where the Attendance of the Members is necessary or required, to summon all such who may be within a convenient Distance; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that the Members of Our said Council shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations, and also such others as are contained and directed in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain and in these Our Instructions to you, and that they shall meet together at such time and times, place and places as you in your Discretion shall think necessary, except when they meet for the purpose of Legislation, in which case they are to be assembled at the Town of Quebec only.

3d. And you are with all due & usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said Meeting of Our Council which being done, you

shall then take and also administer to each of the Members of Our said Council (not being a Canadian professing the Religion of the Church of Rome) the Oaths mentioned in An Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, Intituled "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person & "Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess "Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended "Prince of Wales and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the Sixth year of Our Reign Intituled "An Act for "altering the Oath of Abjuration and Assurance, and for amending so much of an "Act of the seventh year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, Intituled, An Act for the "Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time therein limited "requires the Delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to Persons "indicted of High Treason or Misprision of Treason," as also make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in An Act of Parliament made in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second Intituled, "An Act for preventing Dangers which "may happen from Popish Recusants," And you and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of your and their Places and Trusts who regard to you and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice, and you are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of King William the Third to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4th. And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America." It is enacted and provided that no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province shall be obliged to take the Oath of Supremacy required by an Act passed in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the place thereof, but that every such person, who by the said Statute is required to take the Oaths therein mentioned, shall be obliged and is thereby required under certain Penalties to take and subscribe an Oath in the form and Words therein prescribed and set down. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do administer to each and every Member of Our said Council, being a Canadian & professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and cause each of them severally to take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in the said Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign. Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of "Quebec in North America," and also cause them severally to take an Oath for the due Execution of their Places and Trusts and for their equal and impartial Administration of Justice.

5. And that We may be always informed of the Names and Characters of Persons fit to supply the Vacancies which may happen in Our said Council, you are from time to time to transmit to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State the Names and Characters of such persons, Inhabitants of Our said Province, whom you shall esteem best qualified for that Trust, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of the said Account to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

6. And if it shall at any time happen that by the Death or Departure out of Our said Province of any of Our said Councillors there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is that you signify the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations by the first Opportunity, that We may, by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint others in their stead.

7. You are at your first calling together Our Council to communicate to them such and so many of these Our Instructions wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, or which contain any Directions as to the framing of

Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare and good Government of Our said Province, likewise all such others from time to time as you shall find convenient for Our Servi to be imparted to them.

8. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and enjoy freedc of Debate and Vote in all Affairs of publick Concern that may be debated in Counc

9. And whereas by the aforesaid Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Rei Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of t "Province of Quebec in North America." It is further enacted and provided that t Council for the Affairs of the said Province to be constituted and appointed in mann therein directed, or the Major part thereof shall have power and Authority to ma Ordinances for the peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Province wi the Consent of Our Governor or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor or Co mander in Chief for the time being, Provided that no Ordinance shall be passed, unl upon some urgent Occasion at any Meeting of the Council, except between the fi Day of January and the first Day of May, You are to take especial Care that t Directions of the said Act be duly observed and that no Ordinance be passed at a Meeting of the Council where less than a Majority is present, or at any time exce between the first Day of January and the first Day of May as aforesaid, unless up some urgent Occasion in which case every Member thereof resident at Quebec within fifty Miles shall be personally summoned to attend the same.

10. That no Ordinance be passed for laying any Taxes or Duties, such Rates a Taxes only excepted as the Inhabitants of any Town or District may be authoriz to Assess, levy and apply within the said Town or District for the making of Road erecting and repairing of publick Buildings, or for any other purpose respecting t local Convenience and Economy of such Town or District.

That no Ordinance touching Religion or by which any Punishment may inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for three Months, be made to take effe until the same shall have received Our Approbation.

That in all Ordinances imposing Fines, Forfeitures or Penalties, express Mentic be made that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for t publick Uses of the said Province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as the said Ordinance shall be directed, and that a clause be inserted declaring that t Money arising by the Operation of the said Ordinance shall be accounted for unto in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, a audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations or his Deputy.

That no Ordinance be passed relative to the Trade Commerce, or Fisheries of said Province, by which the Inhabitants thereof shall be put upon a more advantage footing than any other of Our Subjects, either of this Kingdom or of the Plantati who have retained their Allegiance.

That no Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause susp ing its Execution until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known, nor without a Sa of the right of Us, Our Heirs and Successors and of all Bodies Politick and Corpo and of all other persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Ordinance and t claiming by, from, and under them, and before such Ordinance is passed Proof be made before you in Council and entered in the Council Books, that publick Noti tion was made of the Parties' Intention to apply for such Ordinance in the se Parish Churches, where the Lands in question lye for three Sundays at least su sively before any such Ordinance shall be proposed, And you are to transmit annex to the said Ordinance a Certificate under your Hand that the same pa through all the forms above mentioned.

That, except in Cases of imminent Necessity or immediate temporary Expedie you shall not enact any Ordinance for less time than two years, and you shall re-enact any Ordinance, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, nor your Assent to any Ordinance for repealing any other passed in your Governm which shall have received Our royal Approbation, unless you take care that the

a Clause inserted therein suspending the Execution thereof until Our Pleasure shall be known, and in either case it will be your Duty to make full representation to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade & Plantations for their Information of the reasons and Necessity which appeared to you for passing such Ordinance.

That all such Ordinances be transmitted by you within six Months after their passing, or sooner if Opportunity offers, to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and Duplicates thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information; That they be abstracted in the Margins and accompanied with very full and particular Observations where they may be necessary, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council, which you are to require from the Clerk of the said Council.

11. In the Consideration of what may be necessary to be provided for by Law within Our said Province, as created and established by the aforesaid Act, Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province "of Quebec in North America," a great Variety of important Objects hold themselves forth in the Attention of the Legislative Council.

12. The Establishment of Courts and a proper Mode of administering Civil and Criminal Justice throughout the whole Extent of Our Province according to the Principles declared in the said Act for making more effectual provision for the Government thereof demand the greatest Care and Circumspection, for as on the one Hand it is Our gracious purpose, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the said Act of Parliament, that Our Canadian Subjects should have the Benefit and Use of their own Laws, Usages and Customs in all Controversies respecting Titles of Land, and the Tenure, Descent, Alienation, Incumbrances and Settlements of real Estates and the Distribution of personal property of Persons dying intestate, so on the other hand it will be the Duty of the Legislative Council to consider well in framing such Ordinances, as may be necessary for the Establishment of Courts of Justice, and for the better Administration of Justice, whether the Laws of England may not be, if not altogether, at least in part the Rule for the Decision in all Cases of personal Actions grounded upon Debts, Promises, Contracts and Agreements, whether of a Mercantile or other Nature, and also of Wrongs proper to be compensated in Damages, and more especially where Our Natural born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or other Plantations residing at Quebec, or who may resort thither or have Credit or Property within the same, may happen to be either Plaintiff or Defendant in any Civil Suit of such a Nature.

13. Whereas an Ordinance hath been passed in Our Province of Quebec, Intituled, "An Ordinance for securing the Liberty of the Subject and for the preven-"tion of Imprisonments out of this Province," It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do take effectual Care that the said Ordinance be duly enforced, so that every Security to personal Liberty which is thereby provided for, may be fully enjoyed by Our Subjects in that Province.

14. Whereas, in pursuance of Our former Instructions to Our Governors and Commanders in Chief, Courts of Justice have been established within Our province of Quebec. It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do take due care that in all Cases whatever the Powers and Authorities granted by Us, or by any Ordinance confirmed by Us, to the said several Courts be duly observed and enforced, and that the Proceedings therein be in all things conformable to the said Act of Parliament "for "making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec," and to such Ordinances as may have been or hereafter may be enacted by the Legislature for those purposes; And that the Governor and Council (of which in the Absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor the Chief Justice is to be President), shall continue to be a Court of Civil Jurisdiction for the hearing and determining of all Appeals from the Judgment of the other Courts, where the Matter in dispute is above the Value of ten Pounds; That any five of the said Council (if

no more shall upon Summons be present) with the Governor, Lieutenant Governo or Chief Justice shall constitute a Court for that purpose, and that their Judgmen shall be final in all Cases not exceeding the Value of five hundred Pounds Sterling In which Cases an Appeal from their Judgment is to be admitted to Us in Our Privy Council; It is however Our Will and Pleasure that no Appeal be allowed unles Security be first duly given by the Appellant that he will effectually prosecute th same, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay such Costs and Damages as shall b awarded by Us, in case the Sentence be Affirmed; Provided nevertheless, where th Matter in Question relates to the taking or demanding of any Duty payable to Us, o to any Fee of Office, or Annual Rents or other such like Matter or Thing, where th Right in future may be bound, in all such Cases Appeal to Us in Our Privy Counci is to be admitted, though the immediate Sum or Value appealed fo be of less Value; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in all Case where Appeals are admitted unto Us in Our Privy Council Execution be suspende until the final Determination of such Appeal, Unless good and sufficient Security b given by the Appellee to make ample restitution of all that the Appellant shall have lost by means of such Decree or Judgment, in case upon the Determination of such Appeal such Decree or Judgment should be reserved, and restitution awarded to th Appellant: Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council are also to be admitted in all Cases of Fines imposed for Misdemeanours, provided the Fines so imposed amount t or exceed the Sum of One hundred Pounds Sterling, the Appellant first giving goo Security that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, if the Sentence by which such Fine was imposed in Quebec be affirmed.

15. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that you do, from time to time as the Circumstances and Condition of Affairs may require, with Our said Council in their Legislative Capacity deliberate upon and frame such Ordinances as may be expedient for continuing, amending or enforcing any Ordinances now in force, or making any further or necessary Changes and regulations in the Courts of Judicature already established, or in the Mode of administering Justice within Our said Province. provided that such Ordinances be strictly conformable to the Act of Parliament aforesaid and these Our Instructions.

16. It is Our Will and Pleasure that all Commissions, to be granted by you to any person or persons to be Judges or Justices of the peace or other necessary Officers. be granted during Pleasure only.

17. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of the peace or othe Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient Cause, which you shall signify in th fullest and most distinct Manner to Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of Stat and to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade & Plantation for their Information.

18. Whereas it is of the greatest Importance to Our Service and to the Welfa of Our Plantations that Justice be every where speedily and duly administered, a that all Disorders, Delays and other undue Practices in the Administration there be effectually prevented, We do particularly require you to take especial Care that i all Courts where you are or shall be authorized to preside Justice be impartial administered, and that in all other Courts established or to be established within O said Provinces all Judges and other Persons therein concerned do likewise perfor their several Duties without Delay or Partiality.

19. You are to take care that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout t Province under your Government.

20. Whereas the Establishment of proper Regulations in Matters of Ecclesiastic Concern is an Object of very great Importance, it will be your indispensible Duty take care that no Arrangements in regard thereto be made, but such as may give f Satisfaction to Our New Subjects in every Point, in which they have a right to a Indulgence on that Head, always remembering that it is a Toleration of the f Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome only, to which they are entitled b

not to the powers and Privileges of it as an established Church, that being a Preference which belongs only to the Protestant Church of England.

21. Upon these Principles therefore and to the end that Our just Supremacy in all Matters Ecclesiastical as well as Civil may have its due Scope and Influence It is Our Will and Pleasure

First. That all Appeals to, or Correspondence with any foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, of what Nature or kind soever, be absolutely forbidden under very severe Penalties.

Secondly. That no Episcopal or Vicarial powers be exercised within Our said Province by any person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, but such only as are essentially and indispensibly necessary to the free Exercise of the Romish Religion, and in those Cases not without a Licence and permission from you under the Seal of Our said Province, for and during Our Will and Pleasure, and under such other Limitations and restrictions as may correspond with the Spirit and Provision of the Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Government of "the Province of Quebec," and no Person whatever is to have Holy Orders conferred upon him or to have the Cure of Souls without a Licence for that purpose first had and obtained from you.

Thirdly. That no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be allowed to fill any Ecclesiastical Benefice or to have or enjoy any of the rights or Profits belonging thereto, who is not a Canadian by Birth, (such only excepted as are now in possession of any such Benefice) and who is not appointed thereto by Us or by or under Our Authority, and that all Right or Claim of Right in any other person whatever to nominate, present or appoint to any Vacant Benefice, other than such as may lay Claim to the Patronage of Benefices as a Civil Right, be absolutely abolished, no person to hold more than one Benefice, or at least not more than can reasonably be served by one and the same Incumbent.

Fourthly. That no Person whatever professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be appointed Incumbent of any Parish in which the Majority of the Inhabitants shall solicit the Appointment of a Protestant Minister; in such case the Incumbent shall be a Protestant and entitled to all Tythes payable within such Parish; But nevertheless the Roman Catholicks may have the Use of the Church for the free Exercise of their Religion at such times as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Protestants; and in like manner the Protestant Inhabitants in every Parish where the Majority of Parishioners are Roman Catholicks shall notwithstanding have the Use of the Church for the Exercise of their Religion at such times as may not interfere with the religious Worship of the Roman Catholicks.

Fifthly. That no Incumbent professing the Religion of the Church of Rome appointed to any Parish shall be entitled to receive any Tythes for Lands or Possessions occupied by a Protestant, but such Tythes shall be received by such Persons as you shall appoint, and shall be reserved in the Hands of Our Receiver General as aforesaid for the Support of a Protestant Clergy in Our said Province to be actually resident within the same and not otherwise, according to such Directions as you shall receive from Us in that behalf, and in like manner all growing Rents and Profits of a Vacant Benefice shall during such Vacancy be reserved for and applied to the like Uses.

Sixthly. That all Persons professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, who are already possessed of, or may hereafter be appointed to any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or who may be licensed to exercise any Power or Authority in respect thereto, do take and subscribe before you in Council, or before such Person as you shall appoint to administer the same, the Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, Intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America."

Seventhly. That all Incumbents of Parishes shall hold their respective Benefices during good Behaviour, subject however, in case of any Conviction for criminal

Offences, or upon due proof of seditious attempts to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of Our Government, to be deprived or suspended by you with the Advice and Consent of a Majority of Our said Council.

Eighthly. That such Ecclesiasticks as may think fit to enter into the Holy State of Matrimony shall be released from all Penalties to which they may have been subjected in such Cases by any Authority of the See of Rome.

Ninthly. That freedom of the Burial of the Dead in the Churches and Church-Yards be allowed indiscriminately to every Christian Persuasion.

Tenthly. That the Royal Family be prayed for in all Churches and Places of Holy Worship in such Manner and Form, as is used in this Kingdom, and that Our Arms and Insignia be put up, not only in all such Churches and Places of Holy Worship, but also in all Courts of Justice, and that the Arms of France be taken down in every such Church or Court where they may at present remain.

Eleventhly. That the Society of Romish Priests, called the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, shall continue to possess and occupy their Houses of Residence and all other Houses and Lands to which they were lawfully entitled on the 13th of September 1759; and it shall be lawful for those societies to fill up Vacancies and admit new Members according to the Rules of their Foundations, and to educate Youth in order to qualify them for the Service of Parochial Cures as they shall become vacant. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that not only those Seminaries, but all other Religious Communities so long as the same shall continue, be subject to Visitation by You Our Governor, or such other Person or Persons as you shall appoint for that purpose, and also subject to such Rules & Regulations as you shall, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, think fit to establish and appoint.

Twelfthly. It is also Our Will and Pleasure that all other religious Seminaries and Communities (that of the Jesuits only excepted) do for the present and until We can be more fully informed of the true State of them, and how far they are, or are not essential to the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, as allowed within Our said Province, remain upon their present Establishment, but you are not to allow the Admission of any New Members into any of the said Societies or Communities (the Religious Communities of Women only excepted) without Our express Orders for that purpose. That the Society of Jesuits be suppressed and dissolved and no longer continued as a Body Corporate or Politick, and all their Rights, Possessions and Property shall be vested in Us for such purposes as We may hereafter think fit to direct and appoint; But We think fit to declare Our Royal Intention to be, that the present Members of the said Society as established at Quebec shall be allowed sufficient Stipends & Provisions during their natural Lives, htat all Missionaries amongst the Indians whether established under the Authority of or Appointed by the Jesuits, or by any other Ecclesiastical Authority of the Romish Church be withdrawn by Degrees, and at such times and in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the said Indians and consistent with publick Safety, and Protestant Missionaries Appointed in their Places. That all Ecclesiastical Persons whatsoever of the Church of Rome be inhibited, upon pain of Deprivation, from influencing any person in the making of a Will, from inveigling Protestants to become Papists or from tampering with them in Matters of Religion, and that the Romish Priests be forbidden to inveigh in their Sermons against the Religion of the Church of England, or to marry, baptize or visit the Sick or bury any of Our Protestant Subjects, if a Protestant Minister be upon the Spot.

22. You are at all times and upon all Occasions to give every Countenance and Protection in your Power to such Protestant Ministers and Schoolmasters as are already established within Our said Province, or may hereafter be sent thither, to take care that such Stipends and Allowances, as We may think fit to appoint for them, be duly paid, that the Churches already appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated to the Use of divine Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England as by Law established, be well & orderly kept and, as the Number of Pro-

testants shall by God's Blessing increase, to lay out new Parishes in convenient Situations, & set apart and appropriate proper Districts of Land therein for the Scite of Churches & Parsonage Houses and for Glebes for the Ministers and Schoolmasters.

23. You are to take especial Care that Almighty God be devoutly & duly served in all Protestant Churches throughout Our said Province in which Divine Service is performed according to the Rites of the Church of England. That the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, be read each Sunday & Holiday, and the Blessed Sacrament duly administered.

24. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation, and if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal either by his Doctrine or Manners you are to use the best Means for his removal.

25. You are to give Orders forthwith that every Protestant Minister within your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness or, after Notice of a Vestry being summoned, he omit to come.

26. And to the end that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit that you give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriages and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to you Our Governor and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

27. And We do further direct that no Schoolmaster, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London, and that no other Person now there or that shall come from other Parts shall be admitted to keep School in your Government without your Licence first obtained.

28. And you are to take especial Care that a Table of Marriages established by the Canons of the Church of England be hung up in all Places of Publick Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that, in order to suppress as much as in you lies every Species of Vice and Immorality, you forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing & Drunkenness to be vigorously put in Execution in every Part of your Government, and that you take due Care for the Punishment of these and every other Vice and Immorality by Presentment upon Oath to be made to the temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes at proper Times of the year to be appointed for that purpose. And for the further Discouragement of Vice and Encouragement of Virtue and good Living (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion) you are not to admit any Persons to Publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government whose ill Fame and Conversation may occasion Scandal.

30. The Extension of the Limits of the Province of Quebec necessarily calls forth your Attention to a Variety of new Matter and new Objects of Consideration: The Protection and Controul of the Various Settlements of Canadian Subjects and the Regulation of the Peltry-Trade in the Upper or interior Country on the one hand, And the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Labrador Coast on the other hand point to Regulations that require Deliberation and Dispatch.

31. You are not to allow any Settlements to be made beyond the Boundaries ascertained to the different posts among the Indian Nations within the Limits of Our Province of Quebec in Alliance with Us, as such Settlements may tend to disgust those Savages, excite their Enmity and perhaps finally destroy the Peltry-Trade which ought to be cherished & encouraged by every Means in your Power.

32. It is Our Royal Intention that the Peltry-Trade of the interior Country should be free and open to all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of any of Our Colonies, who shall, pursuant to what was directed by Our Royal Proclamation of 1763, obtain trading Licences from the Governors of any of Our said Colonies under penalties to observe such Regulations, as shall be made by Our Legislature of Quebec for that purpose. These regulations therefore when established must be made publick throughout all Our American Possessions and they must have for their Object the giving every possible Facility to that Trade, which the nature of it will admit, and which may be consistent with fair and just Dealing towards the Savages, with whom it is carried on; The fixing stated Times and Places for carrying on the Trade and adjusting Modes of settling Tarifs of the Prices of Goods and Furs, and above all the restraining the sale of spirituous Liquors to the Indians will be the most probable and effectual Means of answering the Ends proposed; These and a Variety of other Regulations incident to the Nature and purpose of the Peltry-Trade in the interior Country are fully stated in a Plan proposed by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1764, a Copy of which will be herewith delivered to you, and which will serve as a Guide in a Variety of Cases, where it may be necessary to make Provision by Law for that important Branch of the American Commerce.

33. The Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador and the Islands adjacent thereto are Objects of the greatest Importance, not only on Account of the Commodities they produce, but also as Nurseries of Seamen, upon whom the Strength & Security of Our Kingdom depend.

34. Justice & Equity demand that the real and actual Property & Possession of the Canadian Subjects on that Coast should be preserved entire, and that they should not be molested or hindered in the Exercise of any sedentary Fisheries they may have established there.

35. Their Claims however extend to but a small District of the Coast, on the greatest part of which District a Cod-Fishery is stated to be impracticable.

36. On all such Parts of the Coast where there are no Canadian Possessions, and more especially where a Valuable Cod-Fishery may be carried on, it will be your Duty to make the Interest of Our British Subjects going out to fish there in Ships fitted out from Great Britain the first Object of your Care, and as far as Circumstances will admit to establish on that Coast the Regulations in favour of British fishing Ships, which have been so wisely adopted by the Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of King William the Third for the Encouragement of the Newfoundland Fishery and you are on no account to allow any Possession to be taken, or Sedentary Fisheries to be established upon any parts of the Coast that are not already private Property by any Persons whatever, except only such as shall produce annually a Certificate of their having fitted out from some Port in Great Britain.

37. Whereas it will be for the general Benefit of Our Subjects carrying on the Fishery in the Bay of Chaleur in Our Province of Quebec that such Part of the Beach & Shore of the said Bay as is ungranted should be reserved to Us, Our Heirs & Successors. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do not in future direct any Survey to be made or Grant to be passed for any Part of the ungranted Beach or Shore of the said Bay of Chaleur, except such Parts thereof as by Our Orders in Council dated the 29th of June and 21st of July last are directed to be granted to John Shoolbred of London, Merchant, and to Messrs. Robin Pipon and Co. of the Island of Jersey, Merchants, but that the same be reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors together with a sufficient Quantity of Wood-Land adjoining thereto necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery; The Limits of such Wood-Land so to be reserved, to be determined upon and ascertained by you and Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec in such manner as from the most authentick Information shall appear to you & them most Convenient and proper for that purpose; It is nevertheless Our Intention and We do hereby signify to you Our Will and Pleasure that the free Use of such Beach or Shore and of the Wood-Land so to be reserved

shall be allowed by you or any Person authorized by you to such of Our Subjects as shall resort thither for the Purpose of carrying on the Fishery in such proportions as the Number of Shallops, he or they shall respectively employ, may require; provided that, if any Fisherman who shall have permission to occupy any Part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land for the purpose of the said Fishery shall not during any one Season continue so to occupy & employ any Part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land so allotted to him, you or any Person authorized by you as above may & shall allow the Use of such Part to any other Fisherman who shall apply for the same for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery. And Whereas it may be necessary to establish local Regulations to prevent Abuses as well as Disputes and Misunderstanding between the Fishermen resorting to the said Beach or Shore; It is Our Will and Pleasure that you, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council, do frame such Regulations from time to time as to you shall appear necessary to answer those Salutary Purposes and that you transmit the same to Us thro' One of Our Principal Secretaries of State for Our Pleasure therein by the first Opportunity.

38. We have mentioned to you the Fisheries upon the Coast of Labrador as the Main Object of your Attention, but the Commerce carried on with the Savages of that Coast and the State and Condition of those Savages deserve some regard: The Society of Unitas Fratrum urged by a laudable Zeal for promoting Christianity have already under Our protection and with Our permission formed Establishments in the Northern Parts of that Coast for the purpose of civilizing the Nations and converting them to the Christian Riligion. Their Success has been answerable to their Zeal, and It is Our express Will and Pleasure that you do give them every Countenance & Encouragement in your power, and that you do not allow any Establishment to be made but with their Consent within the Limits of their Possessions.

39. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorized & impowered with the Advice and Consent of Our Council to settle & agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as now are or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all Lands, which now are or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province, omitting however in any Grant that shall be passed of such Lands the reservation of any judicial Powers or Privileges whatever; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal ratification or Disallowance and a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief or Seigneurie under the French Government.

40. Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces now the United States of America, are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec, And We being desirous to encourage Our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions and to testify Our Approbation of their Loyalty to Us and Obedience to Our Government by allotting Lands for them in Our said Province, And Whereas We are also desirous of testifying Our Approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of Our Forces serving in Our said Province, and who may have been reduced there, by allowing a certain Quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our said Forces who are inclined to become Settlers therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that immediately after you shall receive these Our Instructions you do direct Our Surveyor General of Lands for Our said Province of Quebec to admeasure and lay out such a Quantity of Land as you, with the Advice of Our Council, shall deem necessary, and convenient for the settlement of Our said Loyal Subjects, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces which may have been reduced in Our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; Such Lands to be divided into distinct

Seigneuries or Fiefs to extend from two to four Leagues in front and from three to five Leagues in Depth if situated upon a Navigable River, otherwise to be run square or in such shape and in such Quantities as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved & laid out in the most convenient Spot, to contain not less than 300, nor more than 500 Acres; The Property of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, Our Heirs & Successors, And you shall allot such Parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of Our said Loyal Subjects, Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following Proportions, that is to say,

To every Master of a Family One Hundred Acres and fifty Acres for each Person of which his Family shall consist;

To every single Man fifty Acres;

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two Hundred Acres;

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres.

And for every Person in their Families fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same Terms, Acknowledgements & Services as Lands are held in Our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seigneuries or Fiefs therein, and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors from and after the expiration of Ten Years from the admission of the respective Tenants a Quit Rent of one half penny per Acre.

41. And whereas upon the raising and establishing the Corps late the 84th Regiment of Foot, We did promise and declare that the Officers and Privates of the said Corps should when reduced be intitled to and receive Grants for certain allotments of Lands in proportion to their respective Ranks therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do in manner as herein before directed Grant Warrants of Allotment and Survey to such of the Officers and privates of the said late Eighty fourth Regiment of Foot now reduced, who shall be willing to settle and become Inhabitants of the said Province of Quebec, and shall apply for the same for such Quantities of Land as they shall be respectively entitled to, In Consequence of Our said promise and declaration contained in Our Instructions to Our Governors of New York and North Carolina dated the 3d April 1775 that is to say,

To Field Officers	5000 Acres
Captains	3000
Subalterns	2000
Non-Commission Officer	200
Privates	50

and that the Surveys be made and Grants for the same delivered free of Expence as herein before directed, Provided nevertheless that every Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officer or private belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of Foot, who shall claim and apply for Land in Our Province of Quebec as aforesaid, shall declare upon Oath, that no Land has been obtained by him in any of Our other Provinces in America under Our Royal declaration as aforesaid.

42. It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that every Person within the meaning of these Our Instructions upon making application for Land shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some person by you or him authorized for that purpose and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following Declaration (Viz.) "I, A B, do promise and declare that "I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my power the authority of the King in "His Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and Declaration shall also be taken, made, and subscribed by every Future Tenant before his, her or their admission upon Alienation, Descent, Marriage or otherwise howsoever, and upon refusal the Lands to become re-vested in Us Our Heirs and Successors And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that the expence of laying out and surveying

as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid, as the several Allotments within the same and of the Deed of admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec; out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by Our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expence; Provided however that only one half of the usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to Our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon admission into any Lands by Virtue of these Our Instructions.

43. And whereas we have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for improvement and cultivation; and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein, with all possible dispatch. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run into small Allotments, and that you do allot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces who may have been reduced in Our said Province, or to such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such Proportions as you may judge most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy Settlement of Our said Seigneurie. The Lands so allotted to be held of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same Conditions and under the same reserved Rent at the Expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of Seigneuries now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the Declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed; The Expence of making the said Allotments and of Admission thereunto be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneuries directed to be laid out by these Our Instructions. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that the Allotments to be made to such of Our Loyal Subjects from the Provinces or Colonies now the United States of America, as may be disposed to settle and improve Lands in Our said Province of Quebec, shall be limited to those only who may have withdrawn themselves from the said Provinces or Colonies after the signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace with the said United States, & no other.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of Our Revenue of every Admission into Lands as well by Virtue of these Our Instructions with respect to Our Loving Subjects retiring from the Provinces & Colonies, now the United States of America, and to Our Forces disbanded as aforesaid, as in Cases of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, A Docquet of which shall be transmitted yearly to Us, thro' one of Our principal Secretaries of State, & also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being.

44. It is Our Will and Pleasure however that no Grants or Allotments be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable Growth of White Pines fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for Water Carriage, but that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart for Our Use and proper Regulations to be made and Penalties inflicted to prevent Trespasses on such Tracts and the cutting down or destroying of the Trees growing thereon.

45. And whereas it appears, from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that no part of the Lands upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary & convenient for that Establishment either in respect to a free Passage to the River St. Lawrence or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private person whatever; And also that as large a Dis-

trict of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to & lying round the said Iron Works, over & above what may be necessary for the above purposes, be reserved for Our Use to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

46. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do consider of a proper and effectual Method of collecting, receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealments, Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented, and Whereby the Receipt may be effectually checked and controlled. And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Ordinance for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly Collecting Our Quit Rents, you are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring of the good Ends proposed, and to transmit the same to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State for Our further Directions therein, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

47. You are to use your best Endeavours in improving the Trade of the Province under your Government by settling such Orders & Regulations therein, with the Advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants; And it is Our express Will and Pleasure that you do not on any pretence whatever, upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, give your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures and carrying on any Trades which are hurtful & prejudicial to this Kingdom, and that you do use your utmost Endeavours to discourage discountenance & restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures or establish any such Trades.

48. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that you do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person until the Sheriff or other proper Officer has made Enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths into the true Value thereof, nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular Account of such Forfeitures & Escheats and the Value thereof; And you are to take care that the produce of such forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give you Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the time being, with the Names of the persons to whom disposed of.

49. And Whereas Commissions have been granted unto several Persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those parts pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy and by a Commission already sent to Our Governor there is impowered together with others therein mentioned, to proceed accordingly in reference to Our Will and Pleasure is that you do use your best Endeavours to apprehend all Persons whatever, who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who having committed such Crimes at other Places may come within your Jurisdiction, and until We shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government of Quebec, you are to send such Pirates with what Proofs of their Guilt you can procure or collect to Our Governor of to be tried and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those Parts.

50. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain & of Our Plantations a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province, you are hereby required and directed carefully to put in execution the several Powers thereby granted you.

51. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant-Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and by trading under those Colours, not only among Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonour Our Service; For the preventing thereof you are to oblige the

Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order in Council of the 7th of Jany. 1730 in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships & Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

52. And whereas there have been great Irregularities in the Manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, you are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be Occasion, according to the Commissions & Instructions granted in this Kingdom, but you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any Prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with Us to any Person whatever without Our special Command.

53. Whereas We have been informed that during the time of War Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private Persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which has been of dangerous Consequence, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you signify to all Merchants, Planters and others, that they be very cautious in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any Accounts by Letters of the publick State and Condition of the Province under your Government; and you are forthwith to give Directions to all Masters of Ships or other persons to whom you may intrust your Letters that they put such Letters into a Bag with a sufficient Weight to sink the same immediately, in case of imminent Danger from the Enemy; And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know how greatly it is for their Interest, that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and therefore that they should give the like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; And you are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do sink all Letters, in case of Danger in the manner before mentioned.

54. And whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America have in time of War corresponded & traded with Our Enemies and carried Intelligence to them to the great Prejudice & Hazard of Our said Plantations, you are therefore by all possible Methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade & Correspondence in Time of War.

55. Whereas it is absolutely necessary that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts & Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same, you are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner, and you are therein to express the present State of the Arms Ammunition & other Stores of War belonging to the said Province either in publick Magazines or in the Hands of private Persons; together with the State of all places either already fortified, or that you judge necessary to be fortified for the Security of Our said Province; And you are to transmit the said Accounts to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or Principal Officers of Our Ordinance; which Accounts are to express the Particulars of Ordinance, Carriages, Balls, Powder and all other Sorts of Arms & Ammunition in Our publick Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you or bought with the publick Money and to specify the time of the Disposal and the Occasion thereof; And you are half yearly to transmit a general Account of the State of the Fortifications & Warlike Stores specified in the manner abovementioned.

56. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, you shall, upon Application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what Aid the Condition & Safety of Our Province under your Government can spare.

57. If any thing shall happen which may be of Advantage or Security to Our Province under your Government, & which is not herein or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Us by one of Our Principal Secre-

taries of State speedy Notice thereof, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always that you do not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of such Notice as aforesaid to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

58. And whereas We have by the first Article of these Our Instructions to you directed and appointed that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec, you are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government in order to inspect the Management of all Publick Affairs, and thereby the better to take care that the Government be so administered that no disorderly practice may grow up contrary to Our Service and the Welfare of Our Subjects.

59. And whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our Service & the Security of the Province by your Absence from those Parts, You are not upon any Pretence whatever to come into Europe without having first obtained Leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual & Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, Yet nevertheless in Case of Sickness you may go to any of Our Islands in the West Indies including therein the Bermuda and Bahama Islands, and there stay such a space of time, as the recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

60. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct that, in case of your Death or Absence from Our said Province, and in case there be at that time no Person within Our said Province commissionated or appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the eldest Councillor, being a natural born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland or the Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion, who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government and execute Our said Commission and Instructions and the several Powers and Authorities therein directed: It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure that in such case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose.

61. And whereas We are desirous that a proper Provision should be made for the Support of Our Government within Our said Province of Quebec, We do therefore hereby declare it to be Our Royal Intention, that the following Annual Salaries & Allowances be discharged & paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within the same. or out of such Monies as shall be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province of Quebec, that is to say,

	£	s.	d.
To the Governor pr. annum	2,000	0	0
Lieut Governor	1,500	0	0
To the Chief Justice	1,200	0	0
To 6 Judges of Common Pleas £500 each	3,000	0	0
To the Judge of the Admiralty	200	0	0
To the Attorney General	300	0	0
To the Clerk of the Crown & Pleas	100	0	0
To two Sheriffs at £100 each	200	0	0
To the Secretary & Register	400	0	0
To the Clerk of the Council	100	0	0
To the Surveyor of Lands	300	0	0
To the Surveyor of Woods	200	0	0
To the Commissary for Indians	300	0	0
To the Captain of the Port	100	0	0
To the Naval Officer	100	0	0
To the Receiver General of the Revenue	400	0	0
To twenty three Councillors at £100 each			
To the Lieutenant Governors or Superintendants At Detroit (at £100 each)	500	0	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

To one Judge of the Inferior Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas at each of the above Posts, at £100 each Judge			
To an Assistant or Assessor at each Post, at £50 pr. ann			
To a Sheriff for each District at £20 pr. annum			
To a Grand Voyer	200	0	0
To a French Secretary	200	0	0
To 4 Ministers of the Protestant Church at £200 pr. ann. each	800	0	0
To 2 Ministers of the Church of England settled at Sorel and Cataraqui £100 each	200	0	0
To 2 Schoolmasters at £100 each	200	0	0
To an Allowance to the Persons licensed to superintend the Romish Church	200	0	0
To Pensions to the Officers of a Corps of Canadians employed in the last War and discharged without any allowance, as follows, viz.:			
To Mons. Rigauville the Commandant of said Corps	200	0	0
To 5 Captains at £100 each	500	0	0
To 10 Lieutenants at £50 each	500	0	0
To the Commandant of the Savages	100	0	0
To Annual Contingent Expences	1,000	0	0
£			

62. And whereas We have made sufficient Provision for the Support of Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Quebec for the time being by the Allowance inserted in the foregoing Estimate, It is Our Will and Pleasure, when it shall happen that you shall be absent from Our said Province, that no Part of the Salary or any Perquisites and Emoluments, which are due unto you, shall during the Time of your Absence be claimed by, or paid and satisfied to such Lieutenant Governor; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that if Our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Quebec should happen to die during such your Absence, and the Administration of the Government thereby devolve on the President or Eldest Member of Our Council, such President or Councillor shall, during his continuing in the Chief Commanad, receive the Salary or Allowance hereby provided for Our Lieutenant Governor, and no other Allowance, Perquisite, or Emolument whatever.

G. R.

ENDORSED: 1786 Quebec.

Draught of General Instructions.

[L.S.]

George R.

Additional Instructions to Our Right Trusty & Welbeloved Guy Lord Dorchester Knight of the most Honcrable Order of the Bath, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec &c. &c. in America or to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty first Day of March 1787. In the Twenty Seventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas We did by Our General Instructions to you bearing Date at St. James's the Twenty third Day of August 1786 declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that sundry Salaries and Allowances therein mentioned should be discharged and paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec or out of such

Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province; And whereas We thought fit, by Our Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the Sixteenth day of March 1781, to authorize and require Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esq. (now Sir Frederick Haldimand Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath) at that Time Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec, to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of Our said Province, constituting and appointing Our Trusty and Welbeloved William Pollock Esq. Clerk of the Crown of & in Our said Province in the room of William Gordon Esq. deceased. And whereas the said William Gordon did over and above the Salary of One Hundred Pounds pr. Annum, as directed by the 56th Article of Our Instructions to Our aforesaid Captain General and Governor in Chief to be paid to the Clerk of the Crown, receive and enjoy the further Sum of Two Hundred Pounds per Annum, and which said additional Allowance the said William Pollock hath also received from the Date of his Appointment to the said Office of Clerk of the Crown of Our said Province of Quebec, untill the last usual half yearly Period of Payment, Viz. the first day of November last. And Whereas it is Our Intention that the said additional Allowance should be continued unto him for certain good Causes and Considerations. It is Our Will and Pleasure and We do hereby direct and appoint that the said Salary and Allowance of two hundred Pounds per Annum, in Addition to the One Hundred Pounds p Annum, which We have directed to be paid to him as Clerk of the Crown by the Sixty first Article of Our General Instructions to you, should be paid to him until such Time as Our further Royal Will and Pleasure shall be signified to you.

G. R.

[L.S.]

George R.

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Guy Lord Dorchester, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court of Saint James's the 25th day of August 1787 in the twenty seventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas We have thought proper by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain to appoint the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Inglis Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the Province of Nova Scotia, and have thereby given to him, and his Successors in the said See, Jurisdiction Spiritual, and Ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters particularly expressed and set forth in the said Commission, and no other: And Whereas by another Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, we have also thought proper to give and grant to the said Bishop of Nova Scotia, full Power and Authority, by himself or his sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, to Exercise the like Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within the Provinces of Quebec, of New Brunswick, and the Island of New-

foundland as is set forth in the said Commission. We do think fit hereby to Order and enjoin you, that you do give all fit support and Countenance to the said Bishop, in the exercise of his Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, according to the Laws of this Realm, and the Laws of the Provinces under your Government, and to the Tenor of the said Commissions Copies whereof are hereunto annexed: and it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do cause the said Commissions to be forthwith Registered in the Publick Records of the said Provinces: It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure to reserve to you, the granting of Licenses for Marriages, Letters of Administration, and Probates of Wills, as heretofore exercised by you and your Predecessors; and also to reserve to you and to all others, to whom it may lawfully belong, the Patronage and Right of Presentation to Benefices; but it is Our Will and Pleasure that the Person so presented shall be instituted by the Bishop or his Commissary duly authorized by him, as directed by Our said Commissions.

You are to permit Liberty of Conscience and the free Exercise of All such Modes of Religious Worship, as are not prohibited by Law, to all Persons who inhabit and frequent the Provinces under your Government, provided they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, without giving Offence or Scandal to Government.

You are to take especial Care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government; that the Lord's Day be duly kept, and that the Services and Prayers appointed by, and according to the Book of Common Prayer, be publickly and solemnly read and performed throughout the Year.

You are to be careful that the Churches which are or may be hereafter, erected in Our said Provinces or Islands under your Government, be well and orderly kept, and that besides a competent Maintenance to be assigned to the Minister of each Parish Church, a Convenient House be built at the Common Charge for each Minister.

You shall recommend to the Legislative Council and General Assemblies, of the Provinces under your Government, to settle the Limits of Parishes, in such a manner as shall be deemed most convenient for accomplishing this good work.

You are to use your best Endeavours that every Minister be constituted one of the Vestry in his Respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in Case of Sickness, or that after Notice given of a Vestry he omit to come.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that you recommend to the Legislative Council or Assemblies, within your Government, to make due Provision for the erecting and Maintaining of Schools, where Youth may be educated in Competent Learning, and in Knowledge of the Principles of the Christian Religion.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that no Person shall be allowed to keep a School in the Provinces under your Government, without your License first had and obtained. In granting which you are to pay the most particular attention, to the Morals and proper Qualifications of the Persons applying for the same, and in all Cases where the School has been founded, instituted or appointed for the Education of Members of the Church of England, or where it is intended, that the Schoolmaster should be a Member of the Church of England; you are not to grant such Licenses except to Persons, who shall first have obtained from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, or one of his Commissaries, a Certificate of their being properly qualified for that Purpose.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in Order to suppress every Species of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality, you do forthwith cause all Laws already made against Plasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkenness, to be strictly put in Execution in every Part of the Provinces under Your Government and that for this purpose you do direct that the Constables and Church Wardens of the several Parishes do make presentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Justices of the Peace in their Session, or to any of the other Temporal Courts: And you are earnestly to recommend to the Legislative Council or Assemblies of the Provinces under your

Government, to provide effectual Laws for the Restraint and Punishment of all such of the aforementioned Vices, against which no laws are as yet provided, or in Cases where the Laws already made, are found to be insufficient. And in order to discountenance Vice and promote the practice of Virtue to the utmost of your Power, we do hereby strictly command and enjoin you, to appoint no Person to be a Justice of the Peace, or to any Publick Trust or Employment, whose notorious ill Life or Conversation may occasion Scandal.

G. R.

ENDORSED: Instructions For Lord Dorchester Governor of Quebec Dated 25th August 1787.

APPENDIX F

DESCRIPTION AND STATE OF THE NEW SETTLEMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA IN

1761

DESCRIPTION AND STATE OF THE NEW SETTLEMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1761, BY THE CHIEF SURVEYOR.

Extract from a letter of Lieut. Govr. Belcher to the Lords of Trade.

HALIFAX, 3rd November, 1761.

MY LORDS,—

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The Chief Surveyor, My Lords, is so lately returned from Cobequid, where he has spent some time in disposing the Townships in that District for a Settlement, and in opening a Communication by a Road from Chebernacadie [Chubenacadie] River to Chignecto, that I cannot be furnished by this Opportunity with so exact an Account of the Settlements as I hope to lay before Your Lordships by the next Conveyance. In obedience to Your Lordships I have now the honor to transmit three accurate Maps plann'd by the Chief Surveyor, of the Places actually settled, and of those where Settlements are speedily expected, and also of the Lands on the River St. John. These Maps will give Your Lordships a view of all the granted cleared Lands in the Province. Many proposals have been made to me for Settlements on St. John's River, but I shall not, My Lords, proceed to any grant of those Lands or of any forfeited townships without Your Lordships approbation, and orders first received, nor have I taken upon me to grant any new Township. * * * * *

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I have the honor to be with the greatest obedience,
My Lords,
Your Lordships Most Dutiful and Most Devoted Servant,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

The Rt. Hon'ble.
The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Extract from a letter of Lieut. Gov'r Belcher to the Lords of Trade.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 11 January, 1762.

MY LORDS,—

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As to the present state of all the Settlements, I beg leave humbly to refer to a full and exact Account returned me by the Chief Surveyor and which I have the honour now to transmit of every settled Township in the Province, the Number of Families and Persons, of their cleared Upland, and Marsh Acres, comprising likewise a distinct and Minute Description of the present General State of the Province, its Productions and Advantages for Commerce, what further Improvements may be yet made for the benefit of Great Britain and the Province in its Trade and Fishery. This account, My Lords, contains a proposition for introducing into the Province the Whale Fishery more particularly inlarged upon in a letter sent me by Mr. Crawley, One of His Majesty's Council, which I have the honor now to present, with my humblest Address, for the Consideration, by Your Lordships, of this Plan, so seemingly beneficial for the Mother Kingdom and this Province. With these Papers are also humbly transmitted to Your

Lordships, a Chart of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, containing delineations of the several Townships, and a Chart of the Basin of Mines and Cobequid Bay, with another of the District of Chignecton and a Plan of the Lands upon St. John's River. *

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I have the honor to be with the highest obedience,
My Lords,
Your Lordships Most Dutiful and Most Humbly Devoted Servant,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

The Rt. Hon'ble
The Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Enclosure in letter of J. Belcher, Esqr., to Lords of Trade dated 11 January 1762.

A DESCRIPTION of the several towns in the Province of Nova Scotia with the Lands comprehended in and bordering upon said Towns, Drawn up by Order of the Honorable Jonathan Belcher, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Province.

THE TOWN OF HALIFAX.

This Town is Situated on one of the finest Harbours in the Universe, easy of Access, the Channel deep enough for Capital Ships, and Capacious enough to hold all the Navy of England.

Two Hundred Sail have anchored before the Town within George's Island, and room enough for as many more; The Town has at present including both Suburbs, about Seven Hundred Houses, and about Twenty five Hundred Inhabitants of all sorts; The principal Support of these Inhabitants depend on the Navy and Army stationed there, and a few Civil Officers supported by the Government at Home. The Country about it for fifteen Miles on every side is in general high Mountainous Rocky Land, incapable of being improved but at an expense which will greatly exceed the Value of such Lands when improved. Not one Family in the Town nor in the parts Circumjacent that subsist by Husbandry. In 1750 General Cornwallis ordered the Division of the Peninsula in which the Town of Halifax stands, containing about three Thousand Acres, to be divided into Five Acre Lotts among the inhabitants to Improve, and at the same time by an Excise laid on Spirituous Liquors, a Bounty of Twenty Shillings per Acre was ordered to be paid for every Acre fenced and cleared of the Woods; by this the Inhabitants encouraged, cleared and fenced about two Hundred Lotts, containing about a Thousand Acres, and sowed with Grass Seed, but all the Land being covered with fell'n Trees and the moss becoming dry by removing the Trees, was fired and with extreme Violence (as dry Moss burns like wild Fire,) destroyed all the Fences, and discovered that the Soil in general was covered with a bed of Stones, and no attempts have been made since of improving them. 1752 General Cornwallis, upon the Application of Several Inhabitants granted a Range of Farm Lotts consisting of about Two Hundred Acres to each proprietor, all bordering on the Harbour of Halifax and Bedford Bason, fronting on the Water; an Advantageous Situation for improvement, as the Trees growing on said Grants were near the Water, and a Market always for Cordwood sufficient to pay the charges of clearing; The proprietors therefore soon began to clear those parts near the Water, but when the underbrush and Moss were burnt off, the Soil was found to be covered with a bed of Stones, and nothing further has been done since towards any improvement of them, nor is it likely any one proprietor will expend anything further to prevent a Forfeiture.

The late Governor Lawrence, as the Inhabitants were obliged to purchase their Hay from the Massachusetts at excessive prices, procured an Act of Assembly giving a Bounty on the erecting Stone Wallfences (the Timber being for the most part consumed by the Fire) and also a bounty on every gross Hundred weight of English Hay raised within the Peninsula; In Consequence of which about Seventy Acres at an expence of about eighty dollars per Acre have been inclosed, and by removing the Stones and leveling the soil, and manuring it with Dung it has produced a few Loads of Hay, and these Lands excepting some few Garden Lotts, are all the Improvements in and about Halifax.

DARTMOUTH.

The Town of Dartmouth situated on the opposite side of the Harbour has at present two Families residing there who subsist by Cutting Wood.

LAWRENCE TOWN.

In 1754, Governor Lawrence in order to promote the settling the Country granted to Twenty proprietors Twenty Thousand Acres of Land about four Leagues East of Halifax, which was erected into a Township by the name of Lawrence Town. The Proprietors obliging themselves to settle Twenty Families at their own expence, and the Government promising to build a Block-house, and to secure them by a guard. Accordingly Twenty Families were settled by the proprietors, maintained at their Expence and stocked with Cattle; the Inhabitants resided there three years, and by their Improvements had just arrived at a state of supporting themselves when General Hopson then Commanding the Troops in Nova Scotia, ordered the Garrison to be removed, and the buildings and Stockades to be demolished whereby the proprietors sustained a Loss of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling which they had expended on promoting the Settlement, and cou'd obtain nothing in Recompence, but an assurance that the Lands should not by this means, (as it was judged necessary for the preservation of the Province), be Subject to, a Forfeiture. All the Lands, from Jebucto [Chebucto] head stretching Westward to St. Margaret's Bay are in general of a Stony Soil, or rather Rocks covered with moss, for wherever the Inhabitants have endeavored a Settlement, upon clearing the woods and burning the moss nothing but solid Rocks appear underneath.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

St. Margaret's Bay is a large Capacious Harbour about one mile and a half wide, at its entrance, but within is four Leagues deep, and near two Leagues wide, with many Islands within conveniently situated for the Boat fishery, with good Boat Harbours; the Lands lying on both sides are well Timbered, but the Soil stony and in many places Barren Rocks, a few persons have attempted to settle on the Islands for the sake of the Boat Cod Fishery, and Salmon which abound here, but at present not a single person is Settled there. Within this Bay are several small Rivers, with water enough for Sawmills, and great Quantities of Spruce &c. for Deal Boards.

CHESTER.

The next Lands westward is the Township of Chester, this township was begun 1760. There is about Thirty Families containing about One Hundred and twenty persons settled from New England with their Stock, no Improvements but what the present Inhabitants have made. The front of this Township is situated at the Bottom of Mahone Bay, has several small Islands annex'd to it, is very conveniently situated for the Boat Cod Fishery and having good Boat Harbours within the Islands. The Lands in this Township are well Cloathed with Timber of the Spruce and Firr kind in

great Quantities. Several convenient Streams for erecting Saw-mills. The Inhabitants of this Township will soon be in a good way of supporting themselves by the Lumber Trade and Fishery.

LUNENBURG.

The next Lands lying westward is the Township of Lunenburg bounded East by Mahone Bay, South on the Ocean, West by the Harbour and River of La Have. This in general is a Tract of good Land, not so Stony a Soil as the Lands to the eastward, but it is in general very thick Timbered Birch, Beach, Spruce, Firr, Hemlock with a mixture of some Oak, are the natural growth in general.

The Township first began its Settlement in 1753 by the Dutch and Germans who had been transported into the Colony in the two preceeding years, it then contained about Four Hundred Families and proprietors consisting of about fifteen Hundred persons. These Inhabitants were furnished with materials for Building, a Thousand pound Sterling laid out in Cattle, and maintained by the Government wholly for nine years, and considerable quantities of Flour, and at the removal of the French, as many Cattle as they could possibly keep, and grain from year to year has been given them till the last year. They have rather deminished than increased. Some Roman Catholicks both German and French deserted from the Settlement to the French ; Several Families quitted their Farms and came back and settled at Halifax. The present Inhabitants have cleared and improv'd about Ten Acres, one with another. They supply Halifax chiefly with Roots, Cordwood, Timber and some Boards. They have no inclination for the Fishery tho' well situated for that purpose. As the chief of their time is spent in clearing and improving their Lands they will soon be able to support themselves, and afford some assistance to the Neighbouring Settlements.

DUBLIN.

This Township seated upon the Harbour, and River of Le Have was granted 1760 To Two Hundred and Sixty proprietors in the Colony of Connecticutt, very few have attempted to settle and those without Ability to Support themselves, these few resided there about nine months and then quitted it ; It remains at present without Inhabitants. The Lands bordering on Le Have Harbour and River are Mountainous, the Soil Stony, thick Timbered with Spruce, Black Burch, Firr, and in general with the same kind of Timber as Lunenburg ; The West part of the Township about Petite Riviere is of better Soil, has a great mixture of Oak with the other Timber, has a good Salmon Fishery, and the Lands more suitable for Farming. About the Harbour of Le Have are many Islands well situated for the curing and drying Cod fish, the Outward Harbour lies too open to the Sea and is full of Shaols, but the River is an excellent Harbour, very capacious and Navigable, having Nine fathom at its entrance and gradual soundings to three fathom at Nine Miles and Navigable for Sloops and Smaller Vessels to the Falls, twelve Miles from its entrance.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool is the next Town to Dublin Westward. This town was begun 1760 ; Its present inhabitants amount to Ninety Families, containing five Hundred and four persons. The present inhabitants are settled at Port Senior, they Subsist chiefly by the Fishery and by the Lumber Trade, They have built Seventy Houses, have employed Seventeen Schooners in the Fishery and made about eight thousand Quintals of Fish besides which they have made a considerable quantity of Shingles, Clapboards, Staves, and erected a Saw mill for Sawing Boards. The Township comprehends the Lands lying on the Ocean from Port Metway four miles west of the River, and Harbour of Port Senior ; The Harbour is Barr'd having but Nine feet at low-water, but safe and

convenient within the River, and good Anchoring in three fathom; The Country and Soil much the same with Lunenburg, abounds more with Oak and some pine. High and mountainous within Land.

The Lands lying westward from Liverpool to the Township of Barrington eighteen Leagues are ungranted, except the Port of Port Roseway and circumjacent Lands which were promised by the late Governor to Mr. McNutt, and associates to be preserved for a Township upon his procuring Settlers therefor in a limitted time; This large Tract has at present no Inhabitants; There are several Harbours for small Vessels, but no Ship Harbour except Port Mutton and Port Roseway, This land is of the same kind of Soil and natural growth of Timber as Liverpool.

TOWNSHIP OF BARRINGTON.

Comprehends the Islands commonly called Cape Sable Harbour, where formerly were settled twelve French Families who had improved about Two Hundred Acres of Land, their principal subsistance was from the Cod Fishery and Fur Trade.

The Lands in this Township are of the like quality as Liverpool, with the same natural growth, except the Island called Cape Sable, which is four Miles in length and two in breadth, Low Land, Soil Sandy and Barren. The Harbour is very safe and convenient for Fishing Schooners and other small Vessels. Their Township was granted 1760 to Two Hundred Proprietors, the most part Fishermen, at Cape Cod Plymouth and Nantucket in New England; they began their Township this present year with about Twenty Families. A Hundred more Families are preparing to remove in the Spring with their Vessels to establish a Fishery, with an intermixture of some Farmers.

The Coast from Cape Sable to Long Island is about twenty Leagues fronting the West. The principal Harbours in this Tract are at Tobogue, a River and Harbour. This Tract is under promise to a Number of Fishermen from Marblehead, a Fishing Town in New England, a few Families are come down and more expected this Fall. They propose to compleat their number to eighty Families in the Spring, their principal design is for the Fishery most of the proprietors being part Owners of Fishing Schooners.

Next adjoining is Pugnico and the Township of Yarmouth, granted to two hundred Proprietors, Farmers and Fishermen; about twenty Families have removed and settled with their Stock, and many others preparing to come in the Spring. In this Township are a considerable number of Islands, called the Tusket Islands, well situated for the Boat Fishery, hereabout a dozen French Families lived whose chief subsistance was raising Cattle, there being within the Islands and on the River a considerable quantity of Salt Marsh; the Soil of the same Nature and like growth of Timber with the other Parts of the Coast already described.

To the Northward of Yarmouth is St. Mary's Bay, a very deep Bay, full of Rocks and Shoals, shunned by all Navigators as very dangerous. The Lands lying on both sides are high Mountainous and Rocky. The Shores inaccessable.

To the North of St. Mary's Bay is the Island called Long Island and its Harbour. This Harbour was frequented by all the French, being in the Bay of Fundy, for the Cod Fishery during the Summer Season; and it would be very advantageous to these Settlements in time to come were this Harbour or Lands about it reserved for a Fishery in Common.

About the whole Coast from Long Island to Cape Sable, and thence East as far as Cape La Have, during all the Summer Season is a good Cod Fishery, most of the Fishing Vessels from New England, not less than Two Hundred Sail, catch their Summer Fairs about these Coasts; and there is but little doubt, as the Harbours about this Coast are much more handy and convenient for the Fishery, that that Branch of Business will be transfered from New England to this Coast in a few years.

THE BAY OF FUNDY AND ITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the South side of the Bay of Fundy, from Long Island to Cape Fondu, is a Chain of Mountains terminated by the Bason of Minas, inaccessable on the Sea Coast, without any break except the Passage called Petite Passage and the Gut of Annapolis; the Gut of Annapolis is the Entrance to a fine large Bason, eight Miles in length and four in breadth; at the West end into this Bason empties the River of Annapolis, Navigable for Capital Ships to the Foot of Annapolis, and for small Vessels twenty Miles further.

On the North side of the Bason and River Annapolis is the Township of Granville, granted to One hundred and fifty proprietors. This settlement began 1760, and Thirty Families are now settled there. This Township contains about Fifteen Hundred Acres of Marsh Lands and about One Thousand Acres of Cleared Upland, the principal part of the Lands in this Township are high mountainous unimprovable Lands, all the improvable Lands are those next to the River extending about a mile back to the foot of the Mountains. The natural growth of Timber chiefly Spruce and Firr.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ANNAPOLIS.

This Township begun its settlement 1760; it was granted to Two hundred proprietors, Sixty Families of which are now settled there; the principal part of lands in this Township are high mountainous unimprovable Lands, a Range of Mountains beginning in Pisiquid, now Falmouth, extends westward thro' the Peninsula to Cape St. Mary's, between this Range of Mountains and the Range of Mountains next the Bay of Fundy flows the River Annapolis, being the largest River in the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. The Inhabitants are settled on the borders of this River. This Township contains about Sixteen Hundred Acres of Marsh Lands, and twelve Hundred Acres of Cleared upland. The improvable Lands are next the River extending from one Mile to Two back to the foot of the Mountains. Besides the above Settlers in these two Townships, many others have been down this Summer, making preparations to bring their Families and Stock in the ensuing Spring. All the Lands lying between the aforesaid Ridges of Mountains from the Boundaries of Granville and Annapolis to the Townships of Cornwallis and Horton, a Space of thirty Miles, is chiefly a Sandy Soil and excepting a few Spots, unimprovable Lands.

CORNWALLIS.

Cornwallis Township was granted to One Hundred and Fifty Proprietors. This Township being the first in the Bason of Minas began its Settlement in 1760, at present it consists of One Hundred and Fifteen Families containing Six Hundred persons, it extends from the River Habitant to the Bay of Fundy; this Township contains about Three Thousand Acres of Marsh Lands, and about two thousand Acres of Cleared upland, about two thirds of this Township consists of Mountainous unimprovable Lands that part bordering on the Bay of Fundy inaccessable; the Town is situated on the River formerly called Habitant, now Cornwallis. Navigable to it at high water for Sloops and other small Craft; the Lands unclear'd (between the Rivers and Mountains are generally of a good Soil, free from Stones and proper either for grain or grass; the natural growth of the Woods are Oak, Beach, Birch, Spruce and other Trees of the Firr kind, but the growth small, having suffered much by Fires; the Inhabitants have imported large Stocks of Cattle, for which this year they have cut more than a sufficient quantity of Hay, their Crops of Corn were cut off by the Draught.

HORTON.

This Township begun its Settlement 1760, was granted to Two Hundred proprietors. The present Families now settled in this Township are in Number One Hundred and fifty containing Nine Hundred persons. They have imported a large Stock of Cattle cut Hay sufficient for their Stock, but their Corn mostly blasted by the excessive draught this Summer. This Township contains about Five Thousand Acres of Marsh Lands, and three thousand Acres of Cleared upland. The Proprietors have divided their Lands which they judged improvable Land, and it amounts to One Hundred Acres to each Right or Share. The remainder are unimprovable Lands, two Ridges of Mountains Running thro' the Township, the west end of this Township, Sandy barren Land, the natural growth is Spruce, Firr, White Birch, poplar and white Pine, the growth of Timber small, the Woods having been leveled by Fire about fifty years since. This Township lies on the Bason of Minas, the River Gaspero lying near the Center on which the Town is laid out, is navigable for any Vessel that can lay aground, their being Seven fathom at high Water, at low Water the Lands are in a manner dry.

FALMOUTH.

This Township was granted to One Hundred proprietors, of which Eighty Families are at present settled containing three Hundred and fifty persons, the Settlement was begun in 1760. Several other Grants of the Lands adjoining have been granted and dated to this Township, so that the whole will consist of One Hundred and fifty proprietors or Shares. This Township contains about Twenty five Hundred Acres of Marsh Land, and three Thousand Acres of cleared upland. The Proprietors having divided the cleared and improvable Land into Lotts it amounts to about Eighty Acres to each Share, the other Parts of the Township being the Termination of two long ranges of Mountains is broken Mountains and Steep precipices, and mostly unimprovable Lands. These Inhabitants have imported large Quantities of Cattle, and have this year cut Hay sufficient for supporting them, but the excessive drought of the Summer has blasted most of their Corn. The River Pisiquid running thro' this Township is navigable for Sloops to all the Settlements, there being three Fathom at high Water for Six Miles. The Town is situated in the Center of the Settlement. The Woods having suffered at the same time with Minas, now Horton, the growth of Timber is small of the same kind with Horton.

NEWPORT.

This Township granted to Seventy proprietors began its Settlement in 1761. The present Number of Families is Sixty, containing about Two Hundred and forty persons; they imported a sufficient Number Nt. Cattle and have this Summer cut Hay sufficient for them. They have also raised a considerable Quantity of English Grain, but not enough to subsist them, being cut Short by the drought. They have but little improved Land in proportion to the other Townships, it contains about One Thousand Acres of Marsh Land, and Six hundred Acres of clear Lands. This Township contains in proportion to its bigness a greater quantity of improvable Lands than any of the forementioned Townships. The Soil in general is rich, and great part free from Stones. It is heavy Timber'd not having suffered by Fire as the other neighbouring Townships. Its natural growth is Firr, Pine, Spruce, Oak, Beach, Birch, &c. The River Conectcook [Kenetcook] runs thro' the middle of this Township, navigable for Sloops at high Water for Ten miles, and on the South-west end the River St. Croix, navigable four miles.

To the Eastward of Newport on the Bason of Cobequid and on the River Subenacada is a Tract of Land designed for two townships resolved by the late Governor for Mr. McNutt and his Associates. This Tract of Land contains about two Thousand Acres of Marsh and about one hundred of Cleared upland, most of this Tract is improv-

able land, of a rich Soil and free from Stones, some part is heavy Timbered and other parts having suffered by Fires have but a small growth of Wood, not difficult to clear. The natural growth, Spruce, Pine, Beach, Birch, Hemlock, Elm and several other Sorts.

THE TOWNSHIP OF TRURO.

This Township is bounded Northerly on the Bason of Cobequid, and on the Township of Onslow, Westerly by the River Subenaccada East and South on ungranted Lands. These granted Lands were settled this present year by Fifty three of the proprietors transported at the Government's expence with their Stock consisting of One Hundred and Seventeen Head of Cattle and Utensills for Farming; having met contrary winds had a long passage and did not arrive till the Latter end of May; their Crop of Corn being Sowed late suffered by the Drought and was finally blasted by an early Frost, they have rais'd potatoes and other Roots sufficient, have cut Hay more than enough for the Stock, and to assist them in provision the Government have lent them Six Hundred Bushels of Corn to be repaid when demanded. This Tract of Land is for the most improvable Lands of a rich Soil, free from Stones, contains fifteen Hundred Acres of Marsh, and One Hundred Acres of Cleared Upland; is designed for One Hundred and fifty Families. The Wood Lands in many places light Timbered where the Fires have prevailed formerly, in other places very heavy Timbered; the Natural Growth are Spruce, Firr, Hemlock, Pine, Beach, Birch, Maple, Ash with some oak. The Navigation very difficult, the Tides very rapid, and the Channel empty for Nine Hours between Tides.

TOWNSHIP OF ONSLOW.

This Township is situated opposite Truro on the North side of Cobequid Bason This Settlement began this present year; the Inhabitants are transported at the public Expence; their Number consists of Fifty two Families and heads of Families, who brought with them One Hundred and Seventeen head of Neat Cattle and Horses, they arrived the latter end of May, and set themselves immediately to raise what corn they could for their Subsistance, but the drought first, and an early Frost put an End to their Expectation. They have raised roots sufficient, have cut Hay enough for their Stock, and the Government to prevent their suffering for want of provisions have lent them Eight Hundred Bushels of Corn to be repaid on demand. This Township contains Fourteen Hundred Acres of Marsh, and Seventy Acres of clear upland, is designed for One Hundred and Fifty Families. The Soil of the Wood Land is rich Soil, and free from Stones as far as the Mountains, about one half of this Township are improvable Lands, the other Mountainous and Rocky. This Country has suffered formerly by Fire the Trees small, and the Wood not difficult to clear, the Natural Growth the same with Truro.

The Lands lying west of Onslow extending from thence to Cape Doree are Lands reserved for Mr. McNutt and associates; this Tract of Land from this Township of Onslow to point Conomo being eighteen Miles are considerable quantities of Marsh, containing about two Thousand Acres Marsh and about Five Hundred Acres of Cleared Land, the principal Settlement of the French at Cobequid, proposed to be laid out into Two Townships. The first Township next to Onslow, half the Lands are improvable the other mountainous and unimprovable, the other Township will have One third improvable Lands; at present have no Inhabitants. The Natural Growth the same with Truro. The other points from point Conomo [ECONOMY] to Cape Doree hath about Five Hundred Acres of Marsh Land, the Land interspers'd with Mountains and Low Lands to be divided into Two Townships about one Fourth improvable Lands the other Steep Rocky Mountains. The natural Growth abounding more with Spruce and Firr, but a mixture of other Wood as Beach, Birch, &c.

From Cape Chignecto to the Coal Mines the Lands are Mountainous, no place of embarkation but at Apple River, which is but an indifferent Harbour, open to the North and North West Winds which are violent winds. The Lands are covered with thick woods, Beach, Birch, Spruce and Firr, &c.

From the Coals to the Township of Amherst is a Township reserved by the late Governor for the Settling disbanded Soldiers. In this Township are comprehended the Rivers Le Planch or the River aux Mines and the River Macan on the borders of these Rivers are very considerable Marshes, and on the Bason of Chignecto containing about Ten Thousand Acres of marsh Land with many small Spotts of cleared upland; the Lands of this Township are mostly improvable Lands, the Marshes extend far into the Country along the Sides of the River. The upland Country rising with a gentle ascent and those parts that have been clear'd by the French appear to be Lands very fit for a granary, and for mowing Lands, and yield good crops of English Hay; of the same kind and Quality are the Townships of Amherst, Cumberland, Sackville, Memrimcook and the East side of Patcootyeak [Petitcodiac], some containing more, others a less Quantity of Marsh Lands. The Marsh next the Bason and Sea have been dik'd and drain'd by the French Inhabitants and were improved by them, but the Dykes are universally levell'd and scarcely the Traces of them appear. Those Marshes that lye towards the heads of Rivers are for the most part covered with the Fresh Water, having never been drained or in any sort improved. The Upland is in general of the same kind of Soil and rich Loom and covered with the same kind of Timber Trees, such as Beach, Birch, Ash, Spruce, Firr and Pine. This Country of Cumberland when fully peopled and all th Marshes improved will be the granary of Nova Scotia.

The Township of Cumberland and Sackville, only have any Settlement; at Cumberland about Thirty-five Families, and at Sackville Twenty-five Families, the other Grantees for these two Townships propose Settling in the ensuing Spring, many having been down to make preparations by building for the reception of their Families; the Grantees of Amherst refuse settling unless they can have transportation of their Stock at the expence of the Government.

The Lands lying on the West of the River of Patiostyeak have very considerable Marshes at the Turns of the River, interspersed with improvable uplands which extend from the River about the distance of two miles, in some places more, in others less, and the same at Chipodée, but the Inlands are mountainous rocky and barren, they extend as far as St. John's River; the Coast from Chepodé to St. John's River is mountainous, Steep Shoars, and no place of Imbarkation, the River St. John's is navigable for small Vessels to St. Ann's, about Twenty Leagues, where the French had a pitched Fort and kept a Party of Soldiers till the Fort at the Mouth of the River was taken possession of by General Monckton. Upon his approach with the English Troops they quitted both Forts and retired to Canady. About Twenty French Families only lived at St. Ann's till the French Acadians were removed out of the Peninsula, and then a considerable number fled here for refuge, where they continued till General Monckton's arrival; about Ten Leagues above the mouth of the River the Lands are improvable and from thence to St. Ann's great part of the borders of the River are Interval Lands, overflow'd in the Spring of the Year by the Freshetts. There have been no Improvements but at St. Ann's, where about Six Hundred Acres of Land have been clear'd, no Marshes on this River. The natural growth of the Upland is Spruce, Firr, Pine, Beach, and the Intervalls, Elm, Oak, Ash, Maple, &c.

West of St. John's River about three Leagues is a harbour for small Vessels called Musquash Cove and a River—here lived about a dozen French Families who subsisted chiefly by a Trade with the Indians, very little Improvements of Land from thence to Le Proc [Lepreau] about six leagues the coast is inaccessible; Point Le Proc forms the Eastern Point of the Bay of Passamaquody; This is a large Bay full of Islands, under cover of which are several Commodious Harbours for Fishing Vessels within this Bay is the River St. Croix, the Western Boundaries of Sir William Alexander's Grant of the Lands called Nova Scotia, the Lands bordering upon this Bay and on the River St. Croix as well as most of the Islands are good improveable Lands. The Harbours are conveniently situated for the Summer Cod-Fishery. The Natural produce are Spruce, Pine, Firr, Ash, Beach, Birch &c.

The Lands lying West from hence to Penobscot River are full of Bays, Islands and Harbours and but little known to any but Indian Traders. This Tract from the River St. Croix to Georges, a Settlement in New England was esteemed by the French

part of Acadia, and so called by the French Inhabitants, and one of the Dependances on Port Royal now Annapolis ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht to the Crown of Great Brittain.

LANDS ON THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

There was a Settlement of the French at the Bay of Gaspée for carrying on the Fishery, the Inhabitants were removed after the Reduction of Louisburg ; The Country about this Bay is Mountainous a long range call'd the Lady Mountains extending from Gaspe reach within a few Leagues at Quebec. The Coast from thence to the Bay of Verte has several Bays and Rivers emptying into the Gulf with convenient Harbours for small Vessels ; This Part of the Country is little known to the English, it having been the Retreat of the French Acadians who have supported themselves by depredations made on the Provision Vessels bound from the Continent to Quebec ; This Coast having been well guarded this Year by His Majesty's Ships, both Indians and Acadians have been driven to great distress, The former have this Summer sent their Chiefs and made their Submission to the Government, and near Two Hundred of the Acadians have come in and submitted but many still keep out. As there are convenient Ports, and several Rivers navigable for small Vessels abounding with Salmon, and as the Sea Coast abounds with Cod Fish, this part of Nova Scotia may in time be settled.

Bay Verte was the Port of Embarkation for the French Troops, and Stores when they were in possession of Beau Sejour ; 'Tis an open Bay and Shoal, Ships cannot come nearer then three Leagues, the embarkation is made with Boats and Small Vessels. Tide rises about Six feet ; The Townships of Cumberland and Amherst extend from the Bason of Chignecto to this Bay.

From the Bay Verte to Ramsheek is Twenty Seven Miles, no place of Embarkation, Ramsheek was a small French Settlement not above three Families who followed the Fishery, very little improvement of Land, a Harbour for small Craft, from thence to Tatmagoush is three miles across Land, here is an indifferent good Harbour, a very convenient Port for a Communication with St. John's Island, it being but Seven Leagues from this Port, to Port Joye in St. John's Island. The Soil is good, here lived about a dozen French Families who have made some considerable Improvements, which will be useful to begin a Settlement ; it is well situated for the Cod and Whale Fishery, which last in the Summer Season abound in the Bay, taking their Rout, as I conceive from the Southern Ocean, thro' the straits of Belle Isle into the Northern Sea ; Several Vessels from New England have this summer met with good Success in that Fishery in the Gulph and at the mouth of Canada River ; An advantageous Settlement might be made at this Port, as the Lands in general are good, the Roads are now open'd thro' the Woods from this Port to Halifax, from whence it is distant as the Roads runs Ninety Miles.

From Tatmagoush to the Gut of Canso no Harbour, but a good Road under the Isle Poitee. No Inhabitants ever settled in this part of the Country, and consequently no kind of Improvement. South of the Gut of Canso is Chida Couch. This is a large Bay three Leagues over, the French attempted a Settlement at the Bottom of this Bay but it proved unsuccessful in Improvements.

South of Chidabucto lyes Cape Canso and the Islands about it, being the South eastermost promontary of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. The Islands of Canso form an Indifferent good Harbour, it is a port in high esteem among all the Fishermen of New England ; a Block house was erected here in 1722, and a Guard kept to secure the Fishermen from the Depradations of the Indians. This drew a Vast Concourse of Fishing Schooners from New England in 1725. Above two Hundred Schooners made their Fish, and above Twenty Topsail Vessels were loaded here with Fish for Spain and Portugal, and were the like Encouragement given for the protection of Fishermen, there's not the least doubt but it would in a year or two be restored to as much as formerly, application having been made from New England, for that and would be a great means of inducing and promoting a Settlement on the main Land. It is in the Center of the most frequented Banks for Fishery.

From Canso to Lawrence Town are several good parts for Shipping but at present known only to Coasters. The Lands are indifferent in general, being rocky, principally low Spruce and Firr but notwithstanding are intermixed with good improveable Lands. All the Ports lying Eastward of Halifax are better Situated for the Fishery than the Ports to the Westward, the Cod coming sooner upon the Banks in the Spring. Fish are caught off the Isle of Sable Bank, and the Banks East of Canso and Westend of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. As to the Inland parts of the Peninsula, as far as I have had opportunity of seeing them, they are much broken into Mountains and Lakes which are Innumerable.

On the Settlement of the Province of Nova Scotia with British Subjects depends the Security of the Fishery both in Newfoundland and New England; but many other advantages may accrue to Great Britain upon the increase of its Inhabitants, which will appear from the following observations.

DEALS, &C.

From the foregoing description of the Natural growth of Timber on the Lands of Nova Scotia, it appears that in every Township there will be found great quantities of Spruce, Firr, Pine and other Species for Masts, Spars, Deals, &c., and considering the extent of Nova Scotia being from Three Hundred Miles from East to West, and as many North and South there will be found a sufficient Quantity to supply Great Britain with all those Materials for Ages to come. Great part of the Supplies of those Commodities are brought to Great Britain in foreign Bottoms, and the Freight and purchsse paid for principally in cash, and not with British Manufacture; and therefore a disadvantagious Trade. The difficulties at present of transferring this Channel of Trade to the Plantations is the want of a sufficient Number of Hands to fell the Timber and saw into Boards, and the distance of the Place, and consequently a longer Voyage and higher Freight; to remedy this last, if an additional Duty was laid on Deals so as to make the Freight equal, as for instance.

Duty on Deals is 28s p. 100, equal to 1,000 feet.	£1	8	0
Freight of 100 Deals from Norway and the Baltic.	3	0	0
The Supposed additional Duty 12s p. 100.		12	0
	£5	0	0
Freight from Nova Scotia, 50s p. Ton, 100 of Deals of 1,000 feet equal to Two Tons.	5	0	0

This would leave the first purchase of Deals equal at the place of Shipping, but the great number of Streams fit for erecting Saw-mills abounding in every part of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Timber in the greatest plenty near to those Streams, nothing would be wanted but a sufficient number of Hands to furnish Great Britain with those Commodities with this advantage, That their own Ships to the great increase of the British navigation, would be employed, and the original purchase made with British Manufactures. There is already Fifteen Saw Mills built and building in the New Townships, which in a year or two will cut deals more than sufficient for their own Consumption; as the Colony is daily increasing and there is the greatest probability of having large Embarkations of Protestants from the North of Ireland, this business would not only be a ready means of giving many of them a speedy Subsistance but greatly assist them in clearing the Wood Land to cultivate for the support of their Stock. In the mean time such a duty would increase the public Revenue.

POT ASH.

Nova Scotia abounding also in Beach, Birch, Ash, &c., whose Ashes upon repeated Trials have been found to contain a greater Quantity of Salts than the Timber growing in the Southern Colonies, the Pot Ash manufactory might be carried on with great

success here. As in this manufacture great Quantities of Wood are consu
ing and refining the Salts, as an encouragement to the erecting of proper F
to keep them with a sufficient Stock of Wood a Thousand Acres ought to
to each Furnace which I conceive would be a good Inducement to Gentlem
to erect them in every Township for a proper Furnace with building n
Walts, and to store the ashes will cost the proprietor at least Three Hun
Sterling. This would be a Singular advantage to the New Settler who
immediate employment for his Subsistance and pay for the Labour of clea
Lands, and furnish Great Britain with the material in exchange for her
factures which she now purchases with Cash.

HEMP.

The raising of Hemp in the Southern Colonies has fail'd principall
excessive Heats of the Summer which Stunt it and prevents its growing t
Length nor could they ever bring it to a proper growth but in grounds strong
and thick sown, which forced up early by the great quantity of Dung has
Lands, from the excessive heats. But the Air of this province being more
the Summer and more subject to Rain and Damps from the Seas surroundi
is great Reason to hope, This useful material will succeed here, few esays
made here thro' the Scarcity of Seed, but what has been sowed, has been
without manure, and has grown this Summer, (tho' uncommonly dry) to t
eight and ten feet, the Inhabitants lately arrived from Ireland are of opini
natural Soil of this Country is sufficiently rich to produce it in great Quant
manure.

CHAS. MORRIS,
Chief Su

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APPENDIX G.

BIGOT, VERGOR AND VILLERAY

BIGOT, VERGOR AND VILLERAY

Documents relating to Messrs. Bigot, de Vergor, and de Villeray.

EXTRACT from the parish registers of St. Jean Baptiste de Port Royal, Acadie.

MARRIAGE OF LOUIS DUPONT DU CHAMBON AND JEANNE DE POUBOMKOU.

This eleventh of February of the year seventeen hundred and nine, I the undersigned, as parish priest at Port Royal in Acadia, after having published two banns, and sed with the third, on account of the nearness of Lent, without any opposition d, have joined, by pledge personally given, Louis Dupont, Esquire, Sieur du bon, Company Lieutenant of the garrison of Port Royal, son of Hugues Dupont, re, and of dame Marie de Gourville, his father and mother of the parish of nt, diocese of Xaintes in Xaintonge, and damoiselle Jeanne Mius de Poubomkou ter of Jacques Mius de Poubomkou and Dame Anne de St. Etienne, her father nother, seigneurs of Acadia. In witness whereof I have signed with the bridegroom, ride the relations and witnesses, the same day and year as above.

Du Chambon	Jeanne Mius
Subercase	Marie Mius
Bonaventure	Charles Mius,
	Anne Mius.

F. Justinian Durant, Recollet missionary.

ACT from the registers of Notre Dame de Foye, Quebec.

MARRIAGE OF THE SIEUR DE VERGOR, AND MARIE-JOSEPH RIVERIN.

The eighth of July of the year seventeen hundred and fifty two, after the publication three banns of marriage during the parish mass of Notre Dame de Quebec, on consecutive sundays as between Louis Dupont du Chambon, Esquire, Sieur de r, captain of a company in the *troupes de la marine*, son of Louis Dupont. re, Sieur du Chambon, knight of the military order of St. Louis, and of the late dame e d'Entremont, his father and mother of Sevignac, diocese of Ste (Xainte) of the rt, and Marie Joseph Riverin, daughter of Joseph Riverin, merchant in this city f the late Marie Joseph Perthuis, her father and mother of this parish of the part, having received the permission of the curé of Quebec I have married and have given them the nuptial benediction according to the rite of our Mother Church, in presence of Monsieur Bigot, intendant of justice, police and e, of Mr de Ramsay, town major, of Mr Daine, lieutenant general, and several who have signed the present act.

Dupont du Chambon de Vergor,
Josepte Riverin

Riverin, major.

Guillimin Riverin, Longueuil.
DeRamezay
La Nautierre, Daine, Perthuis,
M. Riverin, Chev. LeMercier,
Demeloze, Contrecœur, Daine,
Marin, Lanouillier, de Lino,
Guillimin Duplessis Tachet,
Duplessis, V. G.

S. Riverin.
Pean.
Vincent.
Lagorgendière,

DUNIÈRE, priest.
LE PROVOST, priest.

MARRIAGE OF BENJAMIN DE VILLERAY AND MARIE JOSEPH PÉPIN LAFORCE.

The sixteenth day of the month of August, of the year seventeen hundred and th five, after the publication of two banns, Messire Louis Normant, grand vicar of diocese, having granted a dispensation for the third, without any impediment opposition offered. I the undersigned priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice acting parish priest in the parish of Villemarie having received the mutual consent, person given, of Benjamin de Villeray Esquire Sr Dartigny officer of the *troupes de la ma* aged thirty four years son of the late Augustine de Villeray Sieur Dart Member of the Superior Council of Quebec and of dame Louise Legardeur his fa and mother of the parish of Notre Dame de Quebec of the one part, and of Mlle M Joseph Pepin Laforce aged nineteen years also present daughter of sieur Pierre P Laforce; Storekeeper for the king at Niagara and of damlle Michel Lebert her fa and mother of the parish of Chambly of the other part, have married them accordi to the rules and customs observed in the Holy church in presence of Hector de V leray Sr Dartigny brother of the bride groom of M. Pierre Legardeur esquire Sr Repentigny knight of the military order of St Louis captain of a company in the *tro de la marine* of Sr Jean Lemyr Marsolet uncle of the bride of Louis Tellier her broth in-law and of several other relations and friends of the two parties who have signed

Villeray Villeray Dartigny
Marie Joseph Laforce
de Repentigny Marsolet
De Jordic de Cabanac Adhémar
Magdelaine Laforce pépin
Deat. p. vic.

EXTRACT from the registers of Louisbourg.

BAPTISM OF LOUIS DE VILLERAY

The twenty fifth of October seventeen hundred and fifty six I the undersig baptised a son named Ecuyer Louis, born the same day, of the legitimate marriage Ecuyer Benjamin de Villairay captain of the *troupes de la marine* and Dame Ma Josephe Laforce his father and mother, the god-parents were Ecuyer Louis Franq knight of the Royal and Military order of St Louis, Brigadier of Infantry, Director fortifications in North America and Dame Louise Denis de Bonnaventure who ha signed.

Franquet, De La Ronde Bonnaventure, Guillot de Poilly, Pontleroy, Br. Ambro Aubrey Recollet curé grand vicar.

EXTRACT from the Civil registers of Louisbourg, Ile Royale.

MARRIAGE OF MESSIRE FRANÇOIS DUPONT DU VIVIER OF VANES.

This day the tenth of September seventeen hundred and fifty five, I the un signed, after one publication of the banns made on the seventh of the same month the instruction duringtheparish mass and having obtained a dispensation of the t others as also for the evening from Monsieur Maillard grand Vicar of his Lordship th Bishop of Quebec for the approaching marriage between messire François Dupo Esquire Chevalier du Vivier of Vanes, Lieutenant of Infantry of a free company of th *marine*, in garrison in this town native of the parish of Sérignac, diocese of Xainte legitimate son of the high and mighty Lord Messire Jean Dupont, Esquire, Knig Lord de Vivier de Médillac, of Vanes and other places, and ofDame Anne du Chasca de la Rennerie, his father and mother of the one part, and Demoiselle Anne Magd laine Lafitte, native of Niganiche, diocese of Quebec, legitimate daughter of the la Sieur Jean Lafitte, and of Dame Magdelaine Mieus (Mius) Dentremont her father an mother, of the other part, and their having been no impediment found.

I received their mutual promise of marriage verbally and personally, and gave ıem the nuptial benediction with the ceremonies prescribed by our mother the Holy hurch in presence of the relations and witnesses who have signed with us in the hapel Royal of St Louis used as a parish church in Louis Bourg the same day and year ı above.

The Chevalier Du Vivier de Vannes, Lafitte du Vivier de Vannes, Dentremont Du hambon, Br. Julian Moisson, Recollet, Dutrague Dumaine, Du Chambon, Du Pont ıu Chambon, Gourville de Verteuil, the Chevalier de Verteuil, Gresigny, La Gourville, [. A. Roma, Decoux, Marie Anne Dutrague, Hertel de Cournoyer, Françoise ondeau, De Lisle, Br. Clement Rosselin, Rx Rt and parish priest.

Enclosed in Laurence's letter of 28 June 1755

PROPOSITIONS pour la Capitulation de Beauséjour.*

Messieurs le Commendant, Officiers, Etat Major employés pour le Roy et la arnison de Beauséjour sortiront avec Armes et Bagages, Tambour Battant, Mèche lumée.

Le Commendant aura à la Tete de la Garnison six Pieces de Cannon du plus gros alibre, et un Mortier, avec Cinquante Coups de Poudre a chaque Piece.

Il sera fourny le Voitures necessaires pour les Transports a la Bay Verte, d'ou la arnison s'embarquera dans ses Batimens pour aller ou bon lui Semblera.

La Garnison emportera deux cent Quarts de Farine et cent Quarts de lard.

Il sera accordé le Tems necessaire a la Garnison de passer de cette porte a la Baye 'erte, et de la Baye Verte a sa Destination.

Les Acadiens ne seront point inquietér pour avoir pris les Armes, d'autant mieux ı'ils y ont été forcér sour peine de la Vie, il ne leur sera fait aucun Domage.

Il sera permis aux Acadiens de continuer de Vivre dans leur Religion, ils pourront voir des Pretres, il ne leur sera fait aucune Violence.

Il sera permis à ceux des Acadiens qui le voudront, de se retirer sur le Terre du Roy de France avec leurs Effects mobiliers ils auront un Ann pour prendre ce party a ompter du Jour de la presente Capitulation et les Francois pourront fournir aux cadiens les batimens nécessaires pour se retirer pendant le Cours de L'Année.

Pour les Articles de cette Capitulatíon qui pourront etre expliquée d'une Maniere bscure seront interpretér a l'avantage des françois et executér de bonne Foy.

PROPOSALS for the Capitulation of Beauséjour.

The Commandant, Officers (and Staff) of the King's Service and the Garrison of Beauséjour shall depart with Arms and Baggage, Drums Beatings, Fuses burning.

The Commandant shall have at the Head of his Garrison six Pieces of Cannon of ıe heaviest Calibre, and one Mortar, with Fifty Charges of Powder to each Piece.

He shall be supplied with the Vehicles necessary for Transport to Baye Verte, hence his Garrison shall take Ship to proceed withersoever shall seem good to them.

The Garrison shall take with it two hundred Barrels of Flour, and one hundred Barrels of pork.

The Garrison shall be granted the time required to travel from the said post to Baye Verte, and from Baye Verte to its destination.

The Acadians shall not be molested for having taken up Arms, all the move that hey were compelled to do so on peril of their Life, no Injury shall be done them.

The Acadians shall be permitted to continue to exercise their Religion, they hall be allowed to have Priests, no harm shall be done to them.

Those Acadiens who shall wish to withdraw to the Territory of the King of France shall be permitted to do so with their moveable Effects they shall have a

* The terms demanded by the garrison at Beauséjour were omitted in the French Version of this report. The document is therefore published in both languages.

year in which to take this Course counting from the Day of this present Capitulation and the French shall have leave to furnish the Acadians with the Ships needed for their journey during the Course of the year.

Such Articles of this Capitulation which might be explained in an ambiguous Manner, shall be interpreted in favour of the French, and executed in good Faith.

Enclosed in letter of Monsieur Vergor du Chambon of July 4 1756.

Terms of capitulation which are granted to the commandant and garrison of Beauséjour, June 16 1755.

The Commandant, officers, staff, and others of the King's service, and the garrison of Beausejour shall march out with arms and baggage, drums beating.

The garrison shall be sent direct by sea to Louisbourg at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

The garrison shall have victuals sufficient for their passage to Louisbourg.

As to the Acadians, since they were compelled to take up arms on peril of their lives, they will be pardoned for the part they have lately taken.

Lastly: The garrison shall not bear arms in America during the space of six months.

The foregoing terms are granted on condition that the garrison shall surrender to the troops of the King of Great Britain at seven o'clock this afternoon.

Given at the Camp before Beauséjour this 16 June 1755.

signed MONCKTON.

I the undersigned Commandant of the fort of Beauséjour certify that the present copy of the capitulation of Beauséjour agrees with the original.

VERGOR DU CHAMBON.

Lieutenant Colonel Monckton to de Villeray.

FORT OF BEAUSÉJOUR, the 17 June, 1755.

SIR,—I send you a copy of the capitulation which I have granted to Monsieur de Vergor and his garrison. I will grant you and your garrison a similar capitulation if you will consent to surrender your fort to me.

But if on the contrary you do not submit to the conditions which I offer you, neither you nor your garrison can expect any mercy on my part.

If you accept the conditions which I offer you by signing them and sending them to me by an officer, I will exchange terms with you.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBT. MONCKTON,
Commanding the troops of the King of Great Britain.

M. de Loppinot, company lieutenant, to the Minister.

Off our coasts of Acadia, 12 leagues from Halifax, the 24 June 1755.

My Lord,—Having been instructed by M. de Drucourt, governor of isle Royale to set out for Halifax in a schooner commanded by M. Dolabaratz junior, to demand the release of a French schooner sent from Louisbourg to river St. John laden with flour, beef, peas and butter together with six guns for the needs of the fort and of the garrison, which an English frigate and boat had captured and brought to Halifax. After all the representations that I was able to make, I could only obtain the release of monsieur de la Saussaye, an army officer the bearer of despatches for the general,—and the crews; Saussaye being entrusted by the governor of Halifax with a letter on this subject for delivery on my arrival in Louisbourg to M. de Drucourt, who will have the honour to inform you more-fully of this matter.

You will regret to learn that the *Alcide* commanded by M. Hocquart, together with the *Lys*, having been separated by the fog on the bank on the Eighth of this month, were met by the English squadron, of Admiral Boscawen, commanding fourteen ships of the line, and were compelled by this squadron to yield after four hours fighting; the *Alcide* had already arrived at Halifax with the Sr de Sallabéry and the crews and ten officers of the regiment of Languedoc, who were in the *Lys*, with the eight companies.

The English captain imformed us that he had sent an English frigate to the entrance of Louisbourg to see whether the French ships had put in there, he reports that he saw three vessels, including the flag-ship of the squadron; we hope that the other ships will have reached Canada with the favourable winds prevailing here these last fifteen days.

We learned also from the same captain that the English are to send a squadron to cruise at the mouth of the river of Canada, and the captain commanding the *Fougueux* took our French pilot from us by force in spite of all the representations we could make on the subject, and sent him at once with several other pilots of their nationality to their squadron, which is cruising between Canceau & Scatary.

Upon our asking them whether war had been declared, they answered no, but that he had orders from the king his master to stop by force all ships bound to North America, they have also taken a French merchant Brigantine coming from Martinique.

I have the honour to inform you that the port of Beauséjour was besieged by three thousand five hundred men and taken by capitulation, the same troops have set out again to do as much at river St. John, which will be reduced in a short time; there are eighteen thousand men from New-England including troops from old England, on their way to take Fort Duquesne on the belle rivière; Niagara on lake Ontariao, and they have assured us that they are presently to besiege fort St. Frederic, on the pretext that all this part belongs to them.

Messrs Dolabaratz, La Saussaye and myself, examined the works at Halifax. There is already on the sea shore a battery of sixteen twenty-four-pounders, which are mounted, on platforms, made of squared timber dovetailed and filled in with earth and two others which will be finished within eight days; all these batteries are on the sea shore next the town; they have, moreover, made several on d'Anville island, which they have named George island and another on the mainland over against the second island. Monsieur Dolabaratz has obtained a complete knowledge of this port, together with several young sailors who were put forward to take notes of it with me.

On leaving Halifax we met a French ship coming from San Domingo laden with sugar for France and some small quantity of merchandise for Louisbourg, and in view of the state of affairs, I advised him for his own safety and profit to make sail for France, which he undertook with pleasure, and it is by this opportunity that I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, My Lord, your most humble and most obedient servant.

LOPPINOT.

M. de Drucour, to the Minister

LOUISBOURG, the 8 July 1755.

MY LORD,—M. de Vergor, in command at Beauséjour, has asked my permission to send the Sr de Douilly to you, in order to transmit to you the account which he has the honnour to render of all that has happened of late in Acadia, I was the less inclined to think it my duty to refuse him that I must conclude that this officer will give you many details which would be too long to put in writing.

Although the Sr de Villeray (who was in command at Gaspareaux on Baye Verte ranks as one of the captains of this government, I leave it to M. de Vergor to inform you, My Lord, of that which concerns him personally, but I will not, however, hide from you the displeasure with which I have viewed his conduct in the matter of the capitulation which he made, he ought, as I told him to have allowed the enemy to have come within firing distance, and not have surrendered on a letter written five leagues away.

His arrangement concerning the king's property, other than the food is also not to his credit, there were a number of bales of cloth which a ship fromBordeaux had left the stores at Baye Verte, part of which they could have sent on to Isle St. Jean as soon as they got news of the siege of Beauséjour. The whole of it has been lost.

M. de Drucourt to the Minister.

LOUISBOURG, the 9 July 1755.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform you of M. de la Jonquière's arrival here, he was ordered by M. de Vaudreuil to escort a boat and the ship *La Renommée* laden with provisions and the companies de la Ronde & Repentigny, which the general commanding in Canada is sending back to Louisbourg, he instructs me to return to him by the same opportunity the troops and inhabitants of forts Beauséjour and Gaspareau, who had been sent here according to the terms of their capitulation, but as I had the honour to inform you, my Lord, that they merely transhipped from the English packet-boats into two schooners, to be sent back to Quebec, there remain therefore to be sent back there only the companies de Cabanac and de Raymond, and M. de La Jonquière has offered to take them in his frigate; it is certainly the surest way in all respects, it has seemed so to M. de Salver, with whom we consulted and I shall cause them to embark of her the day after tomorrow. M. de la Jonquière will then take advantage of the moment when he shall consider the English squadron least in a position to observe him, it continues its cruise between the north east of Scataris and the *travers de Fourche* spread over the whole of this place, we now see only five which may be seen nearly every day, from *Porte-Nauve* to Gabarus, but we have news of the others by the fishermen who come and go, they questioned one the day before yesterday off the *Pierre à fusil* they asked him how many ships had come from France, he answered five ships and a frigate with eight battallions, at this last item they shook their heads to shew that they believed nothing of the kind and sent him off, but no ships from France have yet reached us since they began this cruising.

I am with profound respect, my Lord, your most humble and most obedient servant.

THE CHER DE DRUCOUR.

Enclosed in the letter of Monsieur Chastenaye of the 19 September 1755.

Everything seemed to be quiet at Quebec on June 8 and then they had no suspicion of the plans of the English because they had not made any move that spring. The only anxiety of the officers commanding in this colony was on account of the squadron they were expecting, and which Monsieur de l'Eguille, commanding the frigate *La Diane* had told them to look for at the beginning of May.

Five or six days later we learned by a ship coming from la Baye Verte that the English had landed the troops which they had brought in 25 or 30 boats or schooners, convoyed by three snows of 16 to 18 guns apiece, to la Baye française where larger ships cannot enter or even approach. Scarcely had they appeared when Monsieur Duvergor, commandant of the fort of Beauséjour in Acadia notified the captain of the ship at anchor in la Baye Verte to leave it, and made ready to receive the English who blockaded him the next day in such fashion that after enduring eleven days of siege, he was forced to capitulate. Although in want of troops, munitions of war and provisions he would not have failed to hold out several days longer had it not been for the great number of bombs by which he was assailed and which reduced him.

This news was first conveyed to Quebec by the abbé Le Loutre who found the means to escape from the fort where he was before the English became master of it:

The capitulation is drawn up in the same terms as those offered the English when we ordered them to leave this country.

We are assured that all the French were sent to Louisbourg in transports supplied by the English at their cost.

Between the 12 to the 15 Monsieur Dubois de la Motte arrived with his squadron, three ships of which were missing, the others were only able to come together far up the river. They had all been separated by the fogs in the neighbourhood of the bank of Newfoundland.

Between the 1st and the 5 July, Monsieur de Vaudreuil received a courrier coming from the neighbourhood of Acadia, who informed him of the capture of the two king's ships the *Alcide* and the *Lys* the first equipped for war, commanded by Monsieur Hocquart, and the other as a flute.

These two ships met the English squadron, consisting of eleven sail ships on the 8 June.

It is reported that Monsieur Hocquart took them to be the French squadron. He made signals, and whether the English hit upon the answer or that Monsieur Hocquart understood it, he bore down on them and the *Lys* followed him; but a third ship named the *Actif* which was with him, and which has happily reached Louisbourg, grew suspicious of them, and hugged the wind. When they drew near and saw that it was the English, the *Alcide*, they say, and the *Lys*, wished to do the same, but there was no time. About noon, the first was joined by one of the English ships who ordered him to come to and speak to the admiral to whom Monsieur Hocquart who was on the stern gallery replied that the ships of the king his master took orders from no one and did not change their course when they had a destination. The Englishman told him a second time to come to or he would sink him, to this answer Monsieur Hocquart rejoined: Do it. Very well Sir, returned the Englishman, go into your cabin and scarcely had he seen that he had gone in before he fired all his broadside to which Monsieur Hocquart replied in kind. But the next instant after five others English ships joined the first and all six set upon the *Alcide* which was soon battered wrecked, riddled and obliged to yield to superior force after having lost 250 men.

During this fight the *Lys* endeavoured to escape but the English having captured the *Alcide* left only one ship to man her, and all set out in chase ofthe other which was overtaken at 4 o'clock and forced to surrender after a feeble resistance. The first was already at Chibouctou and they were expecting the other when the news was sent.

On the 5th of August Monsieur Dubois de la Motte who was still in the river seemed to be making ready to leave with the rest of his squadron. He ought to have left by the end of this month by the latest.

At the beginning of July Monsieur de Vaudreuil received several couriers who brought him news of the preparations the English were making to attack all, or at least the greater part of our posts and forts. That of Choaguin, at the shore of lake Ontario on our route from Niagara, the market to which the furs are brought to us from the upper country, has fired on our *voyageurs*. In that neighbourhood the English were building an immense number of canoes and three large boats.

Fort Duquesne, newly built, has also been threatened and 2500 to 3000 English were on the march to besiege it, but the commandant who, they say, had taken with him 2000 men of the garrison, went to await them half a league from the fort in the open country where a battle was fought after which the English retired with a loss of 900 men. Our loss was 200.

Between the 1st and the 10th July all our troops from France set out with two thousand five hundred Canadians for the upper country, and Monsieur de Vaudreuil for Montreal.

It is stated that they are going to arm a corps of seven or eight thousand men who intend to seize fort Choaguin and raze it. Monsieur Diesco, commandant of the troops, as well as all the officers were anxious to begin the attack and to see the fight ended in order to return to Quebec and Montreal.

The fact that the military chest was, unfortunately, on board the *Alcide*, has greatly annoyed them.

Not signed.

M. de Villeray to the Minister.

LOUISBOURG, this 20 September 1755.

MY LORD,—As my duty demands that I should render you an account of a post which I commanded during two years, part of the time under the orders of Monsieur de la Martinière part of it under those of Monsieur de Vergor, both captains in Canada, permit me to acquit myself of it, which I will do with the sincerity of which an honest man ought never to divest himself.

I regret to add to this report the unfortunate occurrence of the capture of the said fort by the English.

The fort of Gaspareau was nothing more than an area of twenty-five toise over all, surrounded by pickets with a blockhouse at each corner, the insecurity of which would not have allowed of the setting up of batteries, the whole being more ready to fall than to prove of use.

Judge, my Lord, whether such a fort defended by only twenty men, was not more likely to bring trouble to its commandant than honour. I should, nevertheless, in this difficult situation, have attempted a defence if the cowardly Acadians had carried out my orders instead of helping the English as they did from the time of their landing at Fort Laurence.

The despatches of Monsieur de Vergor inform you of what occurred at Beauséjour, so that I need only inform you of what has occurred at Gaspareau and here is the whole of it.

The English having appeared in Baye Françoise on the second of June, Monsieur de Vergor despatched me an order to send to him at Beauséjour all the inhabitants of Gaspareau, Baye Verte and others places subject to my command. When I had done so I was left with twenty soldiers. Nothing happened to me until the taking of Beauséjour except seeing the inhabitants return home unwilling to carry out any further orders of Monsieur Vergor's or mine. M. de Vergor surrendered on the 16th, being forced thereto not only on account of the ruin of the fort by bombs, but also by a third rebellion of the inhabitants.

The next day the seventeenth of the month, I received an embassy from the English commandant who not only demanded that I should surrender my fort to him,

but also threatened me with great misfortune if I did not yield on the same conditions as M. de Vergor, as you will see, my lord, by the terms of his letter herewith, as also that of the capitulation.

His bravado, however, would have had no effect had I been able to bring the inhabitants to their duty and to make them recognize the goodness with which you have overwhelmed them.

After mature deliberation with two officers, one from my garrison and another, we deemed it our duty to secure the interest of France by accepting a capitulation which is in no way contrary to honour and that moreover I could not hope for a miracle of fortune not being in a condition to stand the first discharge of artillery since I was not even protected from musketry.

I protest, my lord, that I shall always be sensible of this misfortune although it is the chance of war and that I know by experience that you always recognize the real officer.

I have the honour to be with profound respect,
My lord,
Your most humble, and most obedient servant,
VILLERAY.

The Minister to Monsieur de Vaudreuil.

The 5 September 1755.

Since your arrival in Quebec, sir, I have only received two personal letters from yourself of the 2 and 10 July, and that you wrote me jointly with Monsieur Duquesne on the 5th of the same month. But I presume that there were others in the packets which were entrusted to the captain of the ship *Pierre Alexandre* arrived at Bordeaux who has stated that he threw them into the sea to the number of 22 that were tied up in a sack on his meeting with an English frigate which overhauled him on the 17th of August near Isle Dieu.

I count also on receiving other news on the return of Monsieur de la Motte's ships which I look for from day to day with much impatience.

We had already learned by news from England of the capture of the posts of Beauséjour and Gaspareaux, and of the march of the different corps of that nation against the fort of River St. John, that of St. Frederic, that of Niagara, and that of Belle Rivière.

The King has approved of the course you have taken on the news received by you of all these undertakings of sending Monsieur Dieskau to prevent or to remedy the execution of them according to the plan of operations drawn up bv you with this officer and with Monsieur Duquesne; and you will readily understand that His Majesty will await news of these operations not without anxiety.

It is not without regret moreover that His Majesty finds himself compelled by the hostilities of the English to take measures so contrary to his love of peace and to the effort which he has made to maintain it with this nation.

There has been as yet however no declaration of war on the one side or the other.

On the first news of the capture of the ships *Alcide* and *Lys* His Majesty recalled his ambassador from London and his Minister from Hanover, without their taking leave.

The English ships of war search all our merchant men which they meet, but we have not learnt that they have as yet detained any.

We have reason to believe however that they will not deal gently with those they may meet with provisions for Canada and Isle Royale and they make no secret of their intentions in this respect.

However this may be I can at present only enjoin you to comply with your instructions relative to the conduct of the English.

This has already given you more occupation than you looked for. But His Majesty feels confident that with the forces at your disposal you will succeed in defeating their unjust undertakings, and will maintain the glory of his arms.

The news received from England increases the King's confidence, we are informed positively of the utter defeat of the troops which had marched from Virginia against the fort of Belle Rivière, under the command of General Bradok, who was killed there.

I expect the first ships that come from Canada to bring me a circumstantial account; and I assure you that the King is resolved to bestow substantial rewards on those who there distinguished themselves.

I may tell you, at the same time, that His Majesty is of a very different mind, yet founded on the same principle, in regard to the officers who were in forts Beauséjour and Gasparaux. According to private advices which have reached here, and by what the English themselves have made public, these forts were very ill defended and that of Gasparaux was even yielded before the English arrived.

The King desires to know what occurred, and it is in fact important for all reasons that the conduct of these officers should be cleared up.

His Majesty desires that you should put me in a position to give him an account of all you may have been able to learn concerning it; and I beg of you to comply without regard for any one.

From the Moreau St. Méry Collection.

REGISTER OF LETTERS.

1755.

AMERICA.

B. Series. Vol. 101.

CANADA. (Part 4.)

King's Orders and Despatches.

1755. Versaillles. 5 september.

The President of the Naval Board to M. Bigot.

Has learned of the capture of the *Alcide* and the *Lys* long before receiving the news of the arrival of the remainder of the squadron in Canada. The English have decided to publish also the success of their undertakings on the frontiers of Acadia, and their preparations against the posts on our lakes and on Belle Rivière. War, however, has not yet been declared. The English squadrons have contented themselves with overhauling our merchant men without detaining them. Whatever may be the result of the hostilities they have committed in America, the King approves of the measures which M. de Vaudreuil has taken for the defence of the colony. The irregularities connected with expenses must be vigorously repressed. Has approved the course we took in sending to Louisbourg the provisions intended for the frontiers of Acadia. Awaits impatiently from day to day the ships of M. Dubois de Lamotte.

ILE ROYALE.

1755.

King's Orders and Despatches.

1755. 5 september.

The President of the Naval Board to M. Drucourt.

Understand that his situation is one to cause him trouble; in view of the unlooked for action on the part of the English. Hopes that the English have not succeeded better in the region of the lakes than on

Oyo, if they have made any other capture in this region. It is annoying nevertheless that the English should have gained possession of the posts on the frontiers of Acadia. It appears they have found more favourable opportunities there than they expected. Is ignorant of all the particulars and has received no news from the Sr de Vergor. The Sr Drouilly, whom he said he was sending, has not appeared. The behaviour of the officers who took part in this attack must be cleared up.

The Chevalier de Drucourt to the Minister.

LOUISBOURG, the 10th November 1755.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to notify you by my last letter of the 29th ultimo o the arrival of the frigate *La Valleur* commanded by M. de Macarty who has handed me your three private letters of the 15th July and 5th September last and in order to reply to the subjects therein contained I will begin with that of the forts of Beauséjour and Gaspareau.

Nothing has come to my knowledge which could be to the discredit of the Sr de Vergor, the resistance which he made was in accordance with his situation both in respect of the fort and of the number of men who formed the garrison; he tells me that before his coming here he furnished you with a complete and detailed account of all that relates to this action as well as to the general commanding in Canada. The Sr Drouilly, who should have been the bearer of these despatches missed the ship, which has caused the delay, M. de Vergor tells me he gave orders to have the mail opened in order that the letters might reach you, and I have no doubt that since that time you have received them as well as the duplicates by M. de Vaudreuil.

As this matter does not come under my administration I have not asked M. de Vergor to communicate the details to me, I only took part in that which concerned M. de Villeray, being of this garrison and pointed out to him my displeasure on learning that on the summons made to him in writing to surrender his fort he had done so somewhat easily, and that since he could not keep it after the capture of Beauséjour, he should have burned it and passed over into Ile St. Jean with what he might have been able to carry away, I have obseved in his conduct as I had the honour to mention to you, that he lacks judgment more than bravery; he would have done well as second in command, but has been of no use as first in command but as he is now too old to render much service, you will see, my lord, the grant of to his company in that state of readjustment which I had the honour to suggest to you. * *

Le CHEV. DE DRUCOURT.

Moreau St. Méry Collection.

REGISTER OF LETTERS.

1756.

AMERICA.

Series B. Vol. 103.

CANADA (PART 4)

King's Orders and Despatches.

Versailles 1756 Feb. 20. The President of the Naval Board to M. de Vaudreuil.

The various reports made to the king relative to the defence of forts Beauséjour and Gaspareaux, give rise to the belief that it was not what it should have been.

The English themselves have made no secret of the ease with which they were able to gain possession of them. The facts must be verified and those culpable punished, an example of severity being indispensable. Not only must investigations be made, but the two officers in command there and their garrisons must also be formerly tried by a council of war. Before making any exposure the council will take just measures to discover and establish the facts. In the meantime he will keep the matter secret. Will request of M. de Drucourt in advance to cause the officers needed for the preparation of the trial to come to Quebec. M. de Drucourt has been notified. Will select the council of war from officers belonging to the general staff of the colony, including certain officers of the land troops.

ILE ROYALE.

Versailles
1756 Feb. 20.

King's Orders and Despatches.

1756.

The president of the Naval Board to M. de Drucourt.

Sends M. de Vaudreuil the orders necessary to have the Srs. Vergor and Villereau (*sic* for Villeray) and the other officers who were at the forts of Beauséjour and of Gaspereaux tried by a council of war. He will take advantage of the first opportunity of sending to Quebec the officers or others who might be needed at the trial. He will himself supply M. de Vaudreuil with all the information which he shall be able to gather concerning this matter.

M. Prévost to the Minister.

Louisbourg, the 27th Sept. 1756.

My Lord,

* * * * *

The Chev. de Drucourt has instructed the Sieurs de Villeray and Chevalier de Vannes, officers formerly employed at Beauséjour to repair to Quebec to be at the orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and I have arranged for their passage on two different ships.

* * * *

PRÉVOST.

27th Sept. 1757.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DE VERGOR AND DE VILLERAY IN THE MATTER OF THE SURRENDER OF THE FORTS OF BEAUSEJOUR AND GASPAREAUX.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven the twenty seventh of September at five o'clock in the afternoon we, Christophe de Sabrevois Esquire, Sieur of Sermonville, Captain and adjutant of the city and government of Montreal commissary in this particular appointed by commission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil Governor and Lieutenant general for the King over all New France, the Lands and Country of Louisiana, dated the sixteenth of this present month, for the trial ordered by His Majesty by letters dated at Versailles the twentieth of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty six of MM. de Vergor and de Villeray as commandants in one thousand seven hundred and fifty five at the forts of Beauséjour and Gaspareaux

against the officers, soldiers and all others of the said two forts in the matter of their surrender to the English. We accompanied M. Christophe Hilarion Dulaurent notary royal in the Pévosté of this town of Quebec, clerk appointed in this particular by special commission under date of the 24th of this present month from Monsieur de Longueuil, knight of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis Lieutenant of the King commanding at Quebec to the house of the St. Jean Baptiste Gilbert situated in John street in the said town to a room in the said house where for want of space in the prisons of this town the Sieur Jean Baptiste de St. Laurent Ensign on full pay in the troops of this country, garrison of this town is detained and kept a prisoner, there being in execution of the above orders we caused the said Sr. de St. Laurent to be brought before the said commissioner by one of the sergeants of this garrison, one of those detailed to guard him and having caused the said Sieur St. Laurent to make oath before us to tell the truth proceeded with his examination as follows:

Questioned as to his name, surname, age, quality and residence.

Replied that he is called Jean Baptiste Saint Laurent aged forty years or thereabouts Ensign on full pay in a detachement of the troupes de la marine, garrison of this town residing in the said house of Jean Baptiste Gilbert situated in the aforesaid St. John Street.

Questioned as to whether he knows for what cause he is kept prisoner.

Said that Mr. de Ramezay told him that it was for and on the matter of the surrender of the fort of Beauséjour.

Questioned as to whether he was not in garrison at Beauséjour when that place was taken he answered, yes.

Questioned as to whether he was informed of the march of the enemy before they arrived said that he knew of it by the courier whom M de Vergor had sent to M. Duquesne Governor General of Canada, at that time to ask of him a reinforcement of four hundred men because he had learned from a man named Languedoc Corporal of St. Ours that an Englishman had told him that he was very foolish to build a house as they were to come and take Beauséjour the following spring.

Questioned as to whether after this news he had had any other before their arrival. He said no.

Questioned as to whether after the arrival of the English any measures had been taken to oppose their landing.

He said no, seeing that they had landed at their own fort.

Questioned as to whether any sortie had been made to prevent the approach of the enemy.

Said that M. de Vergor had sent to Pont à Buot à detachment consisting of four officers and some two hundred men of whom ten were soldiers and the rest Acadians. That when the detachment had reached pont à Buot all the Acadians had taken to flight, that the officers being unable to stop them were obliged to return to the fort with the few soldiers they had, and that this happened in all the sorties that were made during the whole siege the Acadians having always abandoned the officers with the result that not one of the sorties could succeed.

Questioned as to what were the attacks of the enemy during the whole siege.

Said that they planted a mortar battery at la Butte à Charles that they fired a great number of bombs three fourths of which fell in the fort and killed many Acadians during the ten or eleven days that the bombs played and that on the sixteenth one fell in a casemate which was at the side and on the left of the entrance gate which said bomb killed an English captain, the Sr. Rainbaut an officer of Isle Royal, the Chevalier de Billy, and the Sr. Ferment English interpreter and wounded the deponent and several others, that this gave rise to a greater murmur among the Acadians and the troops.

Questioned as to the reasons which compelled them to capitulate and surrender the place.

Said that in view of the bad condition of the fort and the bad disposition of the Aacadians who had threatened to revolt as fearing harsh treatment from the English to whom they were bound by oath of neutrality, M. de Vergor was forced to summon a council of war in which it was resolved that they should capitulate.

Questioned whether he has any more to say in his defence.

He said no.

And was questioned no further.

The present examination having been read to him, said that his answers contain the truth and persists therein, and signed with us and the said Commissioner.

DE ST. LAURENT,
SERMONVILLE,
DU LAURENT,
Clerk.

1st Examination of M. de Vannes.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven the Twenty Seventh of September at eight o'clock in the Morning we Christophe de Sabrevois Esquire Sieur de Sermonville adjutant of the town and Government of Montreal, Commissioner in this cause appointed by Commissions from the Marquis de Vaudreuil Governor, Lieutenant general for the King over all New-france Lands and country of Louisiana under date of the sixteenth of this present month, for the the trial ordered by His Majesty, by letters dated at Versailles the twentieth February one thousand seven hundred and fifty six in the case of MM. de Vergor and de Villeray, as commandants, in one thousand seven hundred and fifty five, at the forts of Beauséjour and Gaspareaux, and of the officers, soldiers and all others of the garrison of the said forts in the matter of their surrender to the English. We went accompanied by Mr Christophe Hilarion Dulaurent Notary Royal, in the Prévoste of this town of Quebec, Clerk in this case by special commissions, under date of the twenty fourth of this present month, and from Monsieur de Longueuil Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis King's Lieutenant, Commandant at the said Quebec, to a room of a house situated in St. Louis Street of this town where for want of space in the Royal prisons of this town M. François Dupont Chevalier Duvivier de Vannes Lieutenant in the said *troupes de la marine* is kept and guarded prisoner, where in fulfilment of the above mentioned orders we caused to be brought before Us the said Commissioner.

The said Sieur Dupont Duvivier de Vannes by a Sergeant of this garrison detailed to guard him, and having caused the said Sieur Duvivier Devannes to be sworn before us to tell the truth we proceeded with his Examination as follows.

Questioned as to his name, surname, age, quality and residence.

Said he is called François Dupont Chevalier Duvivier de Vannes Lieutenant in the *troupes de la marine* garrison at Louisbourg, aged forty years at present in this town.

Questioned as to whether he knows on what charge he is held prisoner.

Said That he had came from Louisbourg to this town by order of Monsieur Drucourt Governor of the said Louisbourg in compliance with the orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil Governor general of this country, that having arrived in this town he was made prisoner without knowing at that time on what charge and that since his arrest he has learned that it was in connection with the council of war concerning the surrender of the fort of Beauséjour.

Questioned as to whether he was not in garrison at Beauséjour when that place was taken.

Said that he was.

Questioned as to whether they had any notice of the march of the enemy before they arrived.

Said that he had had no other knowledge except by a Letter which had been written to one Languedoc Corporal wherein an Englishman Notified him that the fort would be attacked in the early spring which induced M. de Vergor to write to the Marquis Duquesne then governor general of this country to obtain help; that after this news he who answers was detached to take command at Baye Verte and had no further knowledge concerning the Enemy, until the day they arrived at Mejagoüeche—that then he received orders from M. de Vergor to go to fort Beauséjour and to bring with Him as many inhabitants as he could, which he did and went to Beauséjour the same day with Thirty or forty inhabitants.

Questioned as to whether any measures were taken to oppose the landing of the Enemy.

Said that in regard to the landing of the Enemy they landed at their own fort under cover of their guns, with the result that no opposition to their landing could be made.

Questioned as to whether any sorties had been made to prevent the approach of the Enemy.

Said that M. de Vergor had Sent Two hundred and Twenty men to Pont à Buot commanded by several officers to oppose the passage of the River.

That almost All the inhabitants and Indians having abandoned the officers the latter were obliged to retire under cover of the fort with the few men left to them after setting fire to all that might be of service to the Enemy.

Questioned as to whether it was not he himself who was detailed to go and meet the Enemy.

Said that he had been detailed for this Purpose, That he left the fort at Midnight with two hundred and ten men, to take possession of Bute à Charles, that having captured it he had sent M. Bayeul an officer, with fifty men about five or six hundred paces in advance and had instructed him that as soon as the Enemy should appear he should fire on them and fall back on him and that at six o'clock in the morning without having seen anything, the greater part of his people who were *habitants* forsook him and took to flight, which forced him to retire into the fort with no more than twenty men who were left to him. That the same day M. de Vergor detailed M. de Bayeul with a detachment, the number of men in which he cannot state, to go and oppose the Enemy who were drawing near the fort, that having met the Enemy he made Every effort in his power to drive them back, that the Enemy's superiority in view of the lack of zeal on the part of his troops obliged Him to return to the fort after having been shot through the body.

Questioned as to what were the attacks made by the Enemy during the whole siege.

Said that the enemy had planted a battery of twenty one Mortars to bombard the fort and that during the siege they had thrown about four hundred bombs which had damaged the fort and had put them utterly out of condition to hold out; That a deserting soldier having gone to the enemy, told them that they had no need of batteries of cannon that their bombs were more than sufficient to take the fort by the effects they had already produced on it, with the result that the enemy made no use of their cannon although they had twenty four pieces on the spot.

Questioned as to what were the reasons which forced them to capitulate and surrender the place. Said that after two of the inhabitants had been killed by a bomb great discontent was caused among them and that they already wished to depart. That M. de Vergor's promises of speedy help from Louisbourg had somewhat pacified them and that in the meantime those in the fort worked with the utmost diligence, that officers as well as soldiers all carried the basket in order to shelter themselves from the enemy's sight, that to do this they had put branches all round on the side of the enemy so as not to be seen, that for Barricades they had put casks and barrels filled with earth, and as the batteries were only in Barbe they were obliged to use bales to make embrasures, that to preserve the powder house which was very bad they had been obliged to cover it with bales of skins to protect it from the bombs, that during the course of the siege a bomb of twelve or thirteen inches in diameter fell into a casemate which was believed to be the safest, and killed there four officers three of whom were French and one an English prisoner of war which was the sole cause of the revolt among the Acadians who threatened to kill the officers if they would not let them out; they sent to kill the sentinel. That then M. de Vergor told them that if they left he would fire on them with his Grape-Shot, they answered that they wd not give him time there being three hundred and fifty of their number in the fort where he had only a hundred and twenty soldiers, that M. de Vergor called a council of war in which it was resolved that they should capitulate. That to this end deponent was sent by M. de Vergor to speak to the English general about capitulation. But that when he reached the place where M. Scot was in command,

the latter wd not let him go further as he had no letters for their general, he agreed only to cease firing for an hour, whence the said deponent was obliged to return to the fort where the Acadians, on his entering the said fort asked him whether all was finished, he told them no but that it wd soon be finished; That then M. de Vergor told the inhabitants not to go that we should make an onerous capitulation if they left. M. de Vergor wrote to M. Moctonne the English general for his fort only, of which letter deponent was the bearer; That M. Moctonne insisted that M. de Vergor capitulate for his fort and for that of Gaspareaux; that deponent replied that M. de Vergor would capitulate his fort only, to which the said Sr. Moctonne said M. de Vergor was commandant general, that deponent would accept according to his instructions only for the fort of Beauséjour, they sent deponent back with his eyes bandaged; That at a hundred paces from the camp they caused the Deponent to return to speak to the said English general who asked him if he still persisted in declining to include Gaspareaux in the capitulation, That deponent answered him that these were the orders of his commandant, and that he would not go beyond them.

That thereupon they sent deponent back the second time saying take note Sir that I must be in the fort by seven o'clock this evening, whereto the deponent answered, that is what we should wish for, to see you come there we have no lack of men and cannon to receive you, That for the Third time they sent deponent back; That being not ten paces from the Tent of the English general, they came to fetch deponent and led him back to the said English general who said to him Sir I grant to Your Commandant that which he asks of me not to include the fort of Gaspareaux. That then the capitulation was made and signed on both sides.

He said further that having no water in the fort and being always forced by the Acadians, this caused them to come to the decision to capitulate; that the unfortunate condition of the fort, extraordinary small, and having no means to shelter the Acadians from the Bombs, having being obliged to demolish the stores, Houses and Barracks to enlarge the fort.

Questioned as to whether he has no more to say in his defence.

Said that there were not enough weapons to arm everybody, that they had been obliged to put Bayonets on pieces of wood five or six feet long to defend themselves in the event of assaults on the part of the Enemy.

And was Examined no further. The present Examination having been read to him; said that his answers contain truth, and persisted therein. And in addition thereto said that he had omitted to say that the very day that the Enemy appeared M. de Vergor sent a Message to Louisbourg to M. Drucourt the Governor asking him for help, that M. Drucourt answered that he could not send him any help and the present addition having been Read to him said This also contains the truth and persisted therein. And has signed with us And The Said Clerk.

The Che. Duvivier de Vannes.

SERMONVILLE,
Du LAURENT,
Clerk.

1st Exam'i'n of M. Duplessis Faber.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven the twenty seventh of September at two o'clock of the afternoon we Christophe de Sabrevois Esquire Sieur de Sermonville Captain assistant Town Major of the City and Government of Montreal, Commissioner in this case appointed by Commission from the Marquis de Vaudreuli Governor and Lieutenant General for the King over all New-france, land and country of Louisiana under date of the sixteenth of this present month for drawing up the process ordered by His Majesty, by letters dated at Versailles the Twentieth February one thousand seven hundred and fifty six, against MM. de Vergor and Villerey as commandants in one thousand seven hundred and fifty five, at the Forts of Beauséjour and Gaspareaux and the officers, Soldi rs and all others of the garrison of the said two forts in the matter of their Surrender, to the English.

We went, accompanied by Mr. Christophe Hilarion Dulaurent notary Royal in the Prévôsté of this town of Quebec, Clerk appointed in this cause by special Commissions, under date of the Twenty fourth of this present month, from Monsieur de Longueuil knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis King's Lieutenant Commanding at the said Quebec, to the residence of the Widow Brassard situated in the rue des Pauvres in this town, to a room in the said house where for want of room in the Royal prisons of this said town, M. François Hypolite Lefebvre Esquire, Sieur Duplessis Fabert Lieutenant of Infanterie of the *troupes de la marine*, garrison of this town, is kept and guarded prisoner, where in compliance with the above dated instructions, we caused the said Sieur Duplessis Faber to be brought before us the said Commissioners by a Sergeant of this garrison detailed to guard him, and having caused the said Sieur Duplessis Fabert to be sworn before us, we proceeded with his Examination as follows :

Questioned as to his name, surnames, qualities and residence.

Said that he is called François Hypolite Lefebvre Esquire Sieur Duplessis Fabert Lieutenant in the *troupes de la marine* garrison of this town aged Thirty seven years presently residing with the widow Brassard *rue des Pauvres* in this town.

Questioned as to whether he knows the reason of his being held prisoner.

Said that he knew he had been arrested on account of the Surrender of the place of Beauséjour, in Compliancee with the orders of the Court.

Questioned as to whether he was not in garrison at Beauséjour at the time of the surrender of that place.

Said that he had been there nearly a year.

Questioned as to whether he had had notice of the March of the Enemy before they came.

Said that he had no knowledge of it till the day the said Enemy came, that M. de Vergor sent to notify them that an Acadian had just told him that the Enemy's fleet was in sight.

Questioned as to whether any measures were taken to oppose the landing of the Enemy.

Said that they were not able to oppose the landing of the Enemy in view of the fact that they had landed under the guns of their fort of Mégagoueche which is on the other side of the River.

Questioned as to whether any sorties were made to prevent the advance of the Enemy.

Said that on the Morrow of the Enemy's landing at their fort he had knowledge that de M. Vergor sent a detachment of soldiers and Acadians to Pont à Buot to oppose the passage of the River of the said Pont à Buot where they fought, and that he has heard it said that nearly all the Acadians having abandoned the officers who commanded them, they had been forced to hide in the woods certain small pieces of cannon which they had and fall back on the fort; That Deponent asked M. de Vergor's permission to go himself to the relief of the said Pont à Buot, That M. de Vergor having given him a hundred men almost all Acadians he set out at their Head to go there, and at the moment of his entering the wood he met Champigny a soldier of the garrison who told him that the Pont à Buot had been taken that the officers and soldiers and Acadians were returning to the north by the lower end of the Lake. That thereupon deponent resolved to make a Detour and went towards the Butte Miranande to Try to discover the designs of the English ; That an arpent or so further on he halted to gather up his People, that then he was the most astonished man in the world to find himself with only seven of eight soldiers and two Acadians, all the others having taken to flight ; That not thinking himself in sufficient force to remain in the said Place, he resolved to go to Butte Royer where he fired all the Houses and barns which might serve as shelter for the English and that he returned to the fort where he gave the Commandant an account of His Mission.

Questioned as to what were the attacks of the Enemy during the said Siege.

Said that the Enemy began to Plant a Mortar Battery during the Night and that with day they began by throwing some bombs into the fort and continued to Bombard during five days. That on the Fifth day a bomb fell on a casemate situated

on the left as one entered the gate of the fort which was the one they thought to be the safest that this bomb killed four persons and wounded several others; that this caused much murmuring among the Acadians who All wished to leave and abandon the fort.

Questioned as to what were the reasons which obliged them to capitulate and to surrender the place.

Said that the Reasons which obliged them to capitulate were The complaints of the Acadians who were all determined to leave and who had drawn a knife on a sentinel two days before to make a way out, together with the condition of the fort which was in Bad condition and the Want of Water in the fort that all these reasons forced the Commandant to Hold a Council of War whereat it was resolved to capitulate.

Questioned whether he has more to say in his defence.

He said no.

And was Examined no further.

The present Examination having been read to him said that his answers contain the truth, and persisted therein and has signed with us and The said clerk.

DUPLESSIS FABERT FILS.
SERMONVILLE,
DU LAURENT,
Clerk.

Copied from the original documents found in the Judicial Archives of the district of Quebec. P. GAGNON.

Moreau St. Mery Collection.

MINUTES

1758

AMERICA

Series B. Vol. 107.

CANADA (PART 4)

Despatches and King's Orders.

Versailles. 1758 14 February. The President of the Naval Board to M. de Vaudreuil.

Not having given any details about the course he took in sending the Srs. de Villeray and de Vannes back to Ile Royale, he did not deem it his duty to report this matter to the King.

M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister.

MONTREAL the 12th June 1758.

MY LORD,—I have received the letter you did me the honour to write me on the 14th February last. I have the honour to send you herewith a new copy of the proceedings and judgment of the council of war held in compliance with the King's orders in the case against the officers and garrisons of forts Beauséjour and Gasparaux whereby you will see that their justification was founded on the faulty construction of the two forts in question and that it was impossible for them to make a more active or a longer resistance. These forts were no better than fort Dequene and it was admitted that with the best will and much zeal it was impossible to hold them especially on taking into consideration the too great superiority of the enemy's forces.

These my Lord are the true motives on which the judgment is based had it been otherwise the council of war would have imposed such punishment as was fitting I have myself given my most serious attention to this matter.

I am with a most profound respect, my lord, your most humble and most obedient ervant.

VAUDREUIL.

Moreau St. Méry Collection.

OTHER PLACES

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE

MINUTES

YEAR 1760

Series B. Vol. 112.

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE

Despatches and King's Orders.

ersailles. The President of the Naval Board to M. de Ruis.
760 12th Dec. *Re* the Sad condition wherein Mme de Villeray finds herself by the death of her husband Captain in the troops of Ile Royale. Folio 148, ½ page.
The same to M. de Rambures.
760 9th Dec. Has received the Cross of St. Louis belonging to Mr. de Villeray, deceased the 30th November last. Folio 150, ¼ page.

LETTERS RELATING TO BIGOT.

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M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES, the 8 January 1764.

I have just received, sir, the representations made by the members of the Domain and by the Receivers General of the Domains and Forests of Paris on the subject of the prosecution of Bigot, Varin and others which is to be made by the Controller des Bons d'Etat and by the Treasurer general of the colonies who has been nominated sequestrator.

On the other hand the Commissioners of the Châtelet remark that the Letters patent which appoint them as judges in the last resort in the affair of Canada, civil as well as cirminal, cannot be abrogated by an order in Council and that new Letters patent will be needed to empower your Department to carry out the judgment that has been delivered.

I cannot do better than to send you the memorial of the officers of the domain which I enclose herewith and to inform you of the remark of the officers of the Châtelet who however make no claim. I beg of you to examine the whole and to let me know what you think of them in order that if Letters patent are required to put all in order they may be issued promptly moreover the King's Attorney of the chamber of the Domain advises me of a memoir which I will send to you as soon as I receive it.

To M. Geofroy de Montigny, Receiver general of the Domains and Forests of the district of Paris.

VERSAILLES, 17 January, 1764.

The claim which you made, Sir, to the investigation, prosecution and recovery of the estates of Bigot, Varin and other officers of Canada cannot be maintained. This matter does not come within your scope there is less question here of confiscation than of restitution relative to depredations committed in Canada, where you certainly had no duties to perform and the King whom I have informed of your representations and of the state of the question has decided that if confiscations were made in France his intention is that you should profit thereby, but that their is nothing to alter in the Order in Council of the 31st December last, which refers the investigation of the restitutions to the Commissioners of the council and charges the controller des Bons d'Etat with the prosecutions.

I am, sir, your very humble and very affte servant.

VERSAILLES, 20th Jnnuary, 1764.

To the Officers of the Department of Finance, at Paris.

I have informed the King, sirs, of the representations you have made re the reference which has been made to the office established for the liquidation of the debts of the Department of Marine and Colonies in execution of the judgment rendered by the officers of the Châtelet against Bigot, Varin and others relative to the depredations committed in Canada. His Majesty finds that the claim which you have made to carry out the provisions of this judgment was not well founded, not only because it is less a question here of confiscation than of restitution, but also because it is a matter of returning to the Colonial treasury in France the proceeds of the restitutions the cause of which occurred in Canada to make good to it the considerable payment it has made and which these depredations occasioned. If this matter ought to have been submitted to your Department, His Majesty would have kept you informed of it, his intention being to preserve the order of the different jurisdictions which have been set up.

I have the honour to be very perfectly, gentlemen, your very humble and very obedient servant.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES the 30th January 1764.

I have examined, Sir, the different questions which you have submitted relative to the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the Srs Varin and Bigot. I have laid the matter before the King and am about to impart to you His Majesty's intentions.

1st Question. Must we trust to the Commissioners for the administration of the lands until the sale.

Reply.—His Majesty relies entirely on the Commissioners to manage everything connected with this administration as shall appear to them to be most favourable to his interests, and to Carry out the matter in the least expensive manner.

2nd Question.—When will it be convenient to sell the lands.

3rd Question.—Shall the moveables be sold at the same time as the lands, and in this case is it to be included in the price, or must there or a separate sale of it.

Reply.—It is necessary to wait till the spring to Sell the lands in order to give those who might wish to purchase them time and opportunity to see them.

If the moveables are very valuable, a separate sale shd be made of them. If on the contrary they are merely necessary for the house they wd not bring much at a separate sale, which wd lessen by so much the purchase of the lands.

4th Question.—The sale of wood the cutting of which is in arrear.

Reply.—It is as well to have this sale made sooner than later.

5th Question.—Must the grain of the last harvest be sold at Chantemerle.

Reply.—There is no difficulty in having this sale made at current prices.

6th Question.—Prosecutions of the farmers.

Reply.—This point is covered by one of the provisions of the order in Council of 31st December of last year: the controller of the Bons d'Etat must prosecute the farmers and all other debtors.

7th Question.—Must the linen and silver plate now in Paris be sold.

Reply.—It is better to leave a little linen in each house for the use of those persons who shall go to visit them, the surplus must be sold; as to the silver plate it must be kept till further order.

8th Question.—Details of the expenses of administration such as repairs in case of accident, increase or decrease of the number of servants.

Reply.—These matters must be provided for with economy when once the necessity for repairs has been shown, the greater or less number of servants is a detail of administration concerning which His Majesty trusts to the Commissioners.

9th Question.—To know whether the Commissioners are to charge to the sequestration the wages of the servants kept, and the travelling expenses of the officers needed to remove the seals.

Reply.—There ought to be no difficulty on this point. The intention of His Majesty is that the payment of all expenses connected with the disposal of the property in question should be taken as part of it and arranged by the Commissioners who will be good enough to send me a statement in order that I may inform His Majesty of it.

I have the honour to be etc.

To the Maréchal de Richelieu.

VERSAILLES the 17th February 1764.

It gives me pleasure, M. le Maréchal, to procure you the opportunity, as requested, of seeing the silver plate belonging to the Sr. Bigot. I write on that head to M. de Fontanien, and I have the honour to send you my letter. When you shall have decided what pieces will suit you, I beg of you to let me know which they are so that I may obtain the King's orders to have them sent to you.

I have the honour to be with the most perfect and sincere attachment, M. le Duc, your very humble and obedient servant.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES the 17th February 1764.

Sir, The Maréchal de Richelieu wishes to see the silver plate confiscated from the Sr. Bigot, I beg of you to give the necessary instruction to enable him to do so, he will then send me a list of the pieces which he would like to have and on receipt of his answer I will take the King's orders to have them sent to him.

I have the honour to be, sir, with sincere attachment, your very humble and very obedient servant.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES, the 27th February 1764.

Sir, I have the honour to send you, herewith an order from the king to have sent to the Maréchal de Richelieu various pieces of silver plate belonging to those confiscated from one Bigot.

I beg of you therefore to have sent to M. le Maréchal the pieces specified in this order, payment for which will be made according to the price agreed on between us at our last interview.

I have the honour, etc.,

I have the honour to send you, M. le Marechal, unsealed, a package for M. de Fontanien, Councillor of State, containing the King's order to have delivered to you the pieces of silver plate belonging to the effects confiscated from the Sr. Bigot, in compliance with the list you sent me.

I will only point out to you that the price of some of the pieces will be higher than that of ordinary silver plate and M. de Fontanien will inform you of it.

I have the honour to be, M. le Marechal, with a most perfect attachment, etc.

To M. de Villerault, master of the registers.

VERSAILLES, 30 January 1764.

Sir, I would be pleased to have been able to obtain for you, as you wish, the silver plate belonging to the Sr. Bigot, but other arrangements have been made which do not allow of that which you propose, I am very sorry.

I have the honour to be very perfectly, Sir, your very humble and very obt. servant.

To the Controller General.

Sir, As you wish to keep the silver plate belonging to the Sr. Bigot instead of sending it to the mint to be melted down, I think that you will do well to withdraw it as soon as possible, because several people have already asked me for it, you will therefore make arrangements for the value of this silver.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with much attachment, your very humble and very obt. servant.

To M. Boutin.

VERSAILLES, 13 Feb. 1764.

Sir, The judgment rendered by the Commission du Chatelet in the affair of Canada having condemned several individuals to make considerable restitution to the King we are at present engaged in causing the recovery to be carried out which becomes the more difficult as the parties interested have taken measures to withold from confiscation the effects which should be subject to it. I am just informed, but without definite proofs, that the Sr. Bigot, one of the condemned, has caused to be hidden in the Convent of the Ursulines at Bordeaux, where he has a sister a nun, several chests and bales that belong to him, I beg of you to use all your endeavours to ascertain the truth of this matter as soon as possible and the king whom I have informed of this has charged me to recommend to you on his behalf the greatest possible caution and secrecy in this search because should the family of the Sr. Bigot come to know of it they would not fail to remove everything. I have the honour, etc.

By command of the King.

The Sr. Boucher, controller of the Bons d'état of the Council is commanded to deliver to Marechal de Richelieu the pieces of silver plate hereinafter specified weighing in all one hundred and ninety two marcs three ounces, six gros belonging to the effects of the Sr. Bigot.

To wit.

Two large soup dishes	17 marcs	7 ounces	7 gros
Two large bouilly dishes	15	1	3
Two large oval dishes	16	5	1
Two medium oval dishes and four small	28	4	5
Twelve cases	39	4	3
Six entree dishes	22	4	6
Ten side dishes	35	6	6
Two candlesticks with their branches	16	1	5

Which being done by the said Sr. Boucher he shall be well and duly discharged of the same in virtue of this present order.

Done at Versailles the 24 February 1764.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES the 26th February 1764.

Sir, the Controller general has just asked me on behalf of Messrs. de Fresne, de Villerault d'Auriac and Boulogne for the articles of silver plate a list of which you will find herewith. As there are some included in the number of those which have been selected by the Marechal de Richelieu, I beg of you to come to an arrangement with these gentlemen and to decide between you what may be delivered to him ; I will send you the necessary order when you have furnished me with the particulars.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with sincere attachment, your very etc.

To the Controller General.

VERSAILLES, the 27th February 1764.

Sir, the condemnation pronounced against Bigot and Varin renders vacant the offices of Secretaries to the King which they filled. The price of these offices is seeurity for the creditors among whom is His Majesty on account of the restitutions ordered,

and although he can dispose of the title to these offices it is certain that their value belongs to the creditors in general and that it must be deposited with the funds of the Sequestrator appointed by the Order in Council of the 31st December last. It is therefore in His Majesty's interest and in the interest of the creditors that these offices should be disposed of by auction. I have however just been informed that it is the intention to value it on the casual revenue as a confiscation. But it would have most dangerous consequences to do this in His Majesty's name since it would have the effect of authorizing the Seigneurs who are high judiciaries to demand the confiscation of estates wherever situated, whereas to avoid this inconvenience the seizure and sale of the estates should be made as a restitution in order to produce as much as possible for the chest of the Department of Marine.

I enter into these details with you, Sir, for your information and I beg of you therefore to give such orders as you may deem fit so that the Commissioners may be able to dispose of these offices as forming part of the estate. This is the more necessary because I am informed that the price set on these offices is far below the price offered by individuals who wish to obtain these offices, and you will agree with me that it is fitting to realize by them as we can.

I have the honour to be with a very perfect attachment, Sir, yours etc.

Circular to the Intendants of the Provinces.

VERSAILLES the 11th March 1764.

Sir, I have the honour to send you herewith several copies of the Order in Council ordering all individual holders whether voluntary or judicial of the estates of Bigot, Varin and others condemned by the judgment rendered by the Commissioners of the Council in the Affair of Canada, to make déclaration of the same and not to dispossess themselves of it but by authority of the Commissioners appointed by the Order of the 31st december last.

I beg of you to make this public.

I have the honour to be very perfectly, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant.

The same

to M. HOCQUART
to M. HURSON
to M. CHOQUET
to M. GUILLOT
to M. DAUBENTON
to M. MISTRAL
to M. BERNIER
and to M. DOYARD.

By the King's Command.

The Sr Boucher Controller of the *Bons d'Etat* of the Council, is commanded to deliver to M. de Laverdy controller general the pieces of silver plate mentioned below belonging to the estate of Bigot.

To wit.

A soup tureen with its dish, its spoon and its stand,
Two tureens with their dishes, Four chandeliers with their branches two with three sconces and two with two sconces.

Eight dozen plates,
Eighteen spoons
Eighteen forks and knives, } All of german silver gilt.
Four wine-coolers,

Two study chandeliers with branches,
A coffee-pot,
Fourteen candlesticks.

The remainder of the gravy spoons and of the silver covers and what is left of the silver plate in case it suits the controller general.

Which being done by the said Sr. Boucher he shall be duly discharged thereof in virtue of this present order.

Done at Versailles the 12 march 1764.

VERSAILLES the 12th March 1764.

Order of the King to the said Sr. Boucher.

to deliver to the Sr. de Villerault, master of the Requests, the silver plate as under to wit :

Two large oval dishes,
One large round dish,
A sauce-boat,
Two oil-bottles,
A coffee pot
And four small oval dishes.

To Mr. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES, the 16th March 1764.

I have the honour, Sir, to return to you the proces verbal of the searches made at the Convent of the Ursulines at Bordeaux, on the suspicion that there was some of Bigot's effects deposited there. You will see by this proces verbal that nothing was found but a few pieces of furniture, of little value belonging to the said Bigots' Brother,

I have the honour &c.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES the 27th March 1764.

Sir, I have received with the letter you did me the honour to write me the 17th of this month the statement of the store of silver and effects belonging to the Sr. Bigot. I shall be sure to inform the king of all the trouble you have taken to succeed in discovering the funds hidden by the defaulters of Canada.

I have just been informed that the Sr. Goguet merchant at La Rochelle has in his possession goods belonging to the Sr. Lemoyne Despins to the amount of 26321*l* 4s 3drs and other goods belonging to the Sr. Landrieve to the amount of 12088*l* 18s 4drs. You will see by the two letters which this merchant has written me, and which I am sending you, that he has put on board one of his ships for Louisiana the part which belongs to the Sr. Landrieve who has asked him for it; I presume however that this merchant having in the meantime become aware of the Order in Council which orders all holders to make declaration, has made arrangements not to allow these effects to pass out of his possession. In any case, I am instructing M. de Villehelio Commissioner of the Navy at LaRochelle to tell him to keep them if the ship has not sailed before he receives my letter.

I have the honour to be, sir, with sincere attachment, your very humble and very obedient servant.

To the Duc de Praslin.

VERSAILLES the 10th April 1764.

You know, M. le Duc, that the Sr. Cadet formerly contractor in Canada has been kept in the Bastille as principal party in the proceedings taken against the defaulters in that colony : it is only a few days since that he came out of prison so that it has been impossible for him to attend to his affairs. He requires an extension of time to go and put in order those which he left in Canada, and he deserves this more than anyone else. I beg of you, M. le Duc, to be so good as to charge the Count de Guerchy to ask it of the British Ministry and to instruct him to send it to you as soon as possible so that the Sr. Cadet can take advantage of this Spring.

I have the honour to be with a very sincere attachment M le Duc, etc.

To M. de Fontanien.

VERSAILLES the 20th April 1764.

Sir, M. de Seignerolle who would like to become possessor of the lands of Orce and of Sagenoit requests that these two properties may be sold separately from the other property confiscated from Bigot, and asks that the properties shall be sold by making a separate valuation on each property. I am returning to you the memorial on this subject addressed to me by M. de Seignorelle and I beg of you to examine what wd be the course most to the King's advantage. It seems to me that we shall find many more bidders for small objects than for those of considerable value which are within the reach of only a very small number of persons. I rely for the rest on your knowledge.

I have the honour to be etc.

To Mme Bigot at Bordeaux.

VERSAILLES the 27th August 1764.

When the commission appointed to deal with the restitutions to which various emyloyés have been condemned shall have come to a definite decision in regard to all the objects in question I will inform the King of your request, and shall be glad if His Majesty is pleased to consider it favourably.

I am very perfectly Mdme, etc.

To the Marquis de St. Amand.

VERSAILLES the 30th October 1764.

Sir, I shd be very glad to be able to obtain for you the adjustment which you ask for between what you owe to the Sr. Bigot as having married Mlle de la Boisière and that which remains due by the King to the late M. de la Boisière your father-in-law, but this proposal must be laid before the Commissioners of the Council appointed by His Majesty for the proceeding to be taken against Bigot and the others on account of the restitutions to which they have been condemned.

I have the honour to be Sir, very respectfully, etc.

To Mr Moreau, King's attorney of the Chatelet.

VERSAILLES the 11th March 1764.

Sir, The King having seen fit to Exempt the Sr. Cadet from the punishment of banishment to which he had been condemned by the Commissioners appointed to try the Affair of Canada, I beg of you to send me as soon as possible an extract of that judgment so far as it relates to the Sr. Cadet and certified by the clerk so that I may have it put under the counter Seal of the Letters of pardon.

I am, etc.

To M. le Duc de Praslin.

VERSAILLES the 11th January 1764.

M. le Duc, M. Demeloises formerly adjutant in Canada having been detained in the Bastille on account of the affair of Canada in which he had no part since he has been acquitted by the verdict of all charges is under the necessity of returning to that colony to attend to his affairs and to sell his property there. I beg of you to obtain for him from the Court of England through the channel of M. de Guerchi, an extension of time for a year beyond that period fixed by the treaty, his detention having been longer than that, in order that he may enjoy in that colony all the facilities promised by the same treaty the benefit of which he has not been able to profit by as he was detained. He counts on going to Quebec during the first six months of this year.

I beg of you to be good enough to obtain equally for the Sr. Pean also formerly adjutant who is still detained at Paris on account of the Affair of Canada, the same extension of time for the disposal of his property and for the stay of Sr. de Meloises who has undertaken to act for him.

I have the honour to be with a very sincere etc.

to M. Perichon.

VERSAILLES the 20th January 1764.

Sir, The Sr. Estebe, formerly store-keeper in Canada and who was condemned to a restitution of 30 m. by the verdict of the Chatelet asks to settle this account. The King whom I have informed of the matter judges proper that you shd. receive it in cash only and not in goods of whatever kind they may be. You will give him your receipt in your capacity as sequestrator appointed by the order in council and you will word it so as to show that it is in satisfaction of the execution of judgment.

I am, Sir, your very humble and very affte. Servant.

to M. de Sartine.

VERSAILLES the 8th February 1764.

Sir, I have received with your letter of the first of this month the memorial sent you by the Sr. de Vassan formerly prisoner in the Bastille, who makes request for 87m. of goods which he had given to dame Marterel on account of a bargain which he had entered into with her which was not kept; as this assessment comes within the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals the Sr. de Vassan must appear before them to obtain justice as for me I cannot meddle with it in any way.

I have the honour etc.

APPENDIX H

LETTER OF FATHER IGNACE *RE* ACADIA

(*According to a photographic copy of the original in the archives of the Propaganda, Rome.*)

The Department is indebted to Dr. Wm. Peterson, C.M.G., for a revision of the translation of this letter.

ACADIA.

IN NOMINE D^ni N^ri J^u X^ti.

Brevis ac dilucida præsentis status missionis Accadiæ in nova Gallia descriptio seu relatio quam Illustriss D^nus D^nus a Secretis Sacræ Congregationis de Propaganda Fide petiit a me F. Ignatio parisino Capucino ind° in vinea sua extra mœnia Urbis SSS^a.

Accadia in nova Gallia contigua terræ quæ vulgo nuncupatur Canada, pars est Americæ septentrionalis et tota illa terra in qua plures Nationes piscationi Icthyocolarum [vulgo molues] incumbunt et inde in navibus adOrientem transferunt per totam Europam : Habet in longitudine trecentas leucas, centum in latitudine, ab una parte quæ tendit ad meridiem incipit a promontorio Malbarico, ab altera quæ vergit ad septentrionem terminatur inclusive ad portum Gaspeicum qui quidem portus juxta ostium magni fluminis Sancti Laurentii[1] situs est, in quo magno flumine multi sunt Galli omnes Catholici qui omnia subsidia spiritualia spectantia ad salutem a R. R. P. P. Jesuitis Missionariis suscipiunt. Tota illa Accadia habet tres sinus præcipuos, Magnum, Gallicum et Calidum. Magnus sinus sex leucis tantum distat a promontorio Malbarico, et hunc sinum incolunt nunc ad minus septem viginti mille Angli omnes hæretici. Sinus Gallicus distat ab illo Magno sinu octoginta leucis et valde protenditur, habet enim in longitudine septuaginta leucas, in latitudine vero triginta aut 40ta in capite, non longe a fine 12^im, sub finem 6, in fine duo, in medio hujusce sinus stat lata insula ab una parte distans a terra tribus leucis, ab altera novem. In tribus præcipuis portibus hujusce sinus Galli Christianissimi demorati sunt ab anno 1632° usque ad annum 1654°, in quo quidem anno 1654° Angli hæretici vicini hujus sinus cum aliis missis a Cromwele protectore Angliæ ceperunt tria loca quæ in dictis præcipuis portibus sita sunt arcem Pemptagoet seu arcem S^i Petri, arcem fluminis S^ti Ioannis, et Portum Regium : nullum Gallum nisi unum aut duos Catholicos proditores reliquerunt in duobus prioribus locis, cæteros remiserunt in Galliam. Ex Portu Regio etiam cunctos milites et nautas remiserunt. Solam Viduam ac filios defuncti Gubernatoris Christianissimi qui anno 1650° vivis decesserat simulque omnes Gallos qui a pluribus annis terras hujusce portus incolebant secum admiserunt, sed ab ipsis subsidia omnia spiritualia abstulerunt, occiso Superiore Missionis R^d Pr Leonardo Carnotensi Capucino, et fugato altero V. Pr Yvone parisino cum duobus fratribus religiosissimis ejusdem Ordinis, f. Joanne Trecensi et f. Francisco Maria Parisiensi qui ad subsidium Missionariorum ac Seminarii Abienigonarum ad fidem conversorum et convertendorum morabantur in hoc Portu Regio.

Non est silentio prætereundum quod dicti hæretici etiam ejecerunt ab arce S^ti Petri in regione Pemptagoet quando eam ceperunt alium Missionarium V. P. Bernardinum Crispiensem quem in suis navibus duxerunt in Angliam ad Cromwelem, unde reversus est ad nostram provinciam parisiensem ex qua profectus erat. Hic plures hujusce regionis Pemptagoet convertit ad fidem. Restabant duo Missionarii, primus in alia arce seu in parvula habitatione S^ti Petri sita ad aquilonem in regione quæ dicitur Canceaux quæ quidem habitatio distat a Portu Regio centum viginti leucis. Tota illa regio præsertim a promontorio arenarum apud nautas celeberrima quod a Portu Regio distat quinquaginta leucis et ab una parte est caput sinus Gallici, occupatur in suis portibus per sex menses integros a Gallis piscatoribus qui primo vere in suis navibus discedunt a Gallia ut per littora regionis istius continuæ piscationi Ichthyocolarum intendant, qua peracta sub fine Septembris et Octobris onusti in Galliam revertuntur.

Primus ille missionarius V. P. Augustinus Pontigarensis qui una cum duobus F.F. F^r Felice Remensi et F. Elzeario S^i Florentini morabatur in dicta habitatione S^ti Petri in regione Canceaux anno præterito qui fuit 1655 simul cum dictis ff. penuria coacti

(1) Rediit in mentem quod aliud promotorium quod in Aquilone seu Septentrione terminat Accadiam est promontorium Rosarum portui Gaspeico vicinum.

reversi sunt in Galliam. Ipse F. Elzearius qui per 9 aut 10 annos integros mansit in arce S^ti Petri in terra Pemptagouet, et satis callebat linguam alienam Abienigonarum hujusce regionis probitate sua multa ac conversationibus christianissimis plures infideles disposuerat ad fidem, nec non converterat ipsos in simplicitate efficaci fidei nostræ articulos edocendo.

Anno præcedenti qui fuit annus 1654 alter missionarius, admodum V. P. Balthazar Parisinus qui linguam alienam regionis in qua moratus est æque callet ac gallicam quique plures Abienigonas cæteris missionariis Deo adjuvante convertit, videns totam Accadiam pene occupatam ab hæreticis petiit Galliam monendi causa R. R. P.P. provinciæ parisiensis authoritate S^æ Sedis præfectos hujus Missionis ut consulerent illico Missioni quæ in tanto subvertionis discrimine versabatur. Dictus Missionarius admodum V.P. Balthazar parisiensis omni laude sane dignissimus missionem suam exercuit cum tanto zelo et profectu per sex annos integros in loco qui vulgo dicitur Nepigigouit citra fines Accadiæ ad Aquilonem—(quiquidem locus Nepigigouit situs est fere in media parte Sinus Calidi sic nuncupati ob frequentiam tonitruum summoru nque calorum quæ in æstate vigent in illo sinu ratione montium excelsorum quibus circumdatur et comprimitur, dico æstate, quia hyems frigidissimus est cæterorum Accadiæ locorum, utpote sub 48 gradibus positus) (nec in eo loco tantum, sed fere etiam per totam partem quæ ab hoc sinu Calido tendit usque ad habitationem S^ti Petri in Canceaux quæ quidem pars centum leucas continet, lustrando terras, nemora, lacus, mare et flumina in quibus incredibiles egestates, frigora, labores et infirmitates perpessus est) ut viginti ad minus familias integras Abienigonarum hujusce Regionis converterit ad Christum. Quorum salutis nimio amore inflammatus imo inebriatus fecit anno præterito quæ potuit ut ad ipsos reverteretur: ascendit mare, appulit non ad illas sed ad alias plagas, tandem coactus est reverti in Galliam. Unde iterum hoc præsenti anno 1656 primo vere profectus est una cum altero missionario ut petat directe illam citeriorem partem Accadiæ visendi causa alumnos suos in Christo charissimos confirmare illos in fide, ipsisque administrare sacramenta et omnia subsidia spiritualia quibus jam a duobus annis ægre privati sunt. Taceo innumeros sylvestres qui ministerio ipsius ac cæterorum missionariorum per totam Accadiam annis elapsis pervolarunt ad cœlos Ecce status præsens Missionis Accadiæ a pluribus annis per missionarios Ordinis Minorum Capucinorum Provinciæ Parisiensis administratæ.

Ex quo quidem præsenti statu missionis Accadiæ potest sine dubio colligi quod brevi in tota Accadia religio subvertetur nisi optimis, promptis atque efficacibus remediis fulciatur. Nil evidentius quia si omnes Galli Christiani qui modo in Portu Regio vivunt sub potestate Anglorum hæreticorum nec non Abienigonæ conversi ad fidem habitantes regionem illam spaciosam quæ est circa totum Sinum Gallicum descriptum supra deserantur, nullumque amplius subsidium spirituale quo in fide S^a et apostolica firmentur accipiant, quomodo stabunt adversus potestates tenebrarum? 2° quia alii Galli qui in habitatione S^ti Petri in Canceaux et in habitatione Nepigigouit supra nominatis morantur, et omnes Abienigonæ fideles qui illas posteriores incolunt regiones manifeste etiam periclitantur in fide, maxime si dicti hæretici ultra progrediantur ac vi occupent totam illam terram. 3° Si hucusque pervenerint audeo dicere quod expellent penitus ac funditus evertent SSS^am fidem nostram a magno flumine Sti Laurentii in quo ut opinor sunt duo millia Xrianorum sub directione R.R.P.P. Jesuitarum Missionariorum, et sic omnino ab utraque parte tam Canadæ quam Accadiæ expungetur fides vera

Quid faciendum ut tantæ calamitati obvietur? iterum excitandus est Rex Xrianissimus Ludovicus 14us ut a Cromwele Protectore Angliæ repetat tria loca quæ sunt in Sinu Gallico ipsius jussu usurpata anno 1654°. Dico iterum quia jam R.R.P.P. Capucini Provinciæ Parisiensis præfecti hujus Missionis ipsum Regem Xrianissimum adierunt ac precati sunt ut dicta loca repeteret quod et factum est ut patet ex tractatu pacis proxime edito inter Galliam et Angliam. Sed illa propositio seu repetitio fuit remissa ad tempus ad quosdam Commissarios propter quasdam difficultates emergentes seu propositas a dicto Cromwele. Faxit Deus ut redeant ad nos ista loca, si redierint, illico illustrior fides vigebit ubique in his locis per labores ac fervorem Missionariorum.

Si nobis non restituerit loca ista Protector ille hæreticus, necessarium est ut Societates Gallorum negociantium una cum filiis defuncti Præfecti Accadiæ cui et pos

teritati ipsius ad perpetuum ob præclara ejus gesta in dicta Accadia et pro Religione et pro Regno Gallico Ludovicus 13us Rex Xrianissimus concessit totam illam Accadiam, fiant in locis nondum usurpatis ab hæreticis in dicta Accadia, videlicet in Promontorio Arenarum, in portu Philomonæ vel Evæ et in portu Paspebiak aut in alio simili, utili et convenienti loco: quæquidem societates vacabunt per se vel per alios agriculturæ, navium fabricationi, piscationi, pellium negociationi, oleorum confectioni, aliisve negotiationibus aut fructibus ab his terris provenientibus quæ omnia debent esse communia et libera, certis tamen cum restrictionibus singulis quibusque qui ex Gallia profecturi sunt ut habitent in illis partibus.

Ex his locis Missionarii habitantes cum Gallis possunt per nemora et lacus adire Portum Regium in alieno habitu ubi poterunt providere Catholicis de omnibus ad salutem pertinentibus et facilius per mare sub specie negociantium vel aliquo alio aptiori modo. Desunt verba quibus exprimere valeam dolorem innumerum quo in mente et corde crucior, videre nunc tres puellas nobiles speciosissimas et totidem pueros nobiles speciosissimos omnes filios defuncti Proregis istius Accadiæ in dicto Portu Regio una cum matre nobili stantes inter lupos : quorum fides tanto periclitatur quanto ætas imbecillior. Verum est quod puella major natu nubilis est, et hoc pejus quia forte urgebitur nubere cum hæretico. Et quos conflictus primogenitus inter fratres ipsius modo sustinet qui quindecim annos natus est, quanta fecerit et passus sit in ista Accadia prope viginti annis pro-religione Pater ipsorum nobilissimus religiosiss^{us}, ferventiss^{us}, ac generosiss^{us} edicere nequeo, et nunc neminem video qui dictos filios ejus adjuvet in suo ac tanto discrimine, pro ipsis aliisque Catholicis qui hinc tantum distant animam ponere iterum paratus sum ego indignus F. Ignatius Parisinus, solum detur facultas et modus perveniendi ad ipsos.

Si per oppositionem hæreticorum Galli non possint occupare illam Regionem Accadiæ superest pars citerior quam nondum occupant nec valent occupare ratione pacis proxime editæ de qua superius inter Galliam et Angliam. In illa citeriori parte fiant societates eo modo quo supra in 3us aut 4 locis convenientibus in Portu Ludovici, in Portu Archibouktou in portu Miramichi et in portu Michkou seu Cibaguensi. In portu Ludovici est fluvius qui per nemora ducit non longe ad Portum Regium, in portibus Archibouktou atque Miramichi sunt flumina quæ item per nemora ducunt ad magnum flumen St Ioannis qui est in sinu Gallico : et sic Missionariis via ubique aperitur qua possint ad hæc loca pertingere ac in iis functiones suas exercere, nec in iis locis tantum sed etiam in regione Pemptegoet, quia circa mediam partem dicti fluminis St Ioannis est via quædam quæ per sylvas et lacus ducit ad illam plagam Sic Missionarii antiqui (non vero novi nisi post plures annos) possunt invisere omnes fideles etiam Abienigonas undequaque dispersos per totam Accadiam, et hoc per magnos labores et egestates innumeras, quod quidem jugum grave et amarum, leve ac suave efficitur, animarum zelo et amore nimio.

De victu Missionariorum morantium cum Gallis ipsisque in spiritualibus ministrantium non est difficultas sed de modo quo in alieno habitu possint cum Anglis conversari aut aliquo m do negociari ut sic opem ferant Catholicis, vel quo in quibusdam temporalibus providere Barbaris ut eos facilius ad fidem pertrahant et confirment cæteros qui fidem jam professi sunt. Difficile est enim ut quamprimum juvemur in iis rebus a dictis gallis propter alias et summas impensas quas prioribus annis debent expendere, non dubium quin libero animo speciali huic impensæ etiam intendant simul atque a regionibus istis aut negociationibus suis acceperint unde eam impensam queant sustinere. Vel partem seu redditum Seminario R. R. P. P. Missionariorum Capucinorum a S. R. E bonæ memoriæ Cardinali de Richelieu datum in Accadia in subsidium Abienigonarum conversorum et convertendorem, instauraverint. Interim pro huj^{di} impensa, puta trecentorum aut ducentorum ad minus scutorum, deberent R. R. P. P. Provinciæ Parisiensis Præfecti hujusce missionis adire Regem Xrianissimum vel præfectos arario regio ipsius Regis Xrianissimi ipsos enixe deprecantes ut de maximis eleemosynis quæ quotannis fiunt provideant per quosdam annos ad honorem Dei huic impensæ quæ quotannis fieri debet, alium modum Deus Opt. Max dignetur revelare vel aperire quo hæc impensa reperiatur. Convenire invicem poterunt missionarii ut videant aut adinveniant alium convenientiorem modum.

Sed ut nihil omittam quod obesse possit instaurationi hujusce Missionis notandum quod quidam mercator Rupellæ nomine le Borgne sese haud dubio opponet prioribus mediis dicendo quod (ob) summas impensas a se factas pro Accadia dum viveret defunctus

hujusce Accadiæ Præfectus dominus d'Aulnay de Charnizay d^nus de Menou, debet per decem annos sequentes perci; ere omnes fructus dictæ Accadiæ et de hoc convenisse cum Vidua hujus d functi Proregis. Sed si attendatur quod dictus contractus nullus est ob plura capita; ad omnia quæ percepit ab his Regionibus vivente Prorege, et post decessum ipsius, ad immensa et innumera damna quæ pertulit toti Accadiæ, quod fuerit causa ruinæ fidei in istis partibus, quod tria loca sita in Sinu Gallico obsederint ac ceperint hæretici, quod sua arte impedivit ne potentissimus Galliæ Princeps una cum filiis defuncti Proregis totius Accadiæ regimen acciperet quæ sine dubio sub tanto duce nequaquam devenisset in potestatem horumce hæreticorum, denique quod cum scandalo inaudito in his partibus vi armata ejecerit* ex Portu Regio anno 1652 duos prædignos Missionarios Capucinos antiquiores clariores ac peritiores in ommibus cæteris missionariis admodum V. V. P. P. Cosmam Miduntensem et Gabrielem de Joinville cum muliere ætate provecta insigni pietate, zelo ac prudentia prædita cæterisque virtutibus domina de Brice Altisiodorensi Directrice Seminarii Abienigonarum, imprimis puellarum nobilium defuncti Proregis, ipsosque captivos duxerit ac tenuerit in suis ratibus per 5 menses integros, quod videntes duo alii missionarii qui tunc aderant in dicto Portu Regio V. P Pascalis Altisiodorensis filius tantæ directricis et ego F. Ignatius Parisinus cum duobus F. F. omni virtute præditis præsertim summo animarum zelo F. Didaco de Liesse qui a 15 annis erat in ipsa missione et F. Felice Trecensi cum obedientia superioris Missionis R. P. Leonardo Carnotensi qui in eo portu morabatur recessimus ab illis partibus nolentes communicare cum impiis illis ac sacrilegis Xristianis, animo etiam justificandi in Gallia innocentiam oppressorum.

Sublatis illis præcipuis missionariis ac illustri directrice cuncta illico subversa sunt, ipsamet Dei justicia brevi in sacrilegos exarsit siquidem posthac anno nondum elapso omnes fere misere perierunt; ipse mercator usque hodie innumera damna pertulit. Quæ omnia si in libra perpendantur quid sperare potest? Haud de' et sese opponere instaurationi fidei catholicæ in his partibus quæ instaurari nequit nisi mediis supradictis; addendum quod si potestate Regia recuperetur illa Accadia quæ culpa sua periit quid sperare debet quandoquidem ipse singularis mercator nunc ullo modo potest eam eripere de manibus hostium.

Dixi supra quod ad instaurationem missionis sive ad reducendas oves undequaque dispersas per totam Accadiam necessarium esse ut antiqui Missionarii revertantur ad illam missionem eo quod soli illi sciunt vias quas supra descripsi, præterea callent linguam alienam istorum Abienigonarum. Si non revertantur et hæretici remaneant in Sinu Gallico perditi sunt omnino alienigenæ conversi ad fidem quia novi missionarii nunquam poterunt eos adire, dato quod ipsos adeant, etiam perditi sunt quia jam effluxerunt pene elapsa sunt de mentibus eorum quæ didicerunt a prioribus missionariis; quomodo ista brevi ipsos denuo edocebunt quandoquidem linguam illorum alienam non poterunt intelligere ac eloqui nisi post plures annos. Sciens loquor qui per undecim annos integros mansi in illa missione et lustravi per totam illam terram ac mare. Remittendi sunt præcipue V V. PP. Gabriel de Joinville ac Leonardus Altisiodorensis hunc ultimum V. P^em qui per sex annos fuit in illa missione miserat in Galliam Prorex defunctus anno 1649 ut aliqua negotia gereret quæ ad bonum Accadiæ spectabant, FF. Felix Trecensis et Elzearius St Florentini vel Franciscus Maria Parisinus, hi omnes callent optime linguam alienam Accadiæ: dictus V. P. Gabriel de Joinville ut edisceret linguam istam valde difficilem sed pulchram (ac) verbis significatissimis et propriis copiosam mansit solus anno integro in sylvis cum hominibus sylvestribus in quo quidem anno tanta egestate ac penuria omnium rerum fuit afflictus ut ter præ nimiis doloribus ac ægritudinibus pellem totius corporis deposuerit ac mutaverit. Ipso generosiorem non vidi. Utinam omnes isti brevi acciperent facultatem redeundi in illam missionem-negotium urget; hoc ut opinor conjicit ex supradictis Illustrissima Dominatio Vestra quæ si necessarium judicaverit ut ipsis etiam associer in hoc ministerio peto cum omni humilitate ut pro socio assumam V. P^em Cyprianum Parisinum qui mihi fidem dedit certumque effecit quod libenter mecum proficiscetur in illam missionem. Valde idoneus est quantum ad media quæ supra tetigi ad illam instaurandam. Si negocium non urgeret optarem V. P. Gabriel de Joinville ac V. P. Leonardus Altisiodorensis petere Romam ut Sacræ Con-

* Non directe per se quia tunc erat in Gallia sed per alium cui hunc ordinem et consilium absolute dederat.

gregationi, S. R. E. Cardinalium de Propaganda Fide mira dicerent de statu præterito dictæ Missionis Accadiæ.

ACADIA.

In the Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

A brief and clear description or relation of the present state of the Mission of Acadia in New France, which has been asked for from me, Brother Ignatius of Paris, Capuchin, an unworthy (labourer) in His Vineyard beyond the Walls of the Most Holy City, by the Most Illustrious Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

Acadia, in New France, bordering on the country commonly called Canada, forms a part of North America, comprising that whole district in which a number of tribes engage in fishing for cod, (commonly called *molues*) which they ship from thence eastwards to all parts of Europe. It is 300 leagues in length and 100 in breadth. On the south side it begins with Cape Malle Barre; on the north it is bounded inclusively by the harbour of Gaspé, which is situated near the north of the great river St. Lawrence (1). This great river is settled by a large number of French, all Catholics, who receive from the Reverend Fathers of the Jesuit Mission all the spiritual support that pertains to Salvation. In the whole of Acadia there are three principal bays, Grand Bay, French Bay, and Baie des Chaleurs. Grand Bay is only six leagues distant from Cape Malle Barre, and this Bay is at present inhabited by somewhat less than 27,000 English, all heretics. French Bay is 80 leagues distant from Grand Bay; it is of great extent, being 70 leagues in length, 30 or 40 leagues wide at its head, 12 leagues not far from the end, six nearer the end, and two leagues at the furthest point inland. In the middle of this Bay there is an island of some breadth, three leagues from the main'and at the one end, and nine at the other. In the three principal harbours of this Bay Christian Frenchmen lived from the year 1632 to the year 1654, in which latter year the English heretics who lived in the neighbourhood of this Bay, along with others sent by the English Protector, Cromwell, took possession of the three settlements situated at the above mentioned principal harbours, viz: The Fort of Pemptagoet, or Fort St. Peter, the Fort of the River St. John, and Port Royal. In the first two they left no French, except one or two unfaithful Catholics; the rest they sent back to France. From Port Royal they also sent away all the soldiers and sailors, allowing only the widow and the children of the late Most Christian Governor who had died in 1650, and all the French who had for several years been settled on the lands near this harbour, to remain among them. These however they deprived of all spiritual succour, by putting to death the Reverend Father Leonard of Chartres, Capuchin, Superior of the Mission, and banishing the other Venerable Father Yvo of Paris, together with two pious brethern of the same Order, Brother John of Troyes, and Brother Francis Mary of Paris, who were residing at Port Royal to assist the Missionaries and the Seminary for Abenaki converts, or for their conversion.

I must not pass over in silence the fact that the said heretics also banished from Fort St. Peter, in the district of Pemptagoet, at the time of its capture, another Missionary, the Venerable Father Bernardin de Crépy, whom they took in their ships to Cromwell in England, whence he returned to our Province of Paris from which he had set forth. This Father converted to the Faith many of the dwellers of the district of Pemptagoet. There remained two Missionaries, the first in another Fort or little settlement of St Peter, situated to the North in a district called Canceaux, 120 leagues distant from Port Royal. All the harbours of this region, particularly from Cape Sable, well known to sailors, which is 50 leagues distant from Port Royal and forms one of the heads of French Bay, are occupied for six whole months by French fishermen who leave France in their ships at the commencement of the Spring in order to devote themselves continuously to cod-fishing on the coast of that district: at the close of the

* I have recalled the fact that another Cape which bounds Acadia to the North is Cape Rozier, near the harbour of Gaspé.

fishing they return to France with their cargoes about the end of September or October.

The first of the two Missionaries, the Venerable Father Augustin de Pontoise, who was staying in the above mentioned settlement of St. Peter, in the district of Canceaux, along with two brethern, Brother Felix of Rheims, and Brother Elzear of St. Florentin, was compelled last year (1655) along with the above mentioned brethern, under stress of destitution, to return to France. Brother Elzear who had spent nine or ten full years at Fort St. Peter in the district of Pemptagoet, and was quite familiar with the Abenaki language of those parts, had by his great probity and his most Christian conversations prepared several of the heathen for the Faith, and had converted them by teaching them the articles of our religion simply and effectively.

In the year preceding (1654) the second Missionary, the Very Venerable Father Balthazar, of Paris, who knows as well as he knows French the language of the district in which he sojourned, and who with God's help has converted more Abenakis than all the other Missionaries, observing that the whole of Acadia was practically occupied by heretics, went to France for the purpose of warning the Reverend Fathers of the Province of Paris who had been placed in charge of this Mission by the authority of the Holy See, that they should lose no time in attending to the interests of a Mission which was in such great danger of collapse. This said Missionary the Very Venerable Father Balthazar, of Paris, a man truly worthy of all praise, carried on his ministry with the greatest zeal and success for six full years, at a place commonly called Nipigigouit within the Northern borders of Acadia. This place Nepigigouit is situated about the middle of the Baie des Chaleurs, so called from the frequent thunderstorms and the extreme heats which are rife in the Bay in summer, by reason of the high mountains which shut it and enclose it: I say "in summer", for this country being in latitude 48, the winter is colder than any other part of Acadia. Nor was it only here that Father Balthazar ministered, but also throughout nearly the whole district which covers 100 leagues, traversing lands and forests, lakes, seas and rivers in the course of which he endured incredible privations, cold, hardships, and sickness. The result of all this zeal was that he converted to Christ as many as twenty entire families of the Abenakis of that country. And it was the great love of their salvation which so inflamed or rather inebriated him that last year he did everything possible to make his way back to them: he took shipping, but instead of landing on their coasts he was cast upon a foreign shore, and in the end was forced to return to France. From France he set out a second time, in the early spring of this present year, 1656, along with another Missionary intending to make straight for Hither Acadia, to visit his dear foster-children in Christ, to strengthen them in their Faith, to administer to them the sacraments and all the spiritual succour of which they have alas! been deprived for two years. I say nothing of the numberless savages throughout Acadia who under his ministration and that of the other Missionaries have winged their flight to heaven with the passing of the years. Such then is the present condition of the Missson in Acadia, which for several years has been under the charge of Missionaries belonging to the Order of the Lesser Capuchins of the Province of Paris.

From this present condition of the Mission in Acadia we may conclude with certainty that religion throughout Acadia will shortly be overthrown, unless the best measures are promptly and effectively taken for its support. Nothing can be clearer, for if all the Christian French are abandoned who are living at present in Port Royal under the rule of the English heretics, as well as the Abenaki converts who inhabit the vast region surrounding French Bay as above described, and if they do not receive any further spiritual succour to strengthen them in their Holy Apostolic Faith, how shall they stand against the powers of darkness? Secondly, because the other French who live in the settlement of St. Peter at Canceaux and in the settlement of Nepigigouit mentioned above, and all the faithful of the Abenakis who inhabit these latter regions, have their faith evidently endangered, especially if the said heretics should advance further and forcibly occupy the whole country. Thirdly, if they should reach this point I venture to say that they will altogether expel and utterly destroy our Most Holy Faith from the great river St. Lawrence, on the banks of which there dwell as I take it some two thousand Christians under the care of the Reverend Fathers of the Jesuit

Mission: and so on both sides, Canada as well as Acadia, the true Faith will be altogether blotted out.

What should be done to avert so great a disaster? Appeal should again be made to the Most Christian King Louis XIV, to demand from the English Protector, Cromwell, the restoration of the three settlements on French Bay, occupied by his orders in 1654. I say "again", because on a former occasion the Reverend Capuchin Fathers of the Province of Paris, Administrators of this Mission, approached the Most Christian King and besought him to demand the restoration of the settlements in question. And this was actually done, as appears from the Treaty of Peace recently published between France and England. But the proposal, or claim, was for the time being referred to certain commissioners on account of certain difficulties which emerged or were put forward by the said Cromwell. God grant that the settlements be restored to us: if they are restored our Faith will forthwith flourish more gloriously everywhere in these places through the labours and the zeal of our Missionaries.

If that heretical Protector does not restore these places to us it will become necessary to organize in the districts of the said Acadia that have not been occupied by the heretics, to wit at Cape Sable, at Port Philomene, or Port Eve, and Port Paspebiak, or in any other similar suitable and convenient place, Guilds of French Merchants, acting along with the sons of the late Governor of Acadia, to whom and to his heirs for ever, in consideration of his signal services rendered in the said Acadia both to religion and to the Crown of France, the Most Christian King Louis XIII, made a grant of the whole of Acadia. These Guilds would apply themselves, directly or through the agency of others, to agriculture, ship-building, fisheries, the fur-trade, the preparation of oils, and other industries or local produce: all of which ought to be free and open, of course under certain restrictions, to every individual who may leave France with the view of settling in these parts.

From these places the missionaries living with the French will be able to travel, in disguise, through the woods and lakes to Port Royal, where they will have the opportunity of ministering to catholics in everything that pertains to salvation: and even more easily by sea, in the guise of traders, or in some other suitable fashion. I cannot command language adequate to express the unutterable anguish that tortures me in mind and spirit, when I see at this moment three noble and beautiful girls, and as many noble handsome boys, all the children of the late Viceroy of Acadia, standing among wolves along with their noble mother at the said Port Royal; their Faith is in all the greater danger because of their tender years. It is true that the eldest of the girls is of marriageable age, but this is all the worse, for she will be urged to marry some heretic. Of the conflicts which the eldest brother—a lad of fifteen—is at this moment enduring, of the services rendered and the sufferings undergone on behalf of our religion in Acadia for nearly twenty years by the most noble religious fervent generous Father of these children I cannot speak in detail, and now there is no one in sight to help his children in their great distress. On their behalf and for the other catholics so far away from here I am ready again to risk my life, I unworthy Brother Ignatius of Paris, if only ways and means be granted to make my way to them.

If through resistance on the part of the heretics the French are not able to get possession of that part of Acadia, there remains the nearer portion of which the English are not yet in possession, and which they cannot take possession of owing to the Peace recently published, as mentioned above, between France and England. Let Guilds be organized in that nearer region, after the fashion mentioned above, in three or four suitable places,—at Port St. Louis, at Port Archibouctou, at Port Miramichi, and at Port Michkou or Cibigan. At Port St. Louis there is a river leading through the woods by a short route to Port Royal; at Port Archibouctou and Miramichi there are streams which likewise lead through the woods to the great river St. John, which flows into French Bay, and so the way is everywhere opened up for the missionaries by which they can reach these places and exercise their functions there. And not in these places only but also in the region of Pemptagouet, for about half way up the said river St. John there is a certain path that leads by forests and lakes to that region. In this way the older missionaries (the new ones only after several years) have the opportunity of visiting all the faithful and also the Abenakis everywhere scattered throughout the whole of

Acadia: and through their great hardships and innumerable privations this yoke, heavy and bitter through it be, is rendered light and pleasant by their zeal and fervent love of souls.

As to the support of the missionaries sojourning among the French and ministering to them in spiritual things there is no difficulty: that will arise in regard to the manner in which they may be able to pass in disguise among the English, or to trade with them in some way or other, so that they may bring assistance to the catholics, or in regard to the manner in which they may be able to supply the Indians with certain temporalities, in order they may more readily bring them over to the Faith, or strengthen the others who have already made profession of it. For while it would be hard for the French at first to assist us in these matters, owing to the other heavy expenses which they must incur during the first few years, they would without doubt contribute willingly to a special expenditure of this kind as soon as they receive from the produce of the soil or from their industries the means of meeting such expenditure. Or they might draw from the fund, or revenue, beqeathed by His Eminence, Cardinal Richelieu, of happy memory, to the Seminary of the Reverend Fathers the Capuchin Missionaries in Acadia, in aid of the Abenaki converts and for their conversion. In the meantime, to meet such expenditure, say of 300, or not less than 200 crowns, the Reverend Fathers of the Province of Paris, Administrators of this Mission, would have to approach the Most Christian King, or the Officers of the Royal Treasury of the Most Christian King, beseeching them earnestly that out of the great sum given in alms every year they will, for the honour of God, provide, during a term of years for the expenditure that must be annually incurred. If this cannot be done, may God Almighty deign to reveal and disclose some other way whereby this expenditure may be met. The missionaries will have the opportunity of meeting with each other in order that they may find or devise some more suitable means.

But not to omit anything that may militate against a revival of this Mission, I must mention that a certain merchant of LaRochelle, named LeBorgne, will undoubtedly oppose the methods first mentioned, by saying that in consideration of the large expenditure incurred by him in the interests of Acadia, during the lifetime of the late Governor of Acadia, the Sieur D'Aulnay de Charnizay, Lord of Menou, he is entitled for ten years on end to receive all the revenues of the said Acadia, and that he had made an arrangement as to this with the widow of the late Viceroy. But if consideration be given to the fact that * the said agreement is of no account on several grounds: in respect of all his receipts from these districts during the life of the Viceroy, and after his decease, in respect of the incalculable and untold harm he has done to the whole of Acadia, inasmuch as it is he who is to blame for the ruin of the Faith in these parts, through the siege and capture by the heretics of the three settlements on French Bay, inasmuch as it was he who by his intrigues prevented the powerful ruler of France from assuming, along with the sons of the late Viceroy, the government of all Acadia, which under so distinguished a ruler would certainly never have fallen in the hands of these heretics; lastly, inasmuch as he scandalised the district to an unheard of extent by forcibly banishing from Port Royal, in the year 1652, two most worthy Capuchin Missionaries, of higher standing more distinguished and more experienced than all the rest, the Venerable Fathers Cosma de Mentes, and Gabriel de Joinville, along with an elderly lady endowed with distinguished piety, zeal and wisdom, and all the other virtues, viz: Madame de Brice d'Auxerre, Directress of the Seminary for the Abenakis and in particular of the noble daughters of the late Viceroy; these persons he put in prison and detained in his ships for five whole months. Becoming aware of this, two other Missionaries who were at the time at the said Port Royal, the Venerable Father Pascal d'Auxerre, the son of the honourable Directress, and I, Brother Ignatius of Paris, along with two brethern endowed with every virtue and especially with the utmost zeal for the salvation of souls, namely, Brother Didacus of Liesse, who had been fifteen years in the Mission, and Brother Felix of Troyes, with the permission of the Superior of the Mission, the Reverend Father Leonard of Chartres, who was sojourning at that Port,—becoming aware I say of this we withdrew at the time from the district, being

* Not directly by himself personally, because he at the time was in France, but through an agent to whom he had in express terms communicated this order and policy.

unwilling to hold any communication with those impious and sacrilegious Christians, and also with the intention of vindicating in France the innocence of the oppressed.

On the removal of the leading Missionaries and the Illustrious Directress everything forthwith fell into confusion. The fire of God's justice was shortly kindled against these sacrilegious persons, for less than a year afterwards nearly all of them came to a wretched end. The merchant of whom I have spoken has wrought untold harm down to the present day. And if all this is weighed in the balance, what has he to look for? He ought not to set himself against the restoration of the Catholic Faith in these parts, which cannot be restored save by the methods mentioned above. And it should be added that, if through Royal Authority we regain that Acadia which has been lost through his fault, what ought he to look for, seeing that it is now quite impossible for this merchant singlehanded to wrest it from the clutches of the foe?

I said above that for the revival of the Mission, or for the purpose of bringing back the sheep that are everywhere scattered throughout Acadia, it is necessary that the old Missionaries should return to the Mission, for the reason that they alone know the roads I have described above, and they are moreover familiar with the unknown tongue of the Abenakis. If they do not return, and the heretics remain in French Bay, our native converts will be altogether lost, for new Missionaries will never be able to make their way to them. And even supposing that they do make their way to them, they are lost all the same since the lessons they have learned from the earlier Missionaries have now faded away and become almost effaced from their minds. How then shall they teach them these lessons afresh within a short time, since it will take then several years to understand and to speak the native language? I speak with knowledge, having lived eleven whole years in the Mission, and having traversed the whole country by land and by sea. Above everything, the Venerable Father Gabriel de Joinville, and Leonard d'Auxerre, should be sent back: (the latter Venerable Father, who was for six years in the Mission, was sent to France by the late Viceroy, in 1649, to conduct certain business which concerned the welfare of Acadia): also Brothers Felix of Troyes, and Elzear of St. Florentin, or Francis Mary of Paris,—all these are quite familiar with the native language of Acadia. The said Venerable Father Gabriel de Joinville, in order that he might master that difficult but beautiful tongue, with its wealth of expressive and idiomatic phraseology, remained for a whole year alone in the woods with the savages, during which time he suffered so severely from privation and destitution of every kind that three times over under stress of his great affliction and suffering the skin of his whole body was cast off and changed. Never have I seen a nobler man than him. Would that they all might soon receive the opportunity of returning to the Mission. The matter is urgent. This, I take it, your Most Illustrious Excellency can glean from what I have stated above; and if you should consider it necessary that I also be associated with them in this ministry, I beg leave in all humility to take with me as companion the Venerable Father Cyprian of Paris, who has given me his word and has assured me that he will gladly go with me to the Mission. He is eminently well qualified in regard to the means for its restoration on which I have touched above. If the business were not pressing, I could have wished that the Venerable Father Gabriel de Joinville, and the Venerable Father Leonard d'Auxerre would proceed to Rome, in order to report to the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church for the Propogation of the Faith the wonderful story of the past condition of the said Mission in Acadia.

APPENDIX I.

WAR OF 1775-76

WAR OF 1775-76.

WHITEHALL, 24th July, 1775.

Col. GUY JOHNSON.

vol. 279, p. 247.

SIR,—I have already in my Letter to you of the 5th Instant, hinted that the time might possibly come when the King, relying upon the Attachment of his faithful allies, the Six Nations of Indians, might be under the necessity of Calling upon them for their Aid and Assistance in the present State of America.

The unnatural Rebellion now raging there, calls for every Effort to suppress it and the Intelligence His Majesty has received of the Rebels having excited the Indians to take a part, and of their having actually engaged a body of them in Arms to support their Rebellion, justifies the Resolution His Majesty has taken of requiring the Assistance of his faithful adherents the Six Nations.

It is therefore His Majesty's pleasure that you do lose no time in taking such steps as may induce them to take up the Hatchet against His Majesty's Rebellious Subjects in America, and to engage them in His Majesty's Service upon such plan as shall be suggested to you by General Gage to whom this Letter is sent accompanied with a large Assortment of Goods for presents to them upon this important occasion.

Whether the engaging the Six Nations to take up Arms in defence of His Majesty's Government is most likely to be effected by separate negociation with the Chiefs, or in a General Council assembled for that purpose, must be left to your Judgment, but at all events it is a service of very great Importance. You will not fail to exert every effort that may tend to accomplish it, and to use the utmost diligence and activity in the execution of the Orders I have now the Honor to transmit to you.

I am, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

Guy Johnson to Dartmouth.

MONTREAL, 12th October, 1775.

p. 345.

MY LORD,—The uncommon trouble and various Difficulties I met with in the Discharge of my Duties the last Summer, together with the uncertainty of Events prevented my writing to your Lordship for some time past, and indeed there only offered a Single opportunity since I came into the Province, however I would not let the vessel sail at this time without doing myself the Honor of giving your Lordship a brief sketch of my past Transactions, hoping to lay the whole before you more fully in a Little time.

Finding in May last that all necessaries for the Indians were stopped by Order of Committees, and myself threatened with an Attack from a Considerable Armed force, and having then received secret Instructions and despatches from General Gage respecting the measures I had to take I left home the last of that month, and by the help of a body of White men and Indians arrived with great difficulty at Ontario where (in a little time) I assembled 1458 Indians and adjusted matters with them in such a

manner, that they agreed to defend the Communication, and assist His Majesty's Troops in their Operations. The beginning of July I set out for this place, with a chosen body of them and Rangers to the number of 220; not being able to get any Craft, or even provisions for more, and arrived here the 17th of that month and soon after convened a second body of the Northern Confederates to the Amount of 1700, and upwards who entered into the same engagements, notwithstanding they had declined coming in some time before on Governor Carleton's requisition, their minds having been corrupted by New England Emisaries and most of them discouraged by the backwardness of the Canadians. These Indians remained encamped for a considerable time waiting the motion of Troops, and I detached from them about 100 Indians to serve as Scouts and Covering Parties to the Troops at St. Johns, who were then much expos'd. These Indians had several Skirmishes with the New Englanders, in one of which they killed Capt. Baker, an outlaw of N. York, and a very daring and dangerous Rebel, who was returning to the Enemy with a particular State of the force at St. Johns.

The Preparation for the Defence of this Province and the annoyance of the Enemy going very slowly, thro' the prejudices of the Canadians, and the want of influence among the Noblesse, and Governor Carleton not judging it expedient to permit the Indians to pass the Limits of the Colony, the latter after a stay far beyond what is usual with Indians, began to return to their respective Countries giving Assurances of their readiness to return when ever there was a prospect of Troops, or Military Operations, leaving with me however a body of about 500 in three camps.

On the 6th of September the Rebel Army advanced in View of St. Johns, and the first Division consisting of about 700 men under a General Montgomery began to Land near that place. On which the Indians there marched out, and tho' unsupported by army Troops &c. gave them so warm a reception that after being twice repulsed they retired with precipitation with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded, on our side one of my Captains was shot through the thigh, and 6 Indian Warriors killed and as many wounded. The number of Indians in that Action was under 90 and at that time I had in different encampments 408 of the several nations. This, my Lord, was the Critical time for striking such a blow as would have freed the Country of these Invaders and greatly contributed to assist General Gage's operations, but such was the Infatuation of the Canadians that they could not with all general Carletons endeavors be prevailed upon, *even to defend their Country*, and the Enemy after a pause of some days at Isle aux Nois returned Invested the small body of Regulars at St. Johns. Cut off all Communication with it, and Montreal, and Scattered their parties thro' the Country, some of whom came within sight of the City, whilst the Indians disappointed at finding none to Co-operate with them, began to take measures for their own Security and many of them retired. During all this time the Enemy employ'd their most fitting Officers with parties to draw in the Canadians to Joyn them, and numbers did so. Encouraged by this, and relying on some persons said to be disaffected in the City, Col. Allen their most daring Partizan advanced with a body of about 140 Rebels very near Montreal, which was thrown into the utmost confusion, a body consisting of some Regulars, Volunteers and 32 officers and men of my Department with a few Indians marched out to oppose them on the 25th of Sept. and engaged them within less than three miles of the Gates where the Rebels were defeated, and Col. Allen being vigorously pressed by those of my Corps surrended to Mr. Johnson one of my Officers.

This small affair promised great Consequences and had the Governor been able to pursue it immediately, this Colony would now have been freed from the distress under which it has long laboured, but the Canadians have not

as yet come in in such numbers as to answer the design of Government and the season being very far advanced in the Cold Climate, the few remaining Indians propose to return home in a day or two.

This my Lord is but a hasty Sketch of the Summer past, every part of which would require much Enlargement and therefore finding my Person proscribed, my Estate advertis'd for Sale and nothing to be done till next May, I have judg'd it best after regulating the Affairs of the Department and posting my Officers in proper places for preserving the friendship of the Indians, to pay my personal respects to your Lordship, receive His Majesty's Commands, and fully explain the several matters required of me in your last Letter, as well as several other things of Such Essential Importance and requiring such immediate regulation that when I have tho Honor of an Interview I persuade myself your Lordship will be fully satisfied with the propriety of this measure.

As the nature of the services I had to perform in persuance of the General's Instructions occasioned an expence far exceeding the ordinary peace establishment of the Department I have after Consultation with Governor Carleton, as there is no money to be had here and the Communication with General Gage over for the Season found it necessary to satisfy those who have supplied me with Cash and Goods by giving two or three Orders on the Lords of the Treasury in which I hope to be justified from the peculiar situation of Affairs here and Circumstances which I can fully explain, and your Lordship may be Assured that I shall take every possible measure for promoting the Interests of Government with the Indian Nations during my necessary Absence.

I have the Honor to be with the utmost respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and most faithful humble Servt.

G. JOHNSON.

The Rt. Honble
The Earl of Dartmouth.

The Indians who live in the Neighborhood of this City have assur'd me that should any body of Troops advance against the Rebels, Late as the Seas n is, they will joyn them.

EXTRACTS *from the Records of Indian Transactions under the Super-Intendency of Col. Guy Johnson during the year 1775.*

Vol. 80, p. 9. Col. Johnson having early Perceived that the different Colonies were about to follow the example of the Massachusetts Bay and finding that various measures were taking by New England Missionaries and others to alienate the affections of the Indians and Spirit them up to bad purposes he Communicated the sa ne to Lord Dartmouth in march and soon after sent messengers to call the Six Nations &c. to a General Congress. The 14th of may he Received by Express an acco't that a party of New Englanders were on their way to make him prisoner on which he fortified his house and kept a large Guard at a Considerable Expence, a few days after he found that his Expences to the Indians had been stopped and the purport of his messages altered and that the provisions &c. his Agent had provided at New-York were seized together with the Ammunition and Go ds he was providing for the intended Congress, finding this and that his Communications with the Indians would soon be totally obstructed he

Resolved to proceed to the Westward (with such presents as he then had) and meet them in their own Country while it remained practicable and during his Preparation for this he secretly received a dispatch from General Gage containing Instructions, he then with such of the Mohacks as were at home and a body of armed White men making together about 250 marched to the upper Settlements under every Circumstance of Difficulty and leaving all his property at the discretion of the misguided populace, from thence he proceeded to fort Stanwix where he met 250 Oneidas and Oughguayas (?) with whom he held a conference but was obliged to take leave of them for want of provisions the whole Country being then in Arms behind him and no possibility of obtaining supplies from thence he accordingly wrote to the Commanding Officers at Niagara and Oswegatchy (?) for Vessels and provisions and on the 17th of June he arrived at Ontario to which place he had directed them to be first sent and where one small Sloop shortly after arrived with 90 Barrels which tho' all that could be spared from Niagara was very unequal to supplying the Indians who Assembled there in a few days to the No. of 1458 with about 100 White men including the Officer of the Department, from the State of the Country and the Vilianious Stories Propagated it required some time with great skill and influence to remove false reports and fix the Indians heartily in the Interests of the Crown he however had the good fortune at Length to bring them to resolve to cooperate with his Majesty's troops in the Defence of the Communication and waters Emtying into the River St. Lawrence and in the Annoyance of the Enemy and also to send their band of warriors present with him to Montreal, to inspire their dependants there with the same Resolutions, he also procured the like engagements from the Huron Chiefs of Detroit who attended the Congress which they very faithfully observed and thereby prevented the Design of the Virginians against that Country as the papers in his hands will shew,—after which he delivered them a handsome present and a parcel of New Arms &c., and his provisions being nearly Exhausted prepared to proceed to Montreal but the Indians having few canoes and those unfit for Crossing the Lake he was obliged to set out July 11th with the Sloop and four or five Small Boats Carrying together 220 White men and Indians the Remainder of the Latter being necessitated to return home for want of craft to Transport them, after giving him assurances of their readiness to follow when called upon. Col. Johnson on his landing at Montreal July 17th with 220 Indians from Ontario he had immediately an Interview with General Carleton to whom he Communicated his Informations and Design to Assemble the Indians in that Country to join those that had accompanied him, he also acquainted him with the Accounts he had received of the preparations making by the New Englanders at Ticonderoga and that they Considered Canada as an Essential Object, adding that it would be Extremely Necessary to put the Indians as soon as possible in motion as they were unaccustomed to remain Long Idle. The General observed that he had only a slender Force of Regular Troops, and that the Province of Quebec must depend on the Canadian Militia that he had some hopes in a Little time of Assembly (sic) a good Body of them and that the Indians must in the mean time be amused in the b st manner that could be found as he did not think it prudent to let them go beyond the 45th deg. of Lat. or over the Province Line. Col. Johnson had proposed to hold his conference with the Indians at La Chine to prevent the Intemperance to which they must be exposed at Montreal and the Indians were so sensible of this that they were prevailed on with difficulty to come into town to oblige General Carleton who wanted to see them there. On the 26th of July the Indians all assembled pursuant to Col. Johnson's summons and finished their Business on the last of the month when their number amounted to 1664 who readily agreed to the same measures engaged by

the Six Nations after receiving a valuable present were disposed of in different camps on the Island of Montreal, an Indian Officer and thirty men were also sent to St. Johns to remain there at the desire of General Carleton. On the 5th of August the Indian Officer at St. Johns informed Col. Johnson of his having discovered a Large Body of the Enemy near Pt. au fer (sic) (above St. Johns on Lake Champlain) who fired on his party and of the eagerness manifested by the Indians to form a Large Body and go against them. Col. Johnson immediately Communicated this to Brig'r Prescott who Commanded on General Carleton's Departure for Quebec he also told Gen. Prescott that the Warriors of the Several Nations were to assemble that day when he would give them the War Belts as they appeared very spirited and in consequence of the Rebels approach would gladly go and dispossess them of any Posts they had taken on Lake Champlain, and that he should be glad to have his sentiments upon it. The General answered that if any Parleys were sent out to gain intelligence and to see what the Enemy were doing it might be well, but at present he did not intend Acting out of the Line of the Province. On Col. Johnsons remarking that Indians could not be managed as other people it being necessary at to keep up their Spirit and encourage them and therefore he should be glad to know what to say for their satisfaction on that Subject. The General replyed that arguments were needless on this occasion his orders being such as not act out of the Line of the Province. Col. Johnson observed that this did not appear to correspond with his Instructions from General Gage and that it would be a very difficult matter to manage Indians under such Circumstances and Limitations, on which the General concluded with saying that all in the Province must be subject to General Carleton's orders, and that Col. Johnson must act in the best manner he could without going out of the Colony.

However the Indians being assembled Col. Johnson delivered each Nation a War Belt to be held ready for service which the Indians chearfully accepted but said they were afraid the Axe would cut them if they kept it long without using it. Several of the Six Nations Oughquissasmis &c. having waited till the 12th of August in hopes of some Operations Returned with their War belt to Onandaga after assuring Col. Johnson that they would be ready to Return whenever there was a Prospect of vigorous measures. Col. Johnson continued to Releave the Party at St. Johns by detachments from the different Indian Encampments and endeavoured all in his power to render them contented with their situation. The Party at St. Johns continued to Scout on Lake Champlain (within the limits prescribed) and on the 22nd of August 4 Indians detached from a Larger Party seized a New Barge with which the Rebels were Reconnoitring which brought on a Skirmish wherein Capt. Baker a noted Rebel was killed whose head together with his instructions plans etc. they Brought into St. Johns in this Affair three Indians were wounded. For some time past notwithstanding all the cares to prevent it some of the Inhabitants &c. combined to sell Liqour to the Indians and to strip them of their Cloathing propagating also many Dangerous reports among them, and telling them that they approved of the Rebells coming as it was for the Interest of the Colony. The Indians complained much of all this and as they had already waited inactive far beyond what they had ever done before. Col. Johnson wrote to general Carleton Representing their urgency to go against the Rebells or attack their Communications with his opinion that it would answer great Purposes. Whilst Restraining men unaccustomed to in-activity would abate their Ardour and might occasion their defection. To which the General answered that no one thing had yet happened to make him Alter his Opinion in Regard to the Keeping the Savages within the Line. Col. Johnson therefore took all possible pains to amuse them and satisfied them on that head. On the 3rd

of September in Consequence of Reports Brought by the Indians that the Enemy were advancing Col. Johnson Augmented the party at St. Johns to 4 officers and 121 Indians and on the afternoon of the 4th General Prescott desired him to stop sending any more Parties but keep them about the Town least the Rebells might make an attempt on the City of Montreal by Crossing the Country. The next day an Express arrived from one of Col. Johnsons officers at St. John Informing that a Scouting Party of Indians had discovered the Rebell Army on the Isle aux Noix (16 miles from St. John)and that a second Scout had fallen in with some of them and exchanged a few shots by one of which an Indian wounded. The General immediately ordered the Walls of Montreal to be Repaired and summoned the Inhabitants to appear Armed on the Parade that evening, and Col. Johnson sent of an Officer and party of Indians to Cover the Kings Magazines near La Chine; a body of 86 Canandaga Warriors also Came in and Joyned Col. Johnson who told them the General requested they should remain in readiness to march where their Service was most wanted. The next day the Rebell Army Came before St. John and on the 7th at daylight two Indians arrived wiht Letters giving an Acct that the day before the first division being about 1,000 men under a General Montgomery Covered with Vessels Row Galleys, &c., began to Land about a mile from St Johns when the Indians sallied out and engaged them with so much success that they obliged them to Retire twice and that they had at length Crossed the Lake and afterwards Retreated to Isle au Noix the loss of the Rebells according to the best Accts was one field officer 2 Capts 2 leiuts and about thirty men killed and the wounded were since found to be double that number on our side Capt Tice one of Col. Johnsons Officers was shot through the Thigh Captain Daniel a faithful Mohack one Conijaharie with 2 Caughnauagas (!) killed and several wounded of which 3 Dyed soon after. The Indians complained much that there was no troops to support them and in the Evening a Detachment of 16 of the 26th Regiment with some of the Recruits and Voluntiers were ordered out with which Col. Johnson sent 2 officers and 70 Indians on the 10th of Sept. on a Report that some Canadians had assured the Caughnauagies that the Rebells would destroy their town Daniel Claus Esq. Dept. Agent was sent there to Remove any fear on that head to whom the Indians complained that they had lately been much Traduced by some of the French Gentlemen who were too apt to be busy about them and Resented that the Indians would not attend to them observing that at the reduction of Canada they had been assured that such Persons should no longer interfere with them—they added that their Case was now very hard as they were threatened with ruin by the Rebells assured by the Canadians that they would not oppose them, and that there appeared no prospect of relief from any other Quarter, from all which Col. Johnson perceived that these people were so Circumstanced that they could no longer be depended on. And this day Major Campbell arrived being appointed agent of Indian Affairs for the Province of Quebec. The next day a Party of Indians Reconnoitring were fired on by a Considerable body of the Enemy and Pathinis an Interpreter with an Indian Surprised and killed at a home on Lake Champlain on the 12th Col. Johnson held a Conference with the Caugnauagas to Remove their Apprehensions and on the 13th another was held in presence of General Carleton (then returned from Quebec) in consequence of Intelligence given Col. Johnson by the Six Nations that the Rebells had employed agents to negociate a Neutrality with the Caughnauagas this day General Carleton gave his thanks to the Indians in Gen'l. Orders in the words following.

The General gives his Thanks to the Indian Chiefs and Warriors who behaved so gallantly in the action of the 6th Inst. near St. Johns and

desires that the same may be Communicated to them and their Nations by Col. Johnson their Superintendent

FRANS LE MAISTRE,
Major Brigade.

MONTREAL, Sept 13th 1775.

Col. Johnson continued his endeavours nothwithstanding the General discouragement among the Indians that they might be in readiness in Case the General could raise any force to go against the Enemy. On the 20th one of Col. Johnsons officers with his party of Indians from St Johns which was not now Compleatly invested and acct's Received that a certain Livingston with the Inhabitants of Sorelle had joined the Rebells on which the Generals, &c., put their papers and Baggage on Board the Vessells in the River. The Rebells had now over ran all the Country and were in many places Joyned by the Perfidious Canadians. The Indians thus without prospect of aid began to provide for their own Security after complaining bitterly of the disappointment of their hopes of Succour. And on the 25th Col° Ethan Allan Crossed to the Island of Montreal and with a party of about 140 partly Canadians began his march for that City when he was opposed by a Small (sic) of the 26th Regiment some Volunteers and thirty Officers, Rangers and Indians of the Indian Department the Latter of whom fortunately falling on the flank where Allan was he delivered up his Sword and surrendered to one of Col. Johnsons Officers who with his party took the most of those made prisoners, On the 27th Col. Johnson renewed his applications to General Carleton for marching a body of men in which Case he could Still get many of the Neighbouring Indians to cooperate to which the General answered verbally (by the Secretary of Indian Affairs) that he hoped that Affairs were taking a more favourable turn and that he should very soon be able to form a better Judgment. From this time to October 12th every art and means was made to assemble the Canadians and several came in were Cloathed and Armed and afterwards Joyned the Enemy, finding therefore the Season very far advanced the Indians almost all withdrew discontented and unwilling to Credit any further promises of aid, than those that remained Ernestly sollicitted for troops to be sent out and that Col° Johnson should procure them the Redress of Sundry Grievances they had they had often Represented and also having at the same time Received Dispatches from the Secretary of State directing that their several Grievances should be immediately laid before the King, finding likewise that Major Campbells powers as Agent to Canada must occasion some difficultys that would effectually obstruct the service Col° Johnson signified his intention to go to England get these points in some measure adjusted before the Indians from their Respective Nations could take the field next year in which resolution he was confirmed by the Indians who deputed a faithful Young Chief to accompany his and having posted him Officers at places as they might be most usefull to preserve the Fidelity of the Indians with proper Instructions; he proceeded for Quebec from whence he sailed for England the 11th of November.

The foregoing is a brief abstract from the Minutes of Indian Affairs and may serve to give a general sketch of his Conduct and success: the last Campain tho' labouring under every Circumstance of disadvantage but the points necessary to be enquired into and Regulated on which the future good conduct of those hitherto faithful People must depend and the Reason-

ableness and Propriety of Colo Johnsons proceedings will appear from the annexed State which is honestly and impartially submitted.

LONDON Jany 26th 1776.

A true Copy of Extracts from the Indian Records.

JOSEPH CHEW,
Secy. of Indian Affairs.

endorsed to Colonel Johnson 26 Jany. 1776.

Thomas Oliver to Dartsmouth.

BOSTON January 26, 1776.

Vol. 297, p. 145.

MY LORD,—To guide and direct the Operations in America at the Distance your Lordship is at from the Scene of Action, must necessarily call for the most seasonable and particular Information from the different Governors of the Situation and Circumstances of the several places and Provinces under their Care. From a regard to His Majesty's Service, as well as from a sense of my Duty, I take the earliest opportunity of laying before you the state of things here.

The arrival of General Gage and General Burgoyne in England, will afford you every Information relative to the situation prior to their Departure. Since which, the Rebels have begun à New Work on the Cambridge Shore opposite to the Town ye particular situation of which General Gage can explain to you. They went on briskly for several days but a severe frost setting in, which frozed the ground to a great Depth, obliged them to desist. The Design of it seems to be to annoy the Town. The Ground has continued hard ever since, and until the spring opens, or Thaw succeeds they will not be able to go on with it.

Upon the Expiration of the last Term of Enlistments in the Rebel Army, some Dissenters arose among them, which I flattered myself might possibly have produced some good effects. It seems it was occasioned by drafting their men, and was such as gave them no small embarrassment. But by Addresses from the Officers they were Cajoled into submission, and the Difficulty is now got over.

We were some time ago very anxious for the faith of Quebec, But we have just received accounts, which have left us no Doubts of its present Security. They came from different Quarters and generally agreeing that on the 1st of Jany a large Party Commanded by their General Montgomerie having joined Arnold, making up a Body of Thirteen hundred, at 4 o'clock in the morning made an attack on the City. That a party of three hundred under Command of a Major Green had entered the Works on one Part while the Main Body attacked another. That by a Resolute defence and a hot fire from the Garrison the main Body was repulsed, leaving the Three hundred within, who not being supported, were made prisoners. That Mongomerie with seventy men were killed in the Attack. That Arnold was wounded in the Thigh, and some say taken Prisoner. A Gentleman lately from Newport in Rhode Island confirms the Report, adding that they were raising a Body of Men at Connecticut to send up to the support of the Rebels, and that they expected to be able to repeat the Attempt of another Attack before Spring.

This as well as every other Instance of their late Conduct points out, their Intentions to Support the Rebellion to the utmost of their Power. They are taking every method to furnish themselves with the Means of

Resistance. They are building Ships of Force, importing great Quantities of Ammunition and warlike stores, and casting Canon and Shot.

Hispaniola and St. Eustatius are the principal Channels thro' which they draw their supplies. The coast of America is so extensive, and the Creeks and Harbours so numerous that it will be difficult to guard them all I think the Evil may be more effectually prevented by the addition of Cruizers in the West Indies.

I have my Lord without your Orders granted Letters of Mark to Armed Vessels bound from home to the West Indies. To make prize of all American Vessels bringing supplies to the Rebels. And as we may be obliged to have recourse to the Acts of Trade for their Condemnation, I have for their encouragement relinquished the Share that may be decreed to me, by the Court of Vice Admiralty. I Consulted General Howe before I granted the Letters of Mark, he agreed with me that they would not only distress the Rebels but might furnish supplies to the Garrison.

I am come now to lay before your Lordship the State of this Town, in which I beg leave to be a little more particular.

The Town of Boston which in its most flourishing state might contain about 15000 Inhabitants is now reduced to about 3500. Of this number I presume there may be one thousand males. Two hundred and fifty of which are Refugees from the Country, 750 of Its original male Inhabitants and 2,500 Women and Children.

Of the 1000 Males I have no doubt that 500 are truly loyal subjects, and such as have exhibited the strongest proofs of their Attatchment to Government. Of the remaining 500 I believe one half viz. 250 to be as strongly attached to the Rebel Interest; the other half to be more indifferent. I should here observe that the Women and Children are for the greater part families of the loyal subjects. The Others having more generally sent their families out when they could not go themselves, so that the Loyal and their Connections may amount to upwards of 2000.

During the Blockade these people have generally subsisted themselves by their own Means and Industry. The difficulties they have undergone have been great and pressing. We had no fund to support these Peeple nor the Expenses of the Police. No Rents being paid by the Troops or others, at least with very few Exceptions. Under these Circumstances It was impossible to exercise the Civil Powers without Embarrasment to the Service. For that Reason it has continued in a dormant State, most things being conducted in a Military Line. Thus far, my Lord I have acted upon my Judgment. But I could wish to have your Lordship Directions for my future Conduct.

If this Post is to be maintained and the Country be penetrated from hence, It may possibly produce such an Alteration of Circumstances as to require an Alteration of our present mode of Government. If we are able to drive the Rebels back in the Country (which will require a great force and early applied) it may open a Door to many Persons coming in, of whom we may form some kind of a civil Society. A Continuation of Military Government in that case, might deter many from returning to their Loyalty, and lead them rather to retreat back with the Rebels, to the Increase of their Numbers.

If a Garrison should only be continued here, and the war prosecuted in some other part, and the Post Bill suspended (which seems absolutely necessary) Trade might in that Case require a Restoration of Civil Government, or many of the Inhabitants must be supported as part of the Garrison at Public Charge.

But if this Place should be abandoned and the Army remove to any other Part of the Continent, I beg leave to be directed how I shall dispose of the Council and other Civil Officers. To carry them with the Army would perhaps be a clog to the Service, To leave them behind would be to

expose many of them to Destruction. There are I suppose sixty or seventy persons with their families who could never make their Peace with the Rebels, and who would be unable to subsist themselves by any means when deprived of their Property. Thirty of them exclusive of the Revenue Officers are now some way or other supported by Government. If that support was continued they might remove to some Cheap Country until their Services were wanted. But the remainder must suffer.

I beg pardon for dwelling so long on this Subject, whem your Attention must be employed on Matters of greater Importance. But as part of my Charge your Lordship will excuse it and direct me as in your wisdom you shall judge proper. Which I shall endeavour to execute with the fidelity becoming.

My Lord Your Lordship's
Most faithful and Most humble servant,

THOS. OLIVER.

The Right hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

(The above is endorsed on the back as follows.)

Boston, 26th Jan. 1776.
Lieut. Governor Oliver.
Rp 22nd Febry.
N.
G. P.
W.
B.
D.
Sa.

EXTRACTS. *Howe to Secretary of State.*

27th November 1774.

Vol. 305, p. 193-4.

On the return of this Detachment the 5th instant, I received Confirmation that the Party from the Rebel Army, under the Command of a Colonel Arnold, of which I presume your Lordship would have advice from General Gage, had gone up the Kennebeck River, intending to enter Canada by the River Chaudiere—that they had got to Fort Halifax about 60 miles from the south of the Kennebeck, from whence they had sent back about 200 sick. Nothing further has since been heard of them.

General Gage would of course acquaint your Lordship that a vessel arrived express from Quebec on the 10th October with letters to him from General Carleton and Lieutenant Gov. Cramahé, copies of which are herewith enclosed. In consequence I determined to send, and had ordered a Battalion of Marines to embark immediately on Board Transports and proceed to Quebec, under the Convoy of the Cerberus Frigate, as had been settled with Admiral Graves. The Transports were in readiness to receive the Troops the 13th following, when I received the enclosed letter, No. 1, from Admiral Graves, declaring the Attempt unadvisable and impracticable for Transports, upon which I wrote to him, that I should drop the idea of sending the Troops in Transports upon his Representation, as your Lordship may observe by a Copy of my Letter enclosed No. 2, intending at that time to procure smaller vessels better adapted to working their way up the River St. Lawrence, but not being able to have them being fitted for sea

in reasonable time to undertake the voyage with the least prospect of succeeding, I judged it most prudent to decline sending the Reinforcement, and dispatched the Express Vessel back to Quebec on the Evening of the 13th of October.

A variety of Contradictory Reports have since come by the way of New York, relative to the Transactions on the part of Canada, and mostly favourable to His Majesty's Arms untill the 20th inst., when a few days past a Rebel Paper was brought in here, giving an Account of the Surrender and Capitulation of Chamblé and of St. Johns, by which the Garrisons are to remain Prisoners in Connecticut, or elsewhere as the Continental Congress shall direct. Major Stopford of the 7th Regiment Commanded at the first, and Major Preston of the 26th at the latter place. A Vessel from Quebec bound for Europe which was lately spoke with at sea, having given the same information I fear there is too much Truth in the Intelligence.

I am etc.,

W. HOWE.

EXTRACTS. *Howe to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 3rd Dec. 1775.

Vol. 305 p. 198.

MY LORD,—By a letter received last night from Lieut. Gov. Cramahé which your Lordship has inclosed, there is so much reason to fear that, by a General Defection of the Canadians the whole Province of Quebec will fall into the hands of the Rebels, and by a private letter from thence of later date by one day, I learn that Montreal has surrendered; that General Carleton was on his way down the River in an armed vessel; and that there was little reason to believe that the Capital would be able to withstand the expected attack.

The Lieutenant Gov. of Quebec under these circumstances has been induced to detain five Transports sent from hence for Forage, by which we not only lose the Hay and Corn expected as (sic) return in my separate letter of the 2nd instant but are deprived of 1416 Tons of Shipping to be added to the Quantity specified in the return of Tonnage in my despatch of 26th Novr. as wanting for the removal of this Garrison &c. at one embarkation.

I hope that the Transports to replace these and to make up the deficiency in the returns may be ordered out early in the Spring, and in Consideration of the Loss we have already sustained by the Enemy, that they should come under Convoy,

I learn the Nancy Brigantine an Ordnance Transport, having on board 4000 Stand of Arms Complete, 100,000 Flints, a 12 inch Mortar with other Stores in Proportion was taken in the Bay last week by the Rebél Privateers, and affords an Instance for this Necessity. The Circumstance is rather unfortunate to us, as they are now furnished with all the Réquisites for setting the Town on fire, having got a large Quantity of round Carcases and other stores with which they could not have been otherwise supplied, The particular manner whereby she was taken is not ascertained, but so many artifices have been practiced upon Strangers under the appearance of Friendship, fake Pilots, &c., that those coming out with stores of any Kind cannot be put too much on their guard.

And I submit to Your Lordship the Necessity there may be of supplying the loss of Arms, Flints &c. suffered on this occasion.

I am also to request Your Lordship will be pleased to direct twice the quantity of Engineer Tools contained in the enclosed Return to be sent out in separate ships for two Divisions of the Army, both of which may be

employed in Sieges. The Date of the Return will point out the time when the Requisition was made.

From an Apprehension that the Advantages gained by the Rebels in Canada, and their good fortune here in possessing themselves of our Stores, may encourage them to further Attempts, I shall with all Dispatch send to Halifax the part of the 65th now here under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Bruce who will command on his arrival and with this Reinforcement I must conclude that Place will be in perfect Security.

Upon the unfortunate event in Canada, and Your Lordship's encouragement to mention my opinion, I beg leave to say, for the Recovery of that Province as a Primary Object, the Army to effect it should not consist of 12,000 fighting men. At the same time I desire I may not be understood to give up the Plan as set forth in my Letter No. 2 of the 26th November, as the Enemy will feel more immediate Distress by being attacked on this most vulnerable side, than from any success to be gained in Canada.

The Admiral has informed me that by a Letter received this day from Captain Wallace of the Rose Ship of War, stationed at Rhode Island, the Rebels give out they are to fortify the Heights above the Town of Newport, also that they are fitting out an armed ship at Philadelphia to carry 36 Guns and two or three more of a less force, with a design of cruizing to the Southward, and to take Lord Dunmore in their way.

I have the honour to be &c.

W. HOWE.

EXTRACT. *Howe to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 13th Dec. 1775.

p. 205. Six Companies of the 65th are embarked and will sail for Halifax under Convoy of the Cerberus Frigate. The 18th and 59th Regiments being drafted into other Corps their Commissioned and noncommissioned Officers, with the Invalids and Recruiting Parties, go from hence on board of Transports in company with the Tartar.

By advice received from the Head Quarters of the Rebels I Learn that General Carleton embarked at Montreal for Quebec on the 12th of Nov. with 100 soldiers and as many Canadians, carrying with him all the military stores he could convey, and that the Rebels took possession of the Town the next day.

I have the honor to be &c.

W. HOWE.

EXTRACT. *Howe to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 19th Dec. 1775.

p. 216. I am concerned to inform Your Lordship that I have the Authority of the Rebel Commander to believe Brigadier Prescott has fallen into the hands of the Enemy, and report says that General Carleton, with the whole Province of Canada, has shared the same fate. Having no Communication with Canada at present, I cannot determine upon the degree of credit this Intelligence deserves, but am hopeful that the latter is not true.

However, Mr. Washington, commanding the Rebel Army, presuming upon the Number and Rank of the Prisoners in his Possession, has threat-

ened Retaliation in point of Treatment to any Prisoners of theirs in our Power, and proposes an Exchange, which is a Circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms, nor shall I enter upon such a Measure without the King's Orders. Your Lordship, has, inclosed, a publication extracted from the Minutes of the Continental Congress in reference to His Majesty's Proclamation of 23rd August last on the Principles of which Mr. Washington seems to have founded his Threats.

EXTRACT. *Howe to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 16th Jan'y 1776.

p. 225. By accounts from the Rebel Army it is said, Major General Carleton got into Quebec on the 20th Nov. and the season then being so far advanced, I conclude it will not be in the power of the Rebels to force him this Winter I have sent an officer who may be depended upon to Halifax, and from thence to Quebec, that I may have a true State of the General's situation, and I expect his return by the Beginning of April.

. The six missing Companies of the 17th and six Companies of the 55th Regiments arrived the 30th Dec. in the Grosvenor and Grand Duke of Russia Transports, but have not had any account of the other Four Companies of the 55th Regiment.

From what I can learn of the Designs of the Leaders of the Rebels they seem determined since the receipt of the King's speech among them, to make the most diligent preparations for an active War, and it is my firm opinion they will not retract, until they have tried their fortune in a Battle, and are defeated; but I am under the necessity of repeating to your Lordship that the apparent strength of the Army for the Spring does not flatter me with the Hopes of bringing the Rebels to a decisive Action.

With the most perfect Respect, &c.

W. HOWE.

Howe to Secretary of State.

HALIFAX, 25th April 1876.

p. 265. The 47th Regiment of Foot sailed from hence the 20th instant for Quebeck under Convoy of the Niger Frigate, which may be a seasonable Relief should it arrive before the Force sent from England early in the Spring, as mentioned in Your Lordship's Letter of the 5th Janv: Captain Stanton of the 14th Infantry who arrived here the 21st in the Harriott Packet informs that this Reinforcement was a Regiment of Foot, and I trust that two Regiments will be sufficient to preserve the Town, until the arrival of the Troops from Europe intended for that Quarter; I do not propose sending any more from hence. The Officer who set out for Quebec in the Winter, as taken notice of in my letter to Lord Dartmouth of the 16th Jany, not being yet returned, I have no accounts of any kind from thence.

By some masters of Vessles who had been Prisoners at Salem, and obtained liberty to return to England, we learn that the Rebel General is gone to New York with a part of His Army, having before detached a large Reinforcement to Canada, and that those left behind were erecting Works upon Fort Hill in the Town of Boston.

EXTRACT. *Gage to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 12th June 1775.

Vol. 420, p. 224.

The Colonel Prescott goes immediately to Canada to assist General Carleton, for I hear the Rebels, after surprising Ticonderoga, made Incursions, and committed Hostilities upon the Frontiers of the Province of Quebec, which will justify General Carleton to raise both Canadians and Indians to attack them in his turn, and we need not be tender in calling upon the Savages, as the Rebels have shewn us the Example by bringing down as many Indians against us here as they could collect.

EXTRACT. *Gage to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 20th August 1775.

p. 256.

I hear from General Carleton that the Canadians are not so ready for war as we hoped, and some of the Indian Tribes in that Country copy them and appear backward in joining. The Canadians have enjoyed too much quiet and good living since under our Government, and much pains too has been taken both to terrify them and poison their Minds. But a good Force alone is wanted in Canada to set them all in Motion, and if I may venture to take the Liberty to give an opinion, I think no time should be lost to reinforce General Carleton with four thousand men, a number of Arms and other Military Stores, and large quantities of Indian Goods.

EXTRACT. *Gage to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 20th Sept. 1775.

p. 257.

Lieut. Colonel McLean has taken pains to raise his Corps of Highland Emigrants, and posted Officers in many of the Provinces to collect them, but the great difficulty is to transport them to Canada where the Colonel has established his Head Quarters. He writes from thence that he has recruited 100 men at Quebec and had engaged 400 more on the Mohock river; who waited for opportunity to get to Canada, which will not be easy as the Rebels have possessed themselves of Lake Champlain.

EXTRACT. *Gage to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 20th Sept. 1775.

p, 262.

A body of about 1200 men was detached some days ago from the Rebel Army, as we learn, towards Canada, by way of the Chaudière. They marched to Newbury where they embarked in sloops and schooners; and as they gave out were to proceed up the Kennebec as high as Fort Halifax. It is impossible without a defect of the Canadians that they can succeed in any attempt against that Province; and Admiral Graves assures me that there is a Frigate with two armed vessels, besides some armed Transports, in the Bay of Fundy, and the Somerset of 60 guns at Halifax should they attempt Nova Scotia.

I mean shortly to send Lieut. Colonel Goreham to Halifax with all the men of his own Corps, and Colonel McLean's and 2 Companies of the 14th Regiment, which with the Recruits expected there from Newfoundland—three Companies of the 65th stationed there, joined to the Militia of the place, will together make a good body for the defence of Halifax.

EXTRACT. *Lieut. Gov. Oliver to Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, 28th Nov. 1775.

p. 285, Some Newspapers brought into Town from the Country contain an account of the Garrisons at St Johns and Chamble in the Province of Canada, and that the Rebel Army were on their march to Montreal to which place General Carleton and retreated.

By some persons who have lately escaped from the Rebels we learn that they had met with some disappointment in their Eastern Expedition up Kennebec River and that part of their Army had returned very unhealthy and much harrassed.

Pownall to Commanding Officer of Regiments at Corke.

WHITEHALL, 27 Sept. 1775.

Vol. 431, p. 82. SIR,—It being of very great importance that the Regiments ordered to Quebec should get to that place before the Winter, every possible effort must be made to secure that Object, and it is my duty in Lord Dartmouth's absence who is gone into Staffordshire for a few days, to communicate to you such Information as may probably be of great use on this Occasion.

It is expected that the Transports after their arrival at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, will, from the lateness of the Season, meet with strong gales at North West, but you must not be discouraged at this Circumstance, and with a little perseverance there is not much doubt of their being able to work up to Bic Island, or possibly to Hare Island, at both of which there is good and safe anchorage, and in the neighborhood of which, at Wolf River the Troops may be landed and march thro' a settled Country to Quebec, if the Transports cannot get higher up ; but in this case it will be necessary that you should immediately upon your Arrival at either of those Islands, send an Express to General Carleton, and acquaint him therewith and to desire him to send down a proper Officer to conduct the Troops, and also such Sloops, Schooners and other small craft as can be procured, to carry up the Baggage and Stores to Quebec.

These Circumstances of Information are judged so important that I am commanded to send this Letter, together with one from the Admiralty, to the Agent of the Transports by a special Messenger to Milford Haven, with Instructions to the Collector of Customs to send them to Corke by one of His Majesty's Cutters in that service, or by any other vessel that can be procured.

I am &c.

J. POWNALL.

XTRACT. *Germain to Howe.*

WHITEHALL, Jan. 5th 1776.

p. 110. It is impossible to turn one's thoughts to Canada, without regretting the unfortunate Situation of the King's Affairs, in the Country, and lamenting the obstacles which prevented the execution of the measure you had with so proper a zeal proposed for the Safety of it, and which, I will venture to say, could not have failed; but when I say this, I am not to presume that Admiral Graves had not good reasons for refusing to adopt it, at the same time hoping that whatever those reasons were, they will be fully inquired into, in the Proper Department.

p. 111. My business is to Consider the means by which Quebec, if possible, may be relieved, or if Lost, how we may recover it, but as it can be of no use to explain to you, all the steps I have taken for this purpose, I will only say, that independant of the Efforts we shall make very early to relieve the Town, I hope, that by the first or second week in March, we shall be able to send General Carleton, at least, 10,000 men.

Germain to Howe.

WHITEHALL, February 1st 1776.

The Honorable
Major General Howe.

p. 112. SIR,—Since my letter to you of the 5th of January every effort has been exerted, in the different Departments, to bring forward the Preparations for the ensuing Campaign in North America, and though the severity of the Weather, almost beyond what has ever been known in this Country, very much obstructs the Service in the Naval Department, yet I am encouraged to hope that the Reinforcements for the Army under your Command will be embarked before the end of March, and, that the Armament intended for Quebec will be ready much sooner.

The unfortunate events which have happened in Canada, make it necessary that we should, not only exert every endeavour for the Relief of Quebec as early as possible, but also for having a Force there, ready to Commence its operations, as soon as the season will admit.

The great Attention, which the King shews upon all Occasions to the Rank and Merit of his Officers, would have led His Majesty to have appointed Major General Clinton to Command upon this service under Major General Carleton, but as His Majesty's Pleasure has already been signified that he should command the Body of Forces to be employed upon an Expedition to the Southward, and he is, by this time, probably sailed for Cape Fear, in order to wait their Arrival. His Majesty has thought fit that Major General Burgoyne should act as second in Command to General Carleton in Canada, and that he should proceed thither with the Eight Regiments from Ireland, which I hope will be ready to sail by the 20th of next Month.

If Quebec should fall before any Relief can be got thither, and Major General Carleton should unhappily not survive the Loss of it, the King's Intentions are that, in such an event, the Command of the whole of His Majesty's Forces in North America should devolve upon you. It is also His Majesty's Intentions immediately to appoint Majors General Clinton, Burgoyne, Lord Percy, and Lord Cornwallis, Lieutenant Generals in America; the old Colonels who now act as Brigadiers, are to have Commissions as Majors General; and the other Colonels will be appointed Brigadiers.

In Case of Major General Carleton's Death it will remain with you to dispose of the different Commands, as you in your discretion, shall think fit. It will consequently be in your power to leave the Command of the Troops on the side of Canada to Major General Burgoyne, or, if you think it more advisable you may appoint General Clinton to that Service; And it being His Majesty's Pleasure that Major General Lord Cornwallis should be employed in Canada, he and his Regiment are to be sent thither as soon as he joins the Army under your Command.

In the present state of Affairs in North America the Security of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are Objects of Attention; and I am Commanded by the King to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that the two Battalions of Marines, now serving under your Command, or any part of them you shall judge necessary, should be posted to Halifax, and that a Detachment of Major Goreham's Corps be posted at St. Johns in Newfoundland, as a Garrison will be wanted there. It is also His Majesty's Pleasure that as many of the private men of the 65th Regiment as are fit for Service should be turned over to the 27th Regiment, and if there are more than will complete it, you will incorporate them in any other Corps; that the 27th Regiment when so completed, be joined to the Army under your Command, and that the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Invalids of the 65th be sent home to England.

I must not omit to acquaint you, before I leave the Subject of Military Arrangement, that the Officers of the Guards have expressed such Spirit and Zeal for His Majesty's Service, that His Majesty has ordered a Detachment of a Thousand Men rank and file, with Officers in proportion, to serve under you in America, and I have only further to add, that the King is so desirous of expressing on every occasion His Royal Approbation of the General Officers serving in the principal Ranks in America, that He has declared His Intentions that He will not employ any General Officer from hence who may be superior in rank to Majors General Clinton, Burgoyne, Lord Percy, or Lord Cornwallis.

This letter will be entrusted to the Care of the Commander of His Majesty's Ship Greyhound, who will also deliver up to you the Officers of the Privateer fitted out by the Rebels under a Commission from the Congress and taken by one of Admiral Graves's Squadron. The private men have all voluntarily entered themselves on Board His Majesty's Ships, but the Officers having refused to do so, it has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the Rebel Prisoners, taken in Arms upon the Attack of Montreal in September last.

It is hoped that the Possession of these Prisoners will enable you to procure the Release of such of His Majesty's Officers and loyal Subjects as are in the disgraceful Situation of being Prisoners to the Rebels, for although it cannot be that you should enter upon any Treaty or Agreement with Rebels for a regular Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, yet I doubt not but your own Discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such Exchange without the King's Dignity and Honour being Committed, or His Majesty's Name used in any Negociation for that purpose; and I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the Expediency of such a Measure, on account of the possible Difficulties which may otherwise occur in the Case of foreign Troops serving in North America.

I am &c.

GEO. GERMAIN.

Germain to Lieut. Col. Frazer.

WHITEHALL 19th March 1776.

Sir, It is hoped that by the time this Letter reaches you the Transports appointed to take on board the Six Regiments in Ireland under Orders to serve in North America, will have arrived at Cork, and that the 31st Regiment will also have arrived there from North Britain.

The necessary Orders to the Lord Lieutenant for the Embarkation of those Six Regiments will accompany the Dispatch, and I am Commanded by the King to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that so soon as that Embarkation is Complete you are to take upon you the Command of those Regiments and make such a Disposition of the whole as shall be necessary for their Accommodation for the Voyage.

It is His Majesty's Intention that these Regiments, together with a considerable Body of foreign Auxiliaries, in the Pay of Great Britain, shall be employed under the Command of Majors General Carleton and Burgoyne, for the Recovery of those Parts of the Province of Quebec, which the Rebels from the other Colonies may have possessed themselves of, for enforcing a due Submission to Government throughout that extensive Province, and, in such further operations as the State of His Majesty'y Affairs in North America may render necessary. It is therefore His Majesty's Pleasure that you do proceed with the said Regiments to the River St. Lawrence, and being arrived at the Isle aux Coudres, which is the place of Rendezvous, you do put yourself under the Command of such Superior Officer as you do find there.

If you find no such Officers there, you are then to use your utmost endeavours to send notice of your Arrival to Major General Carleton, or the Commanding Officer in that Province for the time being, and in the meantime to dispose of the Troops under your Command according to such Intelligence as you shall be able to procure of the State of Affairs in that Province, proceeding with all proper Caution and Circumspection,

It is hoped that upon your Arrival it will be found that at least the Town of Quebec is in His Majesty's possession, and in that case, as the Navigation of the River will most probably be open, it will be proper to proceed with as much dispatch as possible to Quebec, and to land the Troops there, but if it should so happen that the Town is in the Possession of the Rebels, it will remain for Consideration, upon naturally weighing all Circumstances, whether it may be most advisable to continue at Ile aux Coudres until the Arrival of the foreign Auxiliaries, or to proceed to the Isle of Orleans, which latter, if it can be effected without hazard, will certainly bs attended with the greatest advantage, as the Troops will be much better accommodated there, than they can be at the Isle aux Coudres.

For this reason I avoid saying anything of the Steps it may be proper under a variety of supposed events, to take, for protecting on the one hand or on the other hand reducing to obedience, any parts of the Province below Quebec on either Side of the River, and have only to add that the King confides in you for a faithful Execution of the Instructions contained in the letter, and His Majesty commands me to recommend it to you to be very attentive both during the voyage, and after your Arrival, to such Arrangements as may be Necessary for the Health of the Troops, and for their Convenience and Accommadation in all respects,

I am &c.,

GEO. GERMAIN.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Howe.*

WHITEHALL, 28th August 1776.

p. 127. With regard to the Service on the side of Canada, and the operations of the Force to be employed there, (of the extent of which you are already informed) it will depend upon the Situation of Affairs in that Province; but if the Rebels shall, in consequence of their Repulse and Defeat on the 31st December, have given up all thoughts of Conquest on that Side, which is most probably the case, there is good ground to hope that the Army will be able to advance into the other Colonies by the Passage of the Lakes, and accordingly every other Preparation has been made here that can give facility to such a Plan.

As far as I can judge of what is likely to be the General Plan of Operations in North America, and. indeed, in all Events, the securing the Affection and Assistance of Our old Friends and Allies the Six Nations, is a consideration of no small Importance, and I hope Col. Guy Johnson, who is now here, and is preparing to return by the first ship, will be found useful.

The King has been pleased to give him the same Commission and Appointments as were given to Sir William Johnson in 1756 and he is in all respects made subject to your discretion and control. You will therefore employ him in such manner, aud give him such instructions as you shall think necessary and proper.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Burgoyne.*

WHITEHALL, 28th March 1776.

p. 131. Whatever may be the fate of Quebec the obtaining a precise and exact Information of the Temper and Disposition of the Canadians and Indians, is an Object of very great Importance.

Of the Goodwill and Affection of the Indians there seems to be little doubt, if they are managed with attention and proper persons are employed to negociate with them; and the Canadian Gentry and Clergy have given Substantial Proof of their Loyalty and Attachment. Our dependence upon the Peasantry is more precarious. The Management of them is more difficult and delicate, and it will require no small share of Address to remove their Prejudices and to convince them how greatly they have been deceived.

It is probable they may have seen the Error of their Conduct, and that some of the most guilty may have suffered the Punishment due to their disloyalty. Examples of that sort cannot fail to have a good effect, and your own Discretion and General Carleton's Knowledge of their Character and Temper will suggest the best means of giving every possible Countenance and Encouragement to those who have manifested their attachment, and of inducing a return to Duty and Obedience in those whose Loyalty there may have been reason to entertain any doubt.

I am etc.,

GEO. GERMAIN.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Howe.*

WHITEHALL, 3rd May 1776.

p. 141. With regard to that part of the Force which is destined for the Service in Canada, consisting, exclusive of the early Relief sent out with the Isis, of 7 Regiments from Ireland, One from England, and a body of near 5,000

foreign Troops. Those Regiments sailed from Cork the 8th of April, un the Command of Lieutenant Colonel C. Fraser, and the 1st Division Brunswickers amounting to about 2,000 men, together with the Han Regiment, and the 21st Regiment from Plymouth, also sailed under t Command of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne on the 7th April, and from the time which they sailed, and the fair Wind they have had since, there is gr reason to hope they are by this time in the River St. Lawrence, and y will, I trust, have been early enough apprized of the arrangement to ha prevented you in your design of sending any part of your force to Queb for it is of great consequence in every light that it should be kept entire.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Howe.*

WHITEHALL, 11th June 1776.

p. 145. Your attention to the Service, in sending the 47th Regiment to Queb is highly commendable: But as I trust the Forces sent from Europe f the Relief of that Place and the Reduction of the neighboring County Obedience, will fully answer the purposes, you will desire General Carlet to return you that Regiment, unless he shall find that the Situation Affairs in that quarter makes it necessary for him to keep it.

P.S.—When I was closing my letter I received the very agreeab Intelligence from Quebec which you will see in the enclosed Gazette extr ordinary; I most heartily congratulate upon an Event that must great facilitate all our Operations, and opens a prospect of putting an end to t Rebellion in one Campaign.

G. G.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Howe.*

WHITEHALL, 21st June 1776.

p. 150. In my Letter of the 11th instant, I acquainted you that General Carlet would have orders to send back the 47th Regiment, which you had spar him for the Relief of Quebec, or to replace it with some other from t Army under his Command; but, upon further Consideration, it is thoug more expedient to allow the Regiments which are already in Canada remain there, and to replace the 47th from hence, by sending you t Prince of Waldeck's Regiment, which was intended to have gone with t 2nd Division of the Brunswick Troops to Quebec, and that Regiment accordingly ordered to sail with the Hessians, and General Carleton informed of this arrangement and directed to consider the former Orde recalled in consequence of it.

Gov. Tryon to Secretary of State.

HALIFAX PACKET OFF NEW YORK, 18th Oct. 1775.

Vol. 438, p. 303. MY LORD,—I have detained the Harriot Packet fourteen days in Expe tation of Intelligence of the issue of the Expedition under Captain Mor gomery to St Johns; though I have not authority to congratulate yo Lordship on the failure of that Enterprise; I have the pleasure to assure y the warmest advisers of that daring and Rebellious Expedition in whi this Province has been plunged by the Malignity of the General Confedera have given up every prospect of success, and who even suspect the Provi cials are entirely cut off by the armed Sloops, General Carleton has equipp

to annoy them, Captain Montgomery's men have been twice repulsed, and on the 8th of Sept. the last accounts that are acknowledged a battery of the Enemy was opened against the Fort of St. Johns, and very soon silenced by a superior Fire. Ethan Allen the Notorious New Hampshire Incendiary was taken on the Island of Montreal with 30 New England Men and some Canadians. Eight or ten Soldiers of the Royal Artillery and of the 26 Regiment were taken going from Montreal to St. Johns, and are with Mons. St. Croix, merchant, now prisoners at Albany.

As Government has not been able to procure any direct Intelligence from that Quarter but is obliged to take up the Current Reports, I must beg leave to refer Your Lordship to Major Etherington for further Occurrences.

I am, &c.,

WM. TRYON.

EXTRACT. *Tryon to Secretary of State.*

ON BOARD THE DUCHESS OF GORDON,

NEW YORK HARBOR, 7th Dec. 1775.

1311. MY LORD,—Lieutenant Richardson of the 26th Regiment stationed at St. Johns at the time when that Garrison was besieged, and who continued there till its Surrender, has waited on me, and furnished me with some particulars of the Siege and terms of Capitulation, which I do myself the Honor of enclosing herewith to Your Lordship. * * *

Since the Surrender of St. Johns we have had accounts of the Capitulation of Montreal and the Departure of Gen. Carleton with several Vessels loaded with Ammunition and Military Stores down to Quebec, which is the last Intelligence I have had since thence that is to be depended upon.

Tryon to Secretary of State.

SHIP DUCHESS OF GORDON BELOW THE NARROWS,

NEW York, 15th April 1776.

1340. MY LORD,—As the Intelligence you will receive from Mr. Pollard and Mr. Bell two merchants in Canada, who left Montreal a short time since and now taken their Passage in the packet for England will be more substantial than any Information I have received respecting the Transactions in that Country I shall only observe that I have received a verbal message from Monsieur Montgolfier acknowledging the Receipt of my Letters of the 14th of February to him and General Carleton, copies of which have been sent to your Lordship's Office and that he would do his best Endeavours to convey them to Quebec.

A Gentleman who left Montreal the 1st of March assured me he was in the Rebel Cantonment near Quebec the 19th of February that they were then about 600 men in the General Hospital and the Houses in the Neighborhood seemingly in good Spirits. That he saw but 3 pieces of Cannon and one Howitzer with them. That on his journey to New York he met many Parties upon the Lakes hanging upon the Sleighs like Bees about a Hive. That he verily believed they might have got into Canada about 2000 men, which when joined by those in the differents Posts in Canada make up Three Thousand Provincials. That General Carleton had 1800

men he could depend upon in the Garrison of Quebec, and lastly he was of Opinion General Carleton would be able to preserve that important Place until a Reinforcement should arrive from Great Britain. Other Corps were on their March but were obliged to stop at Albany and on the Road, the Lakes breaking up earlier than usual prevented them from passing. The Enemy seem to be languid in their Expectations of Success in that Quarter. Though Mr. Franklin and Mr. Chase, two members of the Continental Congress and two of the Carrols are gone to Canada, it is said to stimulate the Canadians to a general Revolt. The Rebels are greatly intimidated by the Awful Reports of the Rebel Army that many thousands are continually marching to reinforce those already among them.

The Safety of the Country will probably depend upon the Time of the Arrival at Quebec of the Reinforcements from Howe.

I am My Lord &c.

WM. TRYON.

Carleton to Barrington.

MONTREAL, 7th June 1775.

War Office. Correspondance. Vol. 12.

MY LORD,—I return Your Lordship many thanks for the appointment of Mr. Rotten to an Ensigncy in the 47th Regiment, and hope he will prove himself not unworthy of the Countenance and Protection Your Lordship has been pleased to shew him upon this Occasion.

Inclosed is the best Return I can at present send Your Lordship of the Troops in this Province, who are very much in want of Camp Necessaries, the Rebels have cut off all my Communication with General Gage, except by sea, so that I am left to take the best Care of this Part of the King's Dominions Circumstances will permit; this with their late Irruption into that Neighborhood, and their Menaces to return, has obliged me to form a little Staff for the Dispatch of Business; I have found a very proper Person for the Quartermaster General's Department, in Major Carden, a Veteran of great Honor and Worth, and have appointed him Deputy; I shall find proper Persons for other Branches, but am much at a loss for Engineers.

As I am a good deal hurried, must take the Liberty of referring Your Lordship for further particulars to what I have wrote upon this subject to the Secretary of State.

I am with much Respect and Esteem Your Lordships Most Obedient And Most Humble Servant.

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Viscount Barrington,
His Majesty's Secretary of War.

Carleton to Barrington.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1775.

Vol. 12.

MY LORD,—I received Your Lordship's Letter of 1st August, and am much obliged to you for your Approbation of Major Carden's Appointment to be Deputy Quarter Master General, which the poor man did not live long to enjoy, being mortally wounded in an Affair near Montreal the 25th of Sept. last, and dying the next day.

If a powerfull Armament comes out next Spring, for which there will be too much occasion, I recommend Major Thomas Carleton of the 20th to be

Quarter Master General, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, provided Your Lordship is satisfied. That he has the necessary Qualifications for discharging the Office.

I am with much Regard an (Sic) Respect
Your Lordship's
Most Obedient and Most humble servant

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Viscount Barrington
His Majesty's Secretary at War.

At a Council of War held at Quebec the 16th of November 1775.
Vol. 12. Present Hector Theophilus Cramahé Lt. Governor.

Lt. Col. McLean
Major Cox
Major Caldwell
Capt. Jones
Capt. Lawes
Lt. Faunce acting Town Major
Capt. Hamilton of ye Lizard
Capt. McKenzie of the Hunter
Lt. Nunn Commanding ye Magdeleine
Lt. Pringle of the Lizard
Lt. Fowkes of the Lizard

Adam Mabane } Conservators of the Peace and Members of His Majesty's
Thomas Dunn } Council.

The annexed Returns of Provisions, of the Men in the Garrison, and of those belonging to the Ships in ye Harbor, who may be employed in the Defence of the Town, having been laid before the Council of War by the Lt. Governor. It is the unanimous Opinion of the Council of War that it is for the Benefit and Honor of His Majesty's Service at all Events to defend the Town to the last Extremity.

It is likewise their Opinion that the suburbs of St. Johns and all Houses adjoining to the Fortifications and Defences of the Town which may afford Shelter to ye Enemy, should be destroyed as soon as possible.

Also that as many Pilots as can be procured, should be sent to Europe aboard the Express, which is to carry the Dispatches of the Lt. Governor, of Capt. Hamilton, the Commanding Officer of ye Troops and the Determination of this Council of War.

That a signal should be agreed upon by the Lt. Governor and Captain Hamilton and be by them Communicated to His Majesty's Secretary of State and the Commanding Officers of ye Fleet and Army at Boston by which it may be made known to the Fleet and Army which may come to ye relief of Quebec next Spring, whether it is in Possession of the King's Troops or not.

That as several Masters of Vessels which have been detained in consequence of the Embargoe laid upon Shipping for the Defence of the Province have been subjected to great Inconveniences and who are zealous for the Service, some Immediate Provision should be made for them by the Lt. Governor and their Case represented to His Majesty's Secretary of State.

Wm. Fooke
A. Maban
Geo. Lawe
Thom. Dunn
H. T. Cramahé
John Hamilton
Allan McLean
Nichol. Cox
Henry Caldwell
Thomas Jones.
Thos. Mackenzie
Thos, Faunce
Thos. Pringle

RETURN of Men for the Defence of the Town of Quebec. 16th Nov. 1775.

	Officers.	Private
Royal Artillery	1	5
Recruits belonging to the Royal Emigrant Regt.	14	186
Lizard Frigate ... Marines	2	35
Ditto ... Seaman	19	114
Hunter Sloop ... ditto	8	60
Magdelein Armed Schooner. ditto	4	16
Charlote Armed Ship ... ditto	4	46
Master's Mates, Carpenters and Seaman belonging to the Transports and Merchant Ships that have not been impressed	..	74
Artificers and Carpenters	..	80
British Militia	..	200
Canadian Militia	..	300
Royal Fusiliers on board the Fell and Providence	52	1,116
armed vessels expected to arrive soon	3	60
Seamen belonging to said Vessels	8	72
	63	1,248

STATE of Two Companies of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, 7th (or Royal Fusiliers) and 26th Regiment of Foot. In the Province of Quebec Commanded by His Excellency Major General Guy Carleton Esquire, &c.

Montreal, the 5 June 1775.

Regiments.	Officers present.							Quarter Masters.	Surgeons.	Mates.	Serjeants present.	Drums and Fifers present.	Effective Rank and File.										Total.	Wanting to compleat to the Allowance.			Alterations since last Return.				
																	On Command at														
	Colonels.	Lieutenants-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.					Present and fit for Duty.	Sick in Quarters.	On Furlow.	Prisoners.	St. John's.	Chambly.	Quebec.	St. Francois.	Sloops from Quebec.	La Chine.		Serjeants.	Drum and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Inlisted.	Dead.	Discharged and Recommended.	Discharged and not Recommended.	Deserted.
Head Quarters, Chambly, 7th or Royal Fusiliers	..	..	1	6	10	..	1	1	..	1	..	12	5	148	12	1	....	78	....	66	32	52	...	389	....	....	1	28	....	....	....	....
Head Quarters, Montreal, 26th	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	8	5	96	21	10	61	108	46	....	...	...	13	355	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	1	2	..	20	10	244	33	11	61	186	46	66	32	52	13	744	....	....	36	28	....	....	....	....

Absent officers.					Names and Rank of officers on Duty and on what Duty.	Vacant Offices and by what Means.
Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Since what Time.	By whose leave.	For what time.		
7th...	Colonel Lord Robert Bertie,	.....	.....	.....	Captain Kinner,	None.
	Lieutenant general...	.....	The King's	....	Captain Dundee,	7th R. 8 Serjeants, 7 Drummers — On command.
	Lieut.-col. Richard Prescott.	... .	General Gage's.. ...	.....	Lieutenant Harrison, } On Duty at St. John's.	
	Lieutenants: Samuel Cleaveland..	.....	General Carleton's ..	....	Lieutenant Freeman,	
	Lieutenants: William Barrington.	.....	Not joined...	.. ..	Lieutenant Despard,	
	Surgeon's Mate John Stephen Dan.....	.....	General Carleton's ..	... .	Lieutenant Peacock, at St. François.	9th. 9 Serjeants, 6 Drummers — On command.
	Colonel John Scott, Major General.....	.....	The King's	.....	Lieutenant Gregory, } on Board the Sloops from Quebec.	3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer — Prisoners.
					Lieutenant André,	Cap. De La Place; Lt. Wadman, Feltham; Ensign Mollard — Prisoners
					Lieut. and Quarter Master Selwyn, On Duty at Quebec.	
	Captain: Stuart..... Livingston..	30th March 1774.	Leave expired... 30th Sept., 1774.		Major Preston,	Staff of the Garrison of Montreal.
	Lieutenant: Montcrieffe..			.....	Captain Anstruther,	James Hughes, Town Major.
	Lieutenant: Campbell.....	.....	General Carleton's ..	.....	Captain Swan,	Chabran De Lisle, Chaplain.
	Ensign: Leslie. .... Smibert.....	30th March 1774.	Leave expired 30th Sept., 1774.....	....	Lieutenants: Borough, Richardson, Cuppidge, Macdonald, } On Duty at St. John's.	Ensign John Hay, 26th Reg.
						Actg. A.D.Q.M.G.
					Ensigns: Thomas, Gordon,	John Richardson, Barrack Master.
					Surg. Mate Muller.	William Weir Depy. Commissary.
					Captain Crawford, } At Chambly.	William Jones, Provost Marshall.
					Lieutenant Dulhunty,	
					Ensign Willington,	

GUY CARLETON.

N.B.—Ensign Leslie joined since the 1st June.

RETURN of Colonel William Philips and Cap. Godwin's Companys in the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

MONTREAL 5th June 1775.

—	Captain.	Captain Lieut.	1st Lieutenant.	2nd Lieutenant.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Fifers.	Drummers.	Total.
Montreal, Sick or Lame	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	1	4
St. John's	...	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	7	...	1	12
Chambly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	6	....	....	10
Niagara	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	4	....	....	8
Mishilimakinack	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	3
Oswegatchie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ticonderoga, Prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	4
Total	....	1	....	2	1	2	4	7	22	1	2	42

N. B.—Captain Godwin's Company being under March, has not yet sent in his Return.
G. C.

STATE of His Majesty's 7th (Royal Fusiliers) and 26th Regiments of Foot. June 2nd 1775.

ROYAL FUZILIERS.

No. of Officers and Men at each Quarters.

—	Lt.col	M.	C.	L.	E.	S.	D.	Rd.F.
At Chambly	....	1	6	10	.....	12	5	148
At St. John's	....	.....	2	3	....	3	2	75
At St. François	....	.....	.....	1	....	2	.....	32
With King's Sloop	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	52
At Quebec	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	5	75
Rl. Fuziliers total	.....	1	8	17	...	20	12	388

26th REGIMT.

—	Lt-Col.	M.	C.	L.	E.	S.	D.	Rd.F.
At Montreal	1	.....	2	2	2	8	5	96
At St. John's	.....	1	2	4	2	6	4	108
At Chambly	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	46
At La Chine	...	.....	.....	.....	..	1	.....	13
26th Reg. total	1	1	5	7	5	17	11	263
Total	1	2	13	20	5	37	23	651

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

——	C. Lt.	L.	S.	C.	B.	G.	M.	F.	D.
Montreal				1		1		1	1
St. John's	1		1		1	1	7		1
Chambly									
Detroit		1			1	2	6		
Niagara		1			1	2	4		
Michelemakinac					1		2		
Oswegatchie						1			
Ticonderoga				1			3		
Total	1	2	1	2	4	7	22	1	2

RETURN of Provisions in the Garrison of Quebec 16th Nov. 1775.

Barrels of Flour	1950
Wheat 7,840 bushels will make	1500
	3450
Rice in Tierces 450 lb. each	146
Quintals of Bi-cuit	1100
Barrels of Pork	1217
Firkins of Butter	406
Bushels of Pease	800

EXTRACT. *Cadwallader Colden to Dartmouth.*

NEW YORK, 7th June 1775.

vol. 185 p. 360.

While these Transactions engrossed the Attention of the City, a matter of greater Importance was carried on in the Northern part of this Province. No less than the actual taking his Majesty's Forts at Tienenderoga (sic) and Crown Point, and making the Garrison Prisoners. I have not any account, my Lord, of this Affair, but I have collected from the Current Reports, for all Intelligence to Government, thro' the Country, is effectually cut off. The only People of this Province who had any Hand in this Expedition, Where that Sett of lawless People whom your Lordship has heard much of, under the name of the Benington Mob. They were joined by a party from Connecticut, and another from Massachusetts Bay. They surprised the Garrison and took the Forts without opposition. The Prisoners are carried into Connecticut. These People advanced across the Lake as far as St. John's; took a vessel there and destroyed a number of Boats and some Store Houses. This will retard the Opperations which Governor Carleton will probably undertake on this Occasion. He alone has it in his Power to do anything in that Quarter, and I hope he may have an opportunity of retaliating this wanton Act of Treason. Many People there are of Opinion, my Lord, this has been a Plan, concerted by our Neighbors of the East, in order to embarrass this Colony, and impell us into a situation like their own. It is evident that all the neighboring Colonies saw with outmoast Jealousy the moderate Temper of the Majority of our own People and the Conduct of our Assembly. They determined to hold up such Terrors, as should effectually prevent us from accepting of the peculiar Indulgences and Favours intended by Parliament. We were

looked upon as highly inimical to their Designs, and plans were laid to effect our Distruction, or produce an explicit union with them, which have been executed with great success. I am told the People who took the Forts, immediately Dispatched a Messenger to the Continental Congress, but I have not learnt, with any Degree of certainty, what Resolutions either They or the Provincial Congress have taken upon it.

Secret Intelligence. 6th Aug. 1775.

p. 515. The New York Troops, under the Command of Col. McDougle, ordered to march immediately for Ticonderoga, when joined by One Thousand Rifle Men, will amount to at least Three Thousand Men. These to be joined by Four Thousand New England Forces to Rendevous at Crown Point, from thence to proceed to Montreal and Quebec (even if over the Ice) better than half the Canadians having promised to join these Forces.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 6) of 9th August, 1775.

EXTRACT. *Tryon to Dartmouth.*

NEW YORK 8th Sept. 1775.

p. 557. The first Division of the Provincials under Capt Montgomery (now styled General) is gone to take Post on the Isle Des Noix, in the River Chambly, and there to wait the junction of other Detachments from Ticonderoga.

The enclosed is a copy of Intelligence this moment received from good authority.

I am with perfect Esteem, My Lord &c.

WM. TRYON.

Earl Dartmouth.

Intelligence enclosed in above Letter.

Sept. 2nd 1775.

p. 561. Last Monday General Montgomery left Crown Point with fourteen hundred picked men for St. John's, he was to be followed by Schyler with the remainder of the Army amounting in all (as I am informed) to Six Thousand Men besides a Detachment of fourteen hundred from Washington's Army that are to join them on the Route. A Capt Baker of the Bennington Outlaws has been killed within twenty miles of St. Johns by the Indians. The Savages in Congress with the Commissioners have insisted that the Communication to the Westward shall be kept open, if the Americans dont chose it stained with Blood. They have cleared Col. Johnson from the false stories that had been propagated against him relative to his Conduct with the Indians. If at any time I can be of the least service, I beg you will Command me, my life and purse being at the disposal of His Majesty.

A True Copy,

W. T.

Note sent from Albany Country and received the 8th Sept. 1775.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 8) of 8th Sept. 1775.

Tryon to Dartmouth.

p. 565. My Lord,—The enclosed Informations being extra Provincial, I take the liberty to communicate them to your Lordship in the same Confidential Manner I received them.

I am with great truth and Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient Servt.

Wm. TRYON.

New York 10th Oct. 1775.

Earl Dartmouth,

Private Intelligence, Sep. 1775.

p. 569. They dont wish for independency but will not be Taxed at the Requisition of Parliament, but on Representation of the Minister they will Contribute, but at their own discretion and their own mode of Raising the Money. They have sent home their last Proposal and are waiting for an answer, and if not settled this winter they will open the Ports to all Urope.

Other Powers will espouse their Cause when applied to with their Ships.

That the Canadians will join them and the Indians not fight against them.

That they are confident they will be in possession of Montreal and Quebec this year.

If no Settlement this Winter, all the Post in the Interior Country will be seized and Privateers fitted out at such Ports that men of war cannot enter, and will seize the Homeward bound, West India Men or any others they can master.

They have laid plans for plenty of Ammunition this Winter.

If Russian or foreing (sic) auxiliaries are sent over they will get up an Independency.

If the Ice freezes over Boston Harbour this winter they will burn the Ships of War and the Town.

If Affairs are settled an act of Indemnity and free Pardon will be required for all the Officers and all concerned.

No Regular Troops to be allowed to remain in America as they have people enough to defend themselves, and assist his Majesty with men against other Powers.

Requisition in money will be required for the burning of Charlestown and other damages of the like nature, &c. &c.

Memorandum—The above are the sentiments of an Eastern Delegate at the Continental Congress Communicated by Mr. R...

In Govr. Tryon's of the 10th October 1775.

EXTRACT. *Tryon to Dartmouth.*

ON BOARD THE "DUTCHESS OF GORDON,"
NEW YORK HARBOUR, 11th Nov. 1775.

p. 693. Fort Chamblee fell into the hands of the Rebels the 18th of last month, but as St. John's by Letter from Ticonderoga of the 31st of October was still beseiged it is hoped the attempts of the Enemy on that Fort will be defeated through the bravery of the Garrison, favored by the Severity of the Season, or relieved by General Carlton, who it is confidently asserted has Levied a Body of Highlanders and Canadians, for that purpose.

The following is Mons. I. Oriet's Acct.*

Six Parishes on the River Sorrel amounting to 1500 fit to bear Arms renounced their Allegiance at the instigation of James Livingston and one Du Gand, two Country Traders, on that River; but the principal Farmers, the Officers of Militia &c. (Few in Number) disapproved of the Conduct of the others and endeavoured to persuade them to return to their Allegiance and had so far succeeded on the 15th of Sept., that the Inhabitants of one of the Parishes (St. Denny) had requested of Governor Carleton to offer them a Pardon, provided they returned to their Duty in three Days, which the Gov. agreed to and sent a Proclamation for that purpose by Mons. Oriet a Merchant of Montreal; who on the 17th of Sept. was made a Prisoner at St. Denny, by a party of 20 Canadians and as many English of Montgomery's Army Commanded by E. Allen and Livingston, this entirely defeated the Plan of which Mons. Oriet conceived would have been attended with the greatest success.

The Canadiens in general are well affected to Government especially those on the North Side of the River St. Lawrence including the Inhabitants of Montreal and would cheerfully join in attacking the Provincials, provided there were a sufficient Number of King's Troops in the Province to support them in case of a defeat, the want of which makes them remain neuter, tho' they are greatly displeased with the attack made on their Province.

Quebec he apprehends is in no danger, for that it contains 3,000 inhabitants fit to bear Arms, who will defend it against any attempt that can be made by twice that Number.

St John's is well fortified and supplied with plenty of Ammunition and three month's Provisions from the 1st of Sept. 20 Pieces of Cannon are mounted on the two Redoubts from 12 to 18 Pounders, and three large Mortars.... Major Preston of the 26th Commands and has 600 Regulars and 70 Canadians. Montgomery's Army consisted of 3,000 Men, the Batteries he had erected Oriet conceives cannot batter it in breach and he laughs at the Idea of its being carried by assault.... No Indians have been employed on either side since the first attempt to land by Schuyler and Montgomery with 1,200 men, who were repulsed by a party of 60 Indians and 3 Canadians under the Command of Capt. Tice ... The Loss of the Provincials on that Occasion was 40 killed.... of Tice's party 4 killed and two wounded.

The intercourse between St. John's and the Country is stop'd. One of the Prisoners (La Matt by name) was sent with a Letter from Gov. Carleton to the Commanding Officer at St. John's with orders for him to retreat down the Sorrel to Quebec; provided he could bring off every article in the Fort, he was also to burn the Settlement on the River Sorrel; this he says was with an intent to encourage the Inhabitants on the North Side of the

* Tracing of doubtful word.

River St. Lawrence, who would then have formed a Body to join the King's Troops.

Gov. Carleton was at Montreal the 20th Sept., and had the promise of the Citizens both French and English to protect him and defend the Place, which was garrisoned by 50 of the King's Troops.. . There was a Sloop of War of 20 Guns lying at Montreal, and also a well arm'd Vessel at the mouth of the Sorrel and another half way up the River.... The arm'd Schooner lays opposite St. John's and had not made an attempt to get into the Lake when Mons. Oriet was taken. o.... The Pickets of the old Fort and two Vessels yet on the Stocks he apprehended will be sufficient for fire wood in case of necessity.... Ethan Allen was taken on the Island of Montreal on the 27th of Sept. his party consisted of about 90 men French and English.... Mons. Oriet entertains the most flattering hopes from this Circumstance, he conceives the Inhabitants are rousing from their Lethergy....The two Onidas that were sent by the Commiss. from Albany prevented the Indians from joining the King's Troops, who would otherwise have acted in favor of Government.... 200 Canadians have joined Montgomery's Army, commanded by James Livingston.... No acct of Col. Arnold when Mons. Oriat left Canada.

Mem : Mons. I. Oriet gave the above narration while a prisoner at Albany. He has since been removed into Connecticut Government.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 17) of 11th Nov. 1775.

CAMP NEAR ST. JOHN'S,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1775.

p. 701. LOVING BROTHER AND SISTER,—This comes to let you know with the Blessing of God I'm well hoping this may find you in the Same I arrived here in Eleven Days after I left you in good health and so have continued, it has Rained the last Week 8 Days Successively by which we were almost Drowned, we have very hard frost in the morning this 20 Days past, we have Cannon and Shott both for Breakfast and Dinner and Shells at Night for Supper, as the Enemy has the distance of Ground they do us some hurt they have killed two of the train of Artillery and wounded a third, last night they with a Shell Broke the thigh and Leg of one of Coll. Waterbury's men, the Enemy are very strongly tho but few, they have Launcht the other Vessel they have one Schooner and one Gundelo, we have 1 Schooner 1 Sloop and 2 Gundelos 1 Bomb Batter (sic) and one 2 Gun Battery we have had a Secret Expedition under the Commad of Mr. Barclay the Barber to Burn their Vessels which came to Nought, being Discovered only by one man they fled and left the Battoe with the Combustables behind them, I am afraid this Expedition will come to Nought, we have plenty of men but little to do, but eat and Drink and mount Guard I stood a narrow chance the other Day a Six pounder Came through the House a Log House where I live the only one in the Place, it came in at one end and went out at the other whilst I was at work, without doing other damage than sending the Mortar about my ears, since then another struck the Corner of the hous about Eleven at Night and sent the Dirt down the Chimney. I must now inform Elizabeth that I saw her Grand Daughter at Ticonderoga as I thought in good health a washing, she arrived here a few Days ago and Dyed last Monday Night and was buried on Tuesday by all Accounts she has been very ill used by her Companion who gave her the V– l. I was expecting to come home next Spring by water by Way of Quebec, but I'm afraid I shall never see it some of Canadians have come in and we give them Powder and Ball, likewise a few Chiefs of the Indians, to the Indians General Montgomery gave 1,000 Dollars or 400£ to Remain Neuter I've

seen but three old Squaws since I left you so stand no Chance of a Wife as Eliz. told me. Plenty of salt and fresh Provisions as yet, the Rum is very bad. I wish I had taken the Jews advice and taken more of his Tobacco for I cleared 30s by the two Doz I had of him and but 8s by the two bricks. Give my Comp. to Father and Mother, Sisters and Brothers and in Particular to Doc. Lightfoot and tell him if he had come with the Army he would have had good business and good pay and live like a Gent. as the Rest of them does. Rememb. me to all friends Accept if more than Words can Express from your ever loving Brother.

THOS. OAKES, Jun.

N. B.—As we have frost here, and you will have it your way soon the New England people proposes to go home by the way of N. York and pay their comp. to the Asia Man of War as they expect she will lay along the wharf and that she will not be able to keep her hands aboard nor fit for sea again, so long as she is Commanded by Capt. Throat Cut.

Mr. GARRET OAKES,
At the sign of the Brittannia near ferry stairs, New York.

7th favor of Capt. Ives.
In Gov. Tryon's (No. 17) of 11th Novr. 1775.

Capt. J. Stevenson (to Tryon ?)

p. 705. SIR,—On Thursday last the prisoners taken at Chamblai were not arrived at Albany, whenever they have pass'd that place I hope to be able to give your Excellency some particular Acct of the surrender of the Fort. Mr. Ellice a merch., & a man of veracity who left Oswegatchie the same day with Mr. Henry, who informs me that the man who brought the Act of Ethan Allans defeat said, that immediately after the affair, the Canadians came in, in great numbers & were supply'd with arms, & that General Carleton intended to go to St. John's in person to make a general attack & drive the rebels out of the country. I flatter myself that we shall shortly hear of Montgomery's retreat, or rather defeat, notwithstanding the loss of Chamblai and I do not believe the rebels will succeed at St John's. Allan was made a prisoner by Peter Johnson a natural son of Sr. William.

If your Excellency has any commands for me I beg to be honour'd with them.

I am with great respect
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and most humble servant

JAS. STEVENSON.

SUNDAY MORNING 5th Nov. 1775.

NOTE.—Capt. Jas. Stevenson on half pay late Capt. in the Royal Americans this Gentleman offers his life and fortune in the service of His Majesty

W. T.

In Govr. Tryons (No. 17) of 11th November 1775.

No. 19. *Tryon to Dartmouth.*

SHIP DUTCHESS OF GORDON
NEW YORK HARBOUR 14th Nov. 1775.

p 733 MY LORD,—It is with great concern I inform your Lordship, that on Sunday evening last an Express arrived in New York from Colo. Schuyler at Ticonderoga, bringing advice that the Fort at St. John's surrendered to the enemy, the 3rd Inst. and the Garrison made Prisoners of war, the inclosed publication is said to contain the true state of that transaction, for further particulars I beg leave to refer you to Capt. Holland, who is intimately acquainted with the disposition and resources of the Canadians and the opposition the Enemy is likely to meet with, in their Attempt to cross the River St. Lawrence.

I have been often disappointed by the Vigelence of the Enemy in my endeavours to get intelligence from Canada from those I could most depend on. We have therefore no late intelligence from that Quarter but what is propagated by our enemies.

I am with all possible respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

WM. TRYON.

Earl Dartmouth.

EXTRACT. *Germain to Tryon.*

WHITEHALL, Dec. 23d., 1775.

Governor TRYON,

p. 74 SIR,—Your dispatches by the Halifax Packet have been received and laid before the King, and though the intelligence they inclose of the loss of Chamble and St. John's which has been confirmed by advices received today from Quebec, clouds the fair prospect we had of the Advantage which a disappointment to the rebels in their design upon Canada would have given us, yet this ground of Advantage is not irrecoverable, and I trust and believe, that, if the Measures His Majesty has thought fit to adopt, for a vigorous exertion of his forces in the Spring, turn out as we have good reason to expect, we shall soon see a different prospect of affairs.

Some Particulars of the Garrison of St. John's &c. from Lieut. Richardson of the 86th Regiment.

Vol. 186, The Garrison of St. John's consisted of Detachments from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the 7th, 26th, Col. McLean's Corps, Canadian Volun-

teers, and some Sailors and Carpenters, who had been employ'd, in building Vessells for the Lake.

Royal Artillery including Officers	38
7th Regt. " "	228
26th "	189
McLean's	37
Sailors	19
Carpenters	22
Canadien Volunteers	78
	611

The 7th and 26th were employed from the latter end of May to the middle of Sept. in constructing two Redoubts under the direction of Engineer, Capt. John Marr.

Some Beds and Blankets were sent from Montreal, but not sufficient to accommodate one third of the Garrison, who lay on boards. The 7th and 26th were ordered to take only their Summer Cloathing towards the latter end of the Seige, the men suffered much on this Account. The Houses they had used as Barracks were from the Enemy's Shot and Shells rendered uninhabitable and the only Shelter for the whole Garrison was the Cellars of Col. Christie's House in the North Redoubts, which also served for an Hospital, Magazine, &c. Col. McClean's and the Canadiens did not arrive untill the Redoubts were finished. The Volunteers never did any Duty being composed of the Canadien Noblesse. During the Seige at different periods Major Preston sent four Expresses to Montreal, to Generals Carleton and Prescot, but could never hear from either. The Garrison after having been on half allowance for three Weeks, & having a considerable number of Sick & Wounded, without a proper place for them or nourishment, and their Ammunition expended were reduced to the mortifying necessity of capitulating.... A Schooner mounting twelve Guns, Six, Four, & three Pounders, and a Row Galley, that carried a 24 pr. had been built.... The Command of these Vessells were given to Lieut. Hunter of the Navy, who was sent by Gen. Carleton to St. John's for that purpose. Major Preston often pressed Hunter to attack the Enemy, offering him every Assistance from the Garrison ... Hunter wrote him a Letter in which he offered several reasons, for his declining to do it....

The Schooner was sunk by the Enemy's Shot.

In Gov. Tryon's of the 7th Dec. No. 23.

Lynch to Montgomery.

PHILA., Nov. 14.

p. 39. SIRS,—I should not break in on the many weighty Considerations that must always employ your mind but to request your good offices for a Mr. Richard Hare, who embarked for Quebec in the Transport, we so eagerly wished to meet with, should he come into your hands, be good enough to help him forward to his Friends at this Place, with as many conveniences as may be.

Mr. Livingston will carry you all the News, except perhaps, the opinion of our Friends in England, that the total reduction of Canada this winter must certainly produce Peace in the Spring. Lord Dunmore is said to have got a Beating and to have lost one Ship & 50 men by the Virginian.

I wish you success, only in proportion to your Merit, I desire no more & will be contented with no less for then Canada all Canada is ours.

Sir, your most Obed. Serv.

THOS. LYNCH.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Albany received in New York.*

30 November 1775.

p. 79. DEAR JAMES,—Am just informed of the very great want of Prov. in Canada, so much that £50 Currency is given to any Sloop to fetch a load from New York where are 3 Sloops gone in that Errant Viz? John Ross, Gerrit Groesbeck, Andries Volkert Donn, will not this be in the power of the King's Ships to interrupt, pray mention it; as it may be of the greatest use to Government to have it stopt. Carlton is retired to Quebec with about 2,000 Men no doubt but he will Defend it. Montreal has surrendered the 13th November, they asked to be at Liberty to take up Arms on what side the question they choose hereafter but it is referred to the Congress.

Copy sent to Capt. Vanderput.*

Acct of a Sergts. wife of the 26th Reg. arrived at New York, Dec. 1775

p. 105. General Carleton's first information of the surrender of St. John's we received from the Officers of the 26th Reg. who had been permitted to go up to Montreal for their Baggage, on receiving this Acct. he embarked all the Military Stores, that might be useful to him in Vessels, and destroyed such as he could not or did not thing necessary to carry off according to the woman's acct. he had nine or ten Vessels, but she does not know what number of men, she says they were in high spirits and under no apprehension that the Rebels would be able to succeed in an attempt against Quebec—heard nothing of Col. Arnold's Expedition from Washington's Camp at Canada.

Rec. ye 8th Dec. 1775.

In Gov. Tryon's of the 8th Dec. No. 22.

EXTRACT. *Tryon to Dartmouth.*

ON BOARD THE 'DUCHESS OF GORDON'.
NEW YORK HARBOUR, 4th Jan. 1776.

p. 122. An Express arrived in town this morning from Canada, with Accounts of Montgomery's having joined Arnold at Quebec, and that they were opening a Battery against the City on the 7th of last month, as appears from some extract of letters herewith enclosed.

EXTRACTS. *Secret intelligence.*

PHILADELPHIA, 17th Nov. 1775.

p. 228. Montgomery to winter in Canada if possible Large Quantities of clothing going to him. Hancock had no orders to write as he did respecting Gov.

*Tracing of a doubtful word.

Tryon, not known to the Congress that he wrote, though it was debated but not carried to take up all Crown Officers.

* * * * * * * * * *

To send out for Warlike Stores, &c., &c. . . by Alex. Gillen, also large sums gone to Canada to pay Canadians, &c. No gold to be got now.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 28) of 5th Jany. 1776.

EXTRACT *of a letter from the Mayor of the City of Albany, dated 25th Dec. 1775.*

p. 231. We have nothing material of news except that Col. McLane has defeated Col. Arnold near Quebec which perhaps you may not yet have heard, and it is likely McLane will maintain possession of that Fortress.

Rec'd in New York the 5th Jany. 1776.

EXTRACT *from a letter from Henry Cuyler, Esq.*

GREEN BUSH NEAR ALBANY, 24 Dec. 1775.

p. 238. We have several reports in, from Canada, but cannot come at any particulars (I am no (sic) confident) by all I can gather, much however is due to Col. McLane who has Crowned their Summer's Work with a severe Drubing. . . Gov. Carleton is safe, and I believe Quebec will remain a free Port to the King this Bout.

Recd. in New York the 5th Jan. 1776.

In Gov. Tryon's (No 28) of 5th Jan. 1776.

The following is an Extract of a genuine letter copied in New York from the Original by the Writer of these desultory Narratives.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Lieutenant John Copp, in one of the New York Provincial Battalions dated from St. Foy, about 2 miles from Quebec, Dec. 7th 1775.*

p. 237. Yesterday we arrived before the city of Quebec and are using our utmost Endeavours to take it. This important piece of Business I hope we shall be able to effect, tho' the place appears to be almost impregnable, and Carleton, after several runaway Frolicks, has made it his last resort. We should, I make no doubt, take it, but this Villain has worked up the people against us, by representing us as the worst of Banditti, who are come with no other Intention than to plunder. This has caused the people to resist in order to defend their property against us whom they look upon in the Light of Freebooters, but we are in hopes a few Shot and Shells will soon remove their prejudices. If these do not succeed we are determined to storm. They keep up a continual firing at us from elevated Brass 24rs. which do us no harm. This Evening our Bombardment is to go on, and the Artillery to begin their Attack in different places. Our Chief difficulty is in erecting Batteries, on account of the Frost having hardened the Ground too much for throwing it up. We met herewith Colonel Arnold and his Detachment from Cambridge, he has about 600 men who have suffered innumerable hardships on their March hither. He is really a brave Man,

and will no doubt, if his Life is spared, do honor to the American Arms. Great part of the Army left us when they were most wanted, but I flatter myself we shall be able to do without them. The more Danger, the more Glory; If Quebec is taken all is Ours. If I should survive the present dangers, you will, I hope, hear of me from Quebec.

P. S. Major Ledwitz presents his Compts to you and requests you to inform Mrs. Ledwitz that he is well, and at the Walls of Quebec. So much for Lieut. Copp's Letter.

A few days before the Writer of these Particulars left New York, two letters were sent from Albany intimating that an Action had happened at Quebec, in which 300 Provincials were killed, and the Writer of one of those Letters added, that the City was safe for this Season at least. Mr. Jessop too from above Albany brought an Account that such Intelligence had been received at that place from Canada.

It is desired that no great Dependence may be had upon the above rumour of an action at Quebec, as the writer would on no account convey an hint that might serve to misrepresent or mislead. What is related, is merely matter of flying report, and he has not been able to learn even the dates of the letters that mention it.

p. 241.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 28) of 5th Jan. 1776.

Le Congrès de la Colonie de la Nouvelle York assemblé le 25 mai 1775.

Vu que les ennemis de la liberté de l'Amérique s'efforcent sans cesse de désunir ces Colonies, et que pour y réussir, des gens mal intentionnés peuvent donner à entendre que les colonies du nord ont formé le projet d'attaquer nos compatriots du Canada; nous avons résolu, que ce Congrès recommende très instamment à toutes personnes généralement quelconque de ne point commettre hostilités contre les habitants du dit pays, et quel déclare à tous, que nous regardons de tels procédés comme infâmes et tendant à faire un très grand tort à toutes les colonies.

Ordonné, que la résolution ci-dessus soit rendue publique.

Pour Copie fidèle des Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON,
Secrétaire.

Le Congrès de la Colonie de la Nouvelle York assemblé le 2 de juin 1775.

Nos très chers Frères et compatriotes.

Il a plu au Créateur de l'univers de partager ce monde entre différentes Sociétés, et d'en régler les bornes. La providence divine ayant ordonné qu'ici bas, notre bonheur et nos calamités seraient le résultat de la conduite que nous tiendrons les uns à l'égard des autres, notre voisinage a resserré les liens de cette dépendance universelle; et celle nous a fourni les moyens de rendre les bienfaits, et de pousser les injures. Soyez persuadés que nous vous regardons comme nos amis, et que nous vous aimons comme nos frères.

Dans la dispute qui s'est élevée entre la Grande Bretagne et ses colonies, il s'agit de décider si nous devons être sujets ou esclaves. Les Droits que nous avons hérités de nos ancêtres les loix de notre patrie, nous rendent maîtres absolus des biens que nous possédons; il n'y a personne sur la terre qui puisse nous les enlever légitimement. C'est par l'équité, et non par la violence, que les hommes doivent être gouvernés. La liberté qui nous assure, et le droit de rendre à l'Etre Suprême le culte que nous croyons lui être le plus agréable, et la jouissance paissible de nos biens, est le seul objet de tout nos soins et de tous nos travaux. La tiranie du ministre travaille à

détruire dans les Colonies de la Grande Bretagne, les droits les plus précieux de l'humanité. Pour revendiquer ces droits, quelques personnes s'y sont emparées des forts situés près de vos frontièrs.

Nous avons entendre dire qu'on avait eu l'imprudence d'attaquer la porte de St-Jean. Soyez persuadés que ceux qui veillent à la défense de la liberté des colonies, n'ont point eu de part à cette expédition, et quoique nous ayons pris les mesures que nous avons cru convenable, pour défendre nos forts, nous n'avons d'autres intentions qui celle de détourner les hostilités que nous craignerons des troupes reglées de votre colonie.

Persuadés que les ennemis de notre roi et de son peuple s'empressent de saisir ces moments facheux, pour semer la défiance et la dissention entre les habitants des colonies, nous vous conjurons de ne vous point laisser séduire par leur artifices, et de vous souvenir des honneurs et de maux infinis que cause une guerre barbare. Eviter les dangers qui menacent notre félicité mutuelle : loin de vous soumettre de participer avec vos compatriotes, au bonheur à une sureté perpétuelle, qui est le partage glorieux de la liberté. Croyez, nos très chers compatriotes, que nous sommes avec un attachement sincère.

Vos frères et vos amis,

PETER VAN B. LIVINGSTON,
President.

A Messieurs les habitans de
la province de Québec.

Printed Copy of the above has been dispersed throughout Canada M L. Orillat has one of the printed copy.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 28) of 5th Jan. 1776.

EXTRACT. *(Private Intelligence). Recd. 17th Dec. 1775*

p. 249. Should Quebec grace the American Laurels, & by that means a Canada will fall into our hands, it might be well done, to have a plentifull supply of Indian Goods, brought out in a French Ship early next Spring to the Island of St. Pierre or Miguillon, from whence they are ready to run up the River St. Lawrence as soon as the Navigations opens.

EXTRACT *of a letter from Albany.*

p. 253. Last Night & the Day before came a number of Officers and French gentlemen as prisoners taken as they was going from Montreal to Quebeck, by a Battery being played in a certain place at the Entrance to Lake St. Pierre. General Carleton made his escape in a Batto and got to Quebeck. Major Hughes is here amongst them. Coll. McLane is in Quebec with a Number of Volunteers. He made Proclamation to the Inhabitants in the Suburbs to come in to the City and he would protect them, and what damage they might sustain should be made up by Government, for he Intended to set fire to the Suburbs and those that wood not might take their Chance. He likewise burnt their Suburbs down, then Colonel Arnold advanced with his party thinking to take the City but Col. McLane came upon him and Defeated them. It is said 700 of the Rebels lay dead and Arnold taken prisoner, this is the freshest news we have at present.

ALBANY, Decem. 8, 1775.

The Enemy discredit this acct. but that Arnold has been defeated is believed.

In Gov. Tryon's (No. 28) of 5th Jan. 1776.

The Constitutional Gazettes. EXTRACTS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1776.

EXTRACT *of a letter from Montreal, Dec. 4, 1775.*

p. 259. "I have just left here from Quebec, from whence I have been driven, on account of my refusing to take Arms against the American Troops. Gen. Montgomery's behaviour in this Country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greatest humanity and integrity. He is now on his way to Quebec with about 3,000 men, and I suppose will be in possession of that garrison, in a few weeks, Gen. Carleton has about 1,200 fighting men with him, but the extensiveness of the Walls, and the different places that his troops must repair to, on an alarm, must divide his force, that to me it appears certain they cannot hold out long. His rigourous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the first entrance of the troops into the Country, would take up more time than I can spare, but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us two days to prepare, but not suffering us to take anything.

"There will certainly be a strong army to retake in Canada in the Spring; the General has sent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I suppose the Congress will send men to defend it, and indeed should they garrison it with 10 or 12,000 men, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

p. 260. By a letter from a principal officer in the Northern Continental Army, we learn, that our troops before Quebec are in high spirits; that it is determined by the Commanders to take it by storm, and illuminate the town with bomb-shells. The following is a true account of the force of the besieged.

English Merchants	150	
French "	300	
McLean's Emigrants	100	
From Newfoundland	120	
From St. John's Island	33	
		253
Sailors from the following Ships:		
Lizard	160	
Hunter	70	
Fell	80	
Arm Sch	40	
Little John	50	
Chabot flo	20	
		420
Soldiers and Marines		100
		1,223

At Cape Santee	70
do	80
Before Quebec	
do	
At Cape Santee	20
	170
Remain in the City	1,053
	1,223

St. John's December 7.

p. 261.

I have received an order from Gen. Montgomery this morning, for forward 40 barrels containing about 2 tons of Powder, which I have just now compleated. Heaven seems still to smile upon us; the Elements are more remarkable in affording us their Assistance. This is the time of the year when in common the rivers about here are froze up, but we have this day calm moderate weather, with a fair wind to carry down the boats with the powder: & yesterday a fine southerly wind sent us a sloop here from Crown Point in 11 hours. Gen. Montgomery landed at Point aux Trembles last Friday the 1st inst. on Saturday part of his Army marched for Quebec and he was to follow with the remainder the next day; This we call great news, & if it is true that fortune favours the brave, success must attend our General, for a braver man does not tread on America nor on English leather; to die with such a man is to die with a Hero indeed. I might give you many remarquable instances how conspicuously favourable providence has been to us; at present I inform you what yet you could not have heard of.

The weather set in so very cold & stormy a few days before the General departed from Montreal, that we began to grow fearful that he would not be able to get down the river with the vessels. This weather made plenty of ice towards Quebec, a fresh south west wind wafted our fleet down the river, broke up the ice, cut the cables of two frigates which lay up the river to oppose the General in his way, and forced them down the river so as to leave the coast clear, & our fleet got down to Point aux Trembles only 18 hours after. Sleighs were immediately provided, & next morning part of the army marched to Quebec, with the Cannon &c. They no sooner arrived than a rain and smart thaw took place, which nearly carried off all the snow and left the ground in such a situation that it is no difficult matter for our people to intrench if they should see occasion.

Maclean to Barrington.

Quebec 20 Nov. 1775.

My Lord,—I will offer to enter into the various unfortunate circumstances, that have contributed to the loss of Canada the Town of Quebec being at this moment the only spot of it that remains subject to his majesty's obedience.

To enter into that disagreeable detail would be both tedious and difficult, besides as taciturnity and Inactivity were the ruling maxims in this Province, a person not thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of every Operation of Government might be apt to mistake and lay the Blame where there was none due. That there have been Gross Blunders Committed I think I may venture to Assert with great difference to our Rulers

On the other hand our military force has certainly been very small. But what Contributed most to the loss of the Country is the treachery and Villainy of the Canadians, for it is a certain fact that 2000 of those fellows never could have done us any mischief had they not been joined by the Canadians.

I have now the misfortune to be the Oldest King's Officer in Canada, our Governor and General Prescot being both taken prisoners at Montreal by the Rebels; Many Officers now at home, know the situation of Quebec, and the difficulty of defending it, even with a good Garrison, the enclosed Return of our Numbers will convince you of the very disagreeable situation we are in, we have been now ten days invested so that we can get nothing into the Town, and our provisions are by no means Adequate to Maintain the Number of Inhabitants, and if we turn out some thousands, we run a very great risk of having the Canadian Militia Mutiny. The Coppy of the Council of War enclosed will show our determination, and small as our means of defence are, did they all keep firm and that that we could depend upon them I should not be afraid by activity and firmness to foil the enemy. But what above all gives me the greatest uneasiness is, that the very best Train of Artillery in Canada fell into the hands of the Rebells at St. John's, there is not a single piece of Brass Ordnance in the Whole Province that they have not got, and if they have got a ship that lay at Montreal with 2000 Barrells of Powder, which I am afraid is the case, we shall be undone, the defences of the Town are in a most ruinous condition. I have not been idle since General Carleton sent me here, but except the few of my own Regt and the sea men I cannot get a man to repair the works, not an Engineer nor an Artillery man but Capt. Jones and six private men; we shall however do all that can possibly be done; and if we fall it shall not be by our own faults. I must refer you for particulars to Capt. Pringle who can give you a distinct clear account of everything necessary for the Knowledge of His Majesty and I have the honour to be

&c. &c.

ALLAN McLEAN,
Lt. Col. Commandant.

Ld. Vt. Barrington.

This moment Gen. Carleton arrived here having made his escape from Montreal in a canoe and he has given his approbation to my proceedings while I commanded in his absence. I am sorry your nephew is also a prisoner.

Gordon to Barrington.

QUEBEC, 15th May 1776.

MY LORD,—I have the honour of informing you of the arrival of the 29th regiment at this place one ship only excepted & she is detained by contrary winds within a few leagues of us. The other transports got here on ye 8th & 10th The Grenadiers in the Men of War got up on ye 6th and your Lordship will have the pleasure of knowing that the Seige was raised in Consequence of it & the knowledge the rebels had that more of us were in the River their fears swelled us from hundreds to thousands. Gen. Carleton went out on ye 6th only with ye design of looking at them, they thought him sanguine so scampered away leaving everything behind them, as we could have wished. It was pity we had not had the whole up (the 47th joined us in the River about 300 strong). The Rebels might have been cut up finely in the retreat.

I had the honour of informing your Lordship of the fate of the Swift Victualler in the Channel and of losing Lt. Bernard and Ens. Bennet. I acquainted Gen. Evelyn of this at that time and begged he would communicate it to Gen. Harvey the poor men who escaped (five were Drowned) lost their all. I have wrote the general how to think of some relief if tis possible and sent him a return of the Deficiensys in consequence of it. The only thing I find we can have are firelocks perhaps I have been too minute and should have saved your Lordship trouble but I would rather be found faulty in this than on the other extreme. I have the honour of being

My Lord
Your Lordships
Most obedient and very humb. servant

P. GORDON,
Lt. Col. 29th Regt.

The Rt. Honorable
Lord Visct. Barrington.

Carleton to Barrington.

QUEBEC 14th May 1776.

MY LORD,—The 8th instant I received your Lordship's letter of 9th September last; should the Camp Equipage of the 29th arrive here, tho' we have had the misfortune to lose that Corps, we may find some use for it; a Letter from some of the King's faithful subjects at Montreal, they found means to introduce into the Town last March, mentions the Post of Oswagatchie being safe the end of February.

Your Lordship will learn, from my Dispatches to the Secretary of State, the event of 31st December, and that after blocking up the Town the whole Winter, and receiving very considerable reinforcements, upon Marching out two hundred men of the 29th and Marines, with a great part of the Garrison the rebels fled, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, and Baggage.

To give the few regular troops we had, composed chiefly of Recruits, some Consistence, I formed the small remains of the Fusiliers under Captain Owen the Marines of the Lizard, and Lieutenant Colonel's Emigrants into one Corps, Commanded by the Lieutenant Colonel, Major Cox of the 16th acting as Major, with some other experinced officers under them, and they have gone through the service all the Winter, with a steadiness and resolution which could hardly have been expected from raw undisciplined troops, and for which they cannot be to much commended.

I cloathed this Corps, as indeed I did the Seaman and two Militias, out of the Cloathing sent out by Sir Thomas Harley, which was of great service both in respect to keeping the men warm and in health, during that severe Season, and exciting an Emulation amongst the Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Maclean, who is very anxious to get his Regiment into Order, wishes to have it assembled in this Province. I think it may prevent confusion both in Accounts and Commissions; He has also desired I should recommend to your Lordship, that the off reckonings might be paid; I don't clearly understand how this matter is, but am persuaded, his being a zealous and faithful Servant to the Crown will prove a sufficient recommendation to your Lordship for everything that is reasonable.

This will be delivered to your Lordship by Major Caldwell, who Commanded the British Militia here and has approved himself a zealous Subject of His Majesty's, and an active diligent officer; He and every other Loyal Subject in the Province, and great sufferers by this hostile Invasion of their fellow subjects.

I am with great Regard,
Your Lordship's,
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant,

GUY CARLETON.

P.S.—Inclosed is a Garrison Return of the 1st May, G.C.

Lord Viscount Barrington,
His Majesty's Secretary at War.

Carleton to Barrington.

QUEBEC, 21st May 1776.

MY LORD,—The 7th or Royal Fusiliers being so reduced in Point of Numbers, as no longer to form a Corps, I have judged it most expedient for the King's Service, and the Advantage of the Regiment, to send Home the Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers, where they may be of use to it in the Recruiting Service; the Soldiers are drafted into the 47th being very low in Numbers, Your Lordship will please to settle the Bounty that is to be paid for them; Captain Owen, Lieutenants Schoyn and Layard of the 7th, and Ensign Bolton of the 26th, who also goes Home, have done their Duty all this Winter with great Alacrity and Diligence.

Brigade Major Skene and Mr. James of the Artillery likewise go Home; both are in an awkward situation; the latter who was made a Prisoner at St. John's had given his parole to the Rebels, in Order to have leave to join his Family here, indeed upon their precipitate Retreat, He wanted to return to his Duty; the former denies having given any Parole, but the Matter being in its Nature delicate, I thought it best they should cross the Ocean, and Know His Majesty's Pleasure thereupon.

I am with great Regard,
Your Lordship's,
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant.

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Viscount Barrington,
His Majesty's Secretary at War.

Nesbitt to Barrington.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
PT. ON LAKE ST. PIER, 6th June 1776.

MY LORD,—I am so far with the advanced guard of General Carleton's Army. I cannot, my Lord, help troubling you with this letter, & confess to you, that I feel myself hurt by the Promotions, which have taken place in America, to find myself left out, the more so, as I am the only Lt. Col. of the year 1762 upon this Establishment, and that the promotion should stop with me, it looks, my Lord, pointed, Brigadiers Cleiveland, Agnew

Smith, & Leslie, were all Lt. Colls, of the same year with me, not one of whom, had eithers the dangers, or the fatigues that I have had in this Rebellion. I have had the approbation of all my Gen. Officers Gen. Howe gave me a separate Command the night of the 17th of June, the Advanced Post of his Army, which I held for Six Months, he sent me as soon as the ice would allow a passage to the Relief of Quebeck, our happy Junction, with Cap. Douglas and Cap. Lutbridge, with the 29th Regt on the River, raised the Seige. General Carleton has placed me at the head of his Advanced Guard, those are situations, my Lord, that would make me quite happy, was it not for the reasons above mentioned, which I own gives me feelings which are not so desirable as I could wish. I have served His Majesty in every climate that his Troops have served in, except the East Indies, and scarce ever was absent from Quarters, my Commissions have cost me near five thousand pounds, therefore my Lord, I hope with those Circumstances, that you will not think me unreasonable in putting you in mind of them. I had the Honor of Enclosing a Memorial to you, by the same Ship that Gen. Gage went home in, & refered you to him, for the part I acted in the Engagement of the 17th June last. I have the Honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most.

Obed. & Most Humble Servant,

WILL: NESBITT.

Rt. Hon. Lord Barrington.

Carleton to Barrington.

MONTREAL, June the 21st 1776.

MY LORD,—Our motions have hitherto been so rapid and the Troops in their Transports hurried up from Quebec as fast as they arrived with such expedition, that the Regiments had not leasure to prepare their monthly Returns nor was there time for many arrangements essentially necessary in all Armies; but which, for the moment, gave place to a more urgent service, that of Driving the Rebels quite out of this Province with all possible dispatch; this great object now accomplished, we shall soon, I hope get into order.

Lieut. Colonel Maclean has pressed me for leave to go home to sollicit for his Regiment, that if reduced the officers may preserve their rank, and half pay; I have already mentioned to your Lordship that he had collected many old officers of service, and that both he and they were of great use in the defence of the Town of Quebec; and I cannot now neglect adding that I think this mark of favour will be conferred on officers of merit, if such should be the King's pleasure; I have prevailed on him to delay his departure till I can collect and send your Lordship a State of the Troops which I flatter myself can be of no prejudice to this business.

I am with great regard and esteem,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Barrington,

Carleton to Barrington.

MONTREAL the 22nd of June 1776.

MY LORD,—I think it proper to acquaint your Lordship that I have Brigaded the Army; and I found it necessary for the service to appoint four Brigadiers to command the British, being the number of Brigades into which they are formed: the Brigadiers are Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit of the 47th Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Fraser of the 24th Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Powel of the 53rd Regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Gordon of the 29th Regiment.

I am My Lord your Lordships,
Most obedient and most humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Barrington.

Carleton to Barrington.

CHAMBLY, 8th June 1776.

MY LORD,—I enclose your Lordship the General returns of the Army serving under my Command. Your Lordship will observe some vacancies which I have delayed filling up from a Number of Volunteers now serving with the Troops only that I might be able to learn a little of their characters and so endeavour to make choice of the most deserving and fit.

The day after a part of the Troops had taken Possession of Montreal Sir John Johnson, with about two hundred followers joined me from the Province of New York; and upon the Representation of this Gentleman, that many others of his Majesty's faithful subjects, suffering in that Country under the Persecution of the Rebels for their loyalty, would willingly take up Arms, if they could get them, and serve in any manner which might best contribute to the success of his Majesty's designs. I thought it might be a measure which would be approved of to encourage this Spirit, as well to draw every Assistance possible from it to His Majesty's Service, as to furnish people so Circumstanced with the means of defending themselves; I have therefore, at the desire of Sir John Johnston Given him an order to raise a Battalion of men on the Frontiers of this Province, of equal numbers with those of his Majesty's other Regiments serving in America, and I have appointed him Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and called the Corps the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

GUY CARLETON.

Lord Barrington.

APPENDIX J

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN 1837-38

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN 1837-38.

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men killed or wounded in action with the Rebels in 1837-38;—or otherwise injured while on active service;—also of Loyal Subjects who have suffered and the circumstances in which their respective families are: also giving their names and rank, the Corps to which they belong, whether killed or wounded, the number of children and their respective ages, where they are living and their respective circumstances with remarks.

Hemmingford Battalion :—

McAllister, Captain Charles—killed, married, one child 25 years of age, living at Sherrington, very poor.

Moore, Sergt. William, slightly wounded, married, six children aged 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, respectively, living at Hemmingford, poor.

Develin, Private Charles—Severely wounded, single, living at Montreal.

Allen, Private James—Killed, married, one child 20 years of age, living at Sherrington, middling.

Burton, Private John—Killed, married, nine children aged 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 respectively, living at Sherrington, middling.

Morrison, Private Robt.—Severely wounded, eight children aged 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25 respectively, living at Sherrington, middling.

McIntyre, Private Robt.—Killed, married, three children aged 2, 3, 7, living at Hemmingford, middling.

Edgeworth, Private William—Slightly wounded, single, living at Hemmingford, middling.

Odell, Private William—Slightly wounded, single, living at Hemmingford, middling.

McIntyre, Private William—Killed, married, three children aged 2, 4, 7, living at Hemmingford, very poor.

Odell Town Battalion :—

Odell, Lieut. Hiram—Severely wounded, married, three children aged 6, 10, 14 respectively, living at Odell Town. Good Circumstances.

Denham, Private Thomas—Killed, married, three children aged 20, 23, 25 respectively, living at La Colle, destitute.

Kidd, Private William—Disabled, married, six children aged ¼, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 respectively, living at La Colle, very poor.

McAllum, Private Danl —Slightly wounded, single, living at Odell Town, poor.

Bartlette, Private Lewis—Severely wounded, married, three children aged ¼, 2, 4 respectively, living at La Colle, very poor.

Durham, Private William—Severely wounded, single, living at La Colle, very poor.

Royal Regiment attached to Hemminyford Regiment :—

Beattie, Sergt. John—Slightly wounded, married, three children aged 1, 5, 22 respectively, living at Hemmingford, poor.

La Colle Frontier Company :—

Hevenor, Private John—Killed, married, four children aged 5, 7, 9, 11 respectively, living at Sherrington, very poor.

Atkins, Private John—Slightly wounded, single, living at Odell Town frontier, volunteer doing duty, poor.

Reily, Private James—Dead, married, two children aged 12, 14, living at Lacolle, very poor, died from cold caught while on duty.

St. Johns Loyal Volunteers:—

Chartrand, Private—Murdered, married, three children aged 2, 4, 6 respectively, living at Montreal, poor, but marriage doubtful.

Henryville Loyal Volunteers:—

McChame, Private—Drowned, five children, living at Quebec, very low circumstances, drowned while attempting to cross the Richelieu river near Isle aux Noix, as one of a guard to be placed over the property of the Rebel Gagnon.

McKechnie, Private.

Carr, Private Charles—Drowned, single, living at Noyan ; drowned while crossing the Richelieu river as above. His father is a farmer and lives at Noyan.

Tobin, Private John—Drowned, single, drowned while crossing the Richelieu river. He was a native of Ireland and has no relatives in this country.

Bona, Private Usta—drowned, single, living at Henryville, drowned while crossing the Richelieu river. He left an aged mother in Henryville in very poor circumstances.

Stanstead Loyal Volunteers:—

Kilborn, Captain, Alexander—Severely wounded, living at Stanstead, wounded in the abdomen by a musket ball while in active duty in Her Majesty's service.

Beauharnois Loyal Volunteers:—

Brown, Lt. Col. L. G.—Slighty wounded, married, two children, living at Beauharnois, good circumstances, taken prisoner.

Shefford Loyal Volunteers:—

Elkins, Private Henry—Injured, married, living at Granby, himself and family driven from their home on the frontiers in Potton in consequence of having shot a Brigand, and while on duty, leaving his farm and buildings at Potton valued at $250

Huntingdon Loyal Volunteers:—

King, Private William—Killed, married, living at Hinchinbrook, indifferent circumstances, widow paralytic.

Loyal Subjects:—

Pouliotte, Charles—Killed, married, five children aged 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 respectively, widow, living at Napierville, destitute, on the eve of confinement.

Chouinard, François—Killed, married, two children, aged 6, 8, living at Napierville, good circumstances.

Flowers, Private Martin—Killed, married, four children, all girls, aged 1½, 4, 9, 14, living at East Sherrington, very poor.

Walker—Murdered, married, four children, all girls, aged 1, 3, 5, 7½, living near Laprairie, poor circumstances.

Vittie—Severely wounded, married, living near Laprairie, good circumstances.

Leech, Matthew—Disabled, married, seven children aged 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18, living at Hemmingford, very poor.

Gibson, John—Severely wounded, married, living at Caldwell's Manor, was severely wounded by the Brigands on the 30th Dec. 1838, lost all his property and has a wife and five children.

Vosburg, Abraham—Severely wounded, married, living at Caldwell's Manor, was wounded by the Brigands on the night of the 9th of Feb. last, who burnt his stock and plundered his house.

Vosburg, Abraham, Junr.—Slightly wounded, single, living at Caldwell's Manor, was wounded on the same night and occasion.

Vosburg, Miss—Daughter to Abraham Vosburg senr., slightly wounded while attempting to protect the Parent.

Taylor, Esq., Ralph—Volunteer, severely wounded, living at Philipsburg, knocked down and severely wounded in the face while on sentry, by Gagnon and a party of rebels passing through Philipsburg on their way to the United States.

Linn, Henry—Volunteer, ruptured, living at Noyan. He is an old and loyal man, who got a fall while on duty at Moore's Corner in Dec. 1837, which severely ruptured him. He is a deserving person and served during the rebellion in Ireland and also in this country. He is a petitioner to Sir John for employment under Govt. as carpenter or turner.

(Sgd.) F. J GRIFFIN,
D. A. A. G.

Deputy Adjt.-General's Office,
Volunteer Department, Headquarters,
Montreal, 28th March, 1839.

APPENDIX K

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS IN PARIS

MADE BY THE LATE MR. EDOUARD RICHARD

WITH INDEX.

DESPATCHES TO LOUISIANA FROM 1712 TO JANUARY 1721.

ACCOUNTS OF LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES. PART I.

THE COLONIES.

1712-1721.

B Series, Vol. 42 (bis).

1712. Fontainebleau. Letters Patent for trading in Louisiana in favour of the Sr. Crozat. Folio 1, 12 pages.

September 14. Extract from the registers of the State Council relating to the privilege accorded to the Sr. Crozat. Folio 13, 1 page.

September 14. Marly. Copy of the appointment of Governor of Louisiana in favour of the Sr. de la Motte to replace the Sr. de Muy deceased. Folio 14½, 2 pages.

1710. May 5. Versailles. Copy of Letters Patent for the establishment of a Superior Council, in Louisiana, for 3 years. Folio 16½, 4 pages.

1712. December 18. Copy of the appointment of the Sr. Duclos as first member of the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 20½, 2 pages.

December 24. Copy of the commission to the Sr. Duclos to inquire into all practices carried on against the service in the grants of lands and to establish police regulations. Folio 21, 2 pages.

December 24. Copy of the commission for the Sr. de Malesfre, to be Clerk of the Superior Council of Louisiana first Councillor of the said Council, and notary in the said country. Folio 23, 2 pages.

Fontainebleau. Ordinance of the State Council concerning the 4 companies of infantry and which provided for the extra pay of 11 workmen-soldiers in each company. Folio 24½, 3 pages.

1714. September 5. Paris. July 7. Proposals made by the Sr. Crozat to His Majesty with a view to facilitate, for the officers, soldiers and other employés whom the King maintained in Louisiana, the payment of the salaries, stipends and wages which His Majesty gives them yearly, either in money, victuals, clothes or other provisions, as also the sending out of the goods and munitions required as well for the fortifications as for the maintenance of the forts, and the presents to be given to the Indian tribes of that country in order to retain their attachment to the French. Folio 27, 4 pages.

Versailles. December 27. Ordinance of the King confirming the exclusive privilege of Louisiana trade granted to the Sr. Crozat. Folio 30½, 3 pages.

Paris. Ordinance for the increase of 4 companies in Louisiana. Folio 33, 3 pages.

1716. Mars 1. Edict for the establishment of a Superior Council in Louisiana. Folio 35, 5 pages.

September 17. Ordinance for the issuing of the Letters Patent granted to the Sr. Crozat, and to the Superior Council of Louisiana the power of trial in contraventions. Folio 39, 3 pages.

October 5. Decree regarding lands in Louisiana. Folio 42¼, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

October 12. Decree in favour of Sieur Crozat. Folio 46½, 4 pages.

November 9. Decree of the State Council appointing commissioners to pass the rent contracts of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 80½, 2 pages.

1717. September 24.

1717. September 12. Decree of the State Council appointing the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 81, 2 pages.

September 20. Appointment of the Sr. Le Moine de Bienville as general commandant of the Province of Louisiana in the place of the Sr. de L'Epinay. Folio 83, 4 pages.

September 20. Permission to the Sr. de Bienville to serve under La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 86½, 1 page.

September 20. Commission for the Sr. de Boisbriant to be commandant on the River Mobile and its tributaries. Folio 86½, 3 pages.

September 20. Order to the Sr. de Boisbriant to take command in Louisiana during the absence and in the default of the Sr. de Bienville. Folio 89, 1 page.

September Form of the permissions sent to the officers therein named to serve on the commissions of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 90½, 1 page.

September 27. Decree of the State Council uniting and incorporating the country of the Illinois Indians with the Government of Louisiana. Folio 90½, 1 page.

October 23. Decree of the State Council sanctioning the appointment made by the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident, of the Sr. Urbain de la Barre as cashier of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 92½, 2 pages.

December 31. Edict of the King fixing at 100 millions the capital stock of La Compagnie d'Occident and for which 4 millions of rents at four per cent are created and which declares that the shares and profits of the shareholders will be exempt from seizure, save in case of bankruptcy. Folio 93, 17 pages. Say, 23 pp.

1718. January 10. Decree of the State Council dispensing the vessels equipped by La Compagnie d'Occident for Louisiana from carrying thither recruits and guns, which vessels destined for the colonies are obliged to do by the regulation of the 16th November, 1716. Folio 109, 3 pages.

February 8. Decree that names 3 directors for La Compagnie d'Occident other than the 7 named by the decree of the 12th Sept., 1717. Folio 111, 2 pages.

February 12. Warrant permitting the Sr. de Richebourg, a captain of infantry in Louisiana, to wear the cross of Knight of St. Louis while awaiting its reception Folio 113, 1 page.

February 15. Decree that sanctions the appointment made by the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident of the Sr. Jacques Deshayes as cashier of the said Company in the place and stead of the Sr. Urbain de la Barre. Folio 114½, 2 pages.

Form of enlistment of workmen and soldiers in the infantry companies serving in Louisiana. Folio 115, 2 pages.

March 14. Appointment of the Sr. Pierre Chartier de Baulne as Attorney-General in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 116½, 2 pages.

March 14. Order of the King to confirm the Sr. de la Roue in his functions of notary for the Province of Louisiana. Folio 118½, 2 pages.

April 13. Commission of first lieutenant of the King in Louisiana for the Sr. de Boisbriant. Folio 124½, 2 pages.

April 13 Commission for the Sr. de Chateaugué to be second lieutenant of the King in Louisiana. Folio 126½, 3 pages.

May 16 Decree interpreting that of the 21st March 1718, between the Srs. Néret and Gayot and La Compagnie d'Occident on the subject of beaver, and the commission to the Sr. de Creil, Intendant and Commissioner at La Rochelle, for the serving of that decree upon the Srs. Néret, Gayot, Cottin and Pascault. Folio 129, 4 pages.

May 31 Decree appointing the Sr. Jacques Deshayes, cashier of La Compagnie d'Occident, to sign the stock bonds of the said Company dated the 19th Sept. 1717. Folio 132½, 2 pages.

June 12. Decree of the State Council prescribing that all who desire to take shares in the business of La Compagnie d'Occident must pay in one fifth of their shares in government bills, which fifth shall be forfeited by them and shall be added to the capital stock of the Company for the benefit of the

1718. shareholders, unless they pay in the other four-fifths before the 1st Nov· next. Folio 134½, 4 pages.

June 28. Decree authorizing the cashier of La Compagnie d'Occident to give certificates to all persons desirous of buying shares in the said Company on paying one-fifth of the amount of the legal tender enclosed with their tenders. Folio 138½, 3 pages.

July 3. Permission to the Sr. Bizard, at present with the troops in Canada, to serve in the Louisiana Colony under the orders of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 140½.

July 5. Order of the King bearing permission to the Sr. de Sérigny, lieutenant of a man-of-war, to command a vessel of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 140½, 2 pages.

July 31. Appointment of the Sr. de Sérigny to be first commandant-general in Louisiana jointly with the Sr. de Bienville his brother, commandant-general in that country. Folio 142½, 3 pages.

August 2. Copy of the declaration made by the Sr. Mignot, advocate of the Council, regarding the awarding of the tobacco farm. Folio 145, 1 page.

August 2. Decree appointing the Srs. Paris DuVernay, La Rocheséry, Barré and Berger directors of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 145, 2 pages.

July 11. Decree of the State Council regarding, the beaver trade, a double privilege is granted La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 147, 14 pages. Say 18 pp.

June 20. Decree settling the expenses of M. Crozat, in Louisiana, for 2 million pounds. Folio 160½, 11 pages. Say 15 pp.

1717. October 1. Instructions from the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident for Captain Arnaudin commandant of the store-ship *La Dauphine* equipped at La Rochelle, for a voyage to Louisiana. Folio 173, 3 pages.

October 1. Instructions for Captain Béranger, commandant of the brigantine *Le Neptune*, equipped at La Rochelle for Louisiana. Folio 175, 2 pages.

October 1. Id. for Captain Catelineau—Instructions for the Sr. Bonnaud, store keeper and cashier of La Compagnie d'Occident at their chief house in New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding what he should do during the trip from La Rochelle to Louisiana. Folio 177, 3 pages.

October 1. Commission for the Sr. Bonnaud to be store-keeper and cashier of the Company in New Orleans and instructions to the same. Folio 180½, 4 pages.

September 23. Commission for the Sr. Chassin, an employé in Louisiana. Folio 183, ½ page.

September 24. Order of the Company empowering the Sr. Hubert, a director in Louisiana, to oblige the Sr. Ranjeon and other officers heretofore employed by M. Crozat, to render an account of the goods with which he had intrusted to them for the said country. Folio 183, 1 page.

December 10. Commission for the Sr. Joubert to be clerk on board the frigate *La Duchesse de Noailles*. Folio 184½, 1 page.

December – Instructions by the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident for Captain Voyer, commandant of the ship *La Paix*, equipped at LaRochelle for Louisiana. Folio 185, 3 pages.

1718. February 14. Commission for the Sr. Le Gac to be manager at the Ile Dauphine factory, in Louisiana. Folio 187, 1 page.

March 14. Commission for the Sr. de Bienville commandant-general of Louisiana, to be general manager and to preside at all meetings. Folio 188½, 1 page.

March 14. Commission of the Sr. Hubert to be general manager of the New Orleans house. Folio 189, 1 page.

March 14. Commission for the Sr. Larcebault to be general manager for Louisiana at the Mobile house. Folio 189, 1 page.

March 14. Commission of the Sr. Bonnaud to be store-keeper and book-keeper of the Company at New Orleans. Folio 189½, 1 page.

March 14. Warrant to the Sr. Beignot to act as secretary of the Company in Louisiana. Folio 191, 1 page.

1718. April 23 — Commission for the Sr. de Boisbriand to be general manager in Louisiana, Id. for M. de Chateaugué. Folio 191½, 1 page.

April — Commission for the Sr. Du Verger to be store-keeper of the Company at Fort Louis de la Mobile. Folio 193, 1 page.

April — Instructions for the book-keepers of Louisiana and the method to be followed in writings. Folio 193½, 3 pages.

April — Instructions for M. de Rossel, one of La Compagnie d'Occident's post-captains, commandant of the fleet of vessels *La Victoire*, *La Duchesse de Noailles* and *La Marie*, for the voyage to Louisiana. Folio 195½, 3 pages.

May 18. Order to the Sr. de Rossel to put the Srs. Marlot de Verville, Pasquet, La Conefière and ..... in irons. Folio 197½, 1 page.

April 23. Instructions for the Sr. Bérault, clerk on board the frigate *La Victoire*, regarding what he should do during the trip from LaRochelle to Louisiana. Folio 199, 2 pages.

July 4. Instructions for the Sr. Herpin, commandant of the ship *L'Aurore*, intended for the negro trade Folio 201, 4 pages.

August 22. Warrant to the Sr. Loustaud to act as special clerk of the Company in Louisiana. Folio 209, 1 page.

August 15. Instructions for the Sr. Thopin, clerk on board the ship *Le Maréchal Duc de Villars*, captain Méchin, equipped at LaRochelle at the expense of La Compagnie d'Occident, for a voyage to Louisiana. Folio 209½, 5 pages.

April 14. Instructions for M. Perrier, engineer in-chief in Louisiana. Folio 213½. 9 pages. Say 12 pp.

April 8. Brevet of surgeon for the Sr. Prévost at Port Illinois, Louisiana. Folio 221½, 1 page

August 26. Instructions for M. Méchin, commandant of the frigate *Le Maréchal de Villars*, equipped at LaRochelle for a trip to Louisiana. Folio 223, 1 page.

September 18. Order to Captain Arnaudin, commandant of store-ship *La Dauphine*. Folio 223½, 1 page.

September 26. Warrant to the Sr. Richer to act as special clerk at one of the tobacco plantations in Louisiana. Folio 223½, 1 page.

October 12. Warrant to the Sr. de Montplaisir to act as inspector of a tobacco plantation in Louisiana. Folio 227½, 1 page.

August 11. Ordinance of La Compagnie d'Occident for the pay of a gang of miners in Louisiana. Folio 227½, 1 page.

August 26 Order to the Commandant-general of Louisiana to establish a military post at Baie St. Bernard. Folio 229. 1 page.

August 26. Order that the Compagnie d'Occident desires to have observed in the working of the mines that are to be opened in Illinois. Folio 229½, 3 pages.

April 23. Regulation that La Compagnie d'Occident desires to have observed in the government of the Louisiana colony, Folio 233, 4 pages. Say 7 pp.

April 14. Ordinance of La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 235½, 4 pages. Say 5 pp.

April 14. Order to the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident prohibiting the inhabitants of Louisiana from introducing European merchandise into the colony. Folio 239, 1 page.

March 14. General regulation for the clerks in Louisiana. Folio 239½, 2 pages.

April 23. Memorandum concerning the food that should be supplied by the Company to the new colonists that go to Louisiana. Folio 241, 3 pages.

Statement of the expenditure which the Company ordered to be made in the Louisiana colony during the year 1718. Folio 243, 6 pages. Say 8 pp.

Memorandum concerning the clothing and arming of the 8 infantry companies of Louisiana. Folio 249, 3 pages. Say 5 pp

April 23. Statement of the manner in which the new inhabitants, that cross on tha frigates *La Victoire*, *La Duchesse de Noailles* and the storeship *La Marie*, should be distributed in Louisiana. Folio 251½, 1 page. Say 2 pp.

April 23. Statement of what should be sent to Illinois to commandant de Boisbriant, or, in default of him, to M. de Chateaugué and to his domestic servants. Folio 253, 3 pages.

1718. May 27. Order that La Compagnie d'Occident desires to have observed in the traffic of negroes intended for Louisiana. Folio 255, 2 pages.

November 7. Ordinance of the Company for the payment of the troops maintained in Louisiana. Folio 257, 4 pages. Say 6 pp.

Novemb'r 7-11 Order of the Company's directors. Folio 259½, 3 pages.

November 10. Instructions for the chevalier de Grieux, commandant of La Compagnie d'Occident's ship called *Le Comte de Toulouse*. Folio 261½, 3 pages.

November 20. Warrant to the Sr Le Couturier to act as comptroller at the Mobile office. Folio 263½, 1 page.

November 21. Commission granted to the Rev. Father Bonaventure O'Donoghue, an Irish priest, spiritual director of foreigners in Paris, to act as chaplain and missionary in Louisiana, and amounts granted to him by La Compagnie d'Occident. Folio 265, 2 pages.

Decembre 12. Brevet of ensign on half pay in Louisiana to the Sr. Claude Ferdinand de Beaulieu. Folio 265½, 1 page.

December 19. Order to the Sr. du Co'ombier. Folio 265½. ½ page.

December 8. Ordinance abolishing the extra pay of trades-people in the infantry companies of Louisiana. Folio 267, 1 page.

December 20. Workmen required by the statement sent from Louisiana in the month of June, 1718. Folio 267, 4 pages.

December 20. Instructions for M. d'Ibaignette, one of La Compagnie d'Occident's post captains commanding *Le Philippe*, equipped at La Rochelle for the trip to Louisiana. Folio 271, 2 pages.

December 21. Order to the Sr. d'Ibaignette to start from La Rochelle in company with the ship *Le Maréchal de Villers*. Folio 271½, 1 page.

1719. February 1. Instructions for the Sr. du Coulombier, captain of the ship *Le Saint-Louis*, equipped at LaRochelle for Louisiana. Id. to the Sr. Béloquin, captain of the flute *La Dauphine*. Folio 271½, 3 pages.

February 11. Order for the recall of the Sr. Bajot, infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 273½, 1 page.

February 11. Order for the interdiction of the Sr. de Richebourg, infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 273½, 1 page.

March 1. Warrant for the Sr. Carlier to act as master of a felucca. Folio 275, 1 page.

March 22. Commission for the Sr. DuBreuil to be clerk on board the ship *L'Union*. Folio 275½, 1 page.

April 25. Ordinance of La Compagnie d'Occident concerning the price of merchandise in Louisiana. Folio 275½, 11 pages. Say, 18 pp.

February 15. Ordinance of the Company for the government of the troops which it had augmented. Folio 285½, 3 pages.

April 1. Commission for the Sr. de Villardeau to be general manager in Louisiana of the factory of old Biloxy. Folio 287½, 2 pages.

April 1. Regulation of the Company as to the food supplies for the Sr. de Villardeau, the manager.

Id. commission for the Sr. Le Gac to be manager, and regulation as to his food supplies. Folio 289, 1 page.

April 8. Instructions for the Sr. de Richebourg, infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 289, 1 page.

April 25. Instructions for the Sr. Payoux, major-general of Louisiana, to take command there in the absence of the commandant-general and of the King's lieutenant. Folio 289½, 1 page.

April 25. Regulation that La Compagnie d'Occident desires to have followed in regard to the number, the destinations and the conditions of the clerks and other employés whom it judged necessary to place in the different posts in Louisiana for the management and administration of its business in that country. Folio 291, 4 pages.

April 25. Ordinance of La Compagnie d'Occident fixing the price of goods to be received from the inhabitants of Louisiana. Folio 293, 2 pages.

1719.
April 29. Order of the Company to the captains, officers and clerks of the same to obey the Sr. de Villardeau. Folio 293½, 1 page.

May 1. Warrant to the Sr. Marlot to act as book-keeper in Louisiana. Folio 295, 1 page.

May 1. Instructions from the Company for the Sr. de la Mancelière Gravé, captain of the ship *L'Union*, equipped for Louisiana. Folio 295, 3 pages.

May 1. Instructions of the Company for the Sr. Japie, captain of the flute *La Marie*, equipped for Louisiana. Folio 297, 2 pages.

June 20. Permission granted to the Sr. Guérin to act as chaplain and missionary in Louisiana. Folio 299, 1 page.

July 29. Instructions for the Sr. Gervais de la Godolle, captain in command of the frigate *Le Maréchal d'Estrées*, equipped at La Rochelle for a voyage to Louisiana. Folio 299½, 2 pages.

October 31. Commission for the Sr. Marin to be general manager in Louisiana. Id.
November 10. for the Sr. Delorme. Folio 307, 2 pages.

November 8. Instructions for M. LeBlond de la Tour, engineer-in-chief for Louisiana, the Srs. Pauger and de Boispinel, assistant engineers in the same country, and also the Sr. Franquet de Chaville, likewise an engineer. Folio 307½, 5 pages.

November 8. Instructions of the company, to the above named engineers for service in Louisiana, regarding the workmen they should engage for the work on the fortifications and the conditions that should be laid down in the contract of hire and the estimate of the workmen that seem necessary for the work on the fortifications. Folio 311½, 2 pages.

1720.
January 17. Order of the Company to the commandant of Illinois concerning the residence of M. LeBlanc. Folio 313, 1 page.

February 15. Commission of the Sr. Fortescu to be commandant at Ile Dauphine. Folio 313½, 2 pages.

January 2. Commission of the Sr. DesLiettes to be captain of an infantry company in Louisiana. Folio 337, 2 pages.

January 4. Commission for the Sr. Merveilleux to be captain of a Swiss company of workmen bound for Louisiana. Folio 337½, 2 pag s.

February 15. Commission of sergeant-major in a company of Swiss workmen granted to the Sr. Brandt. Folio 339, 1 page.

February 15. Commission for the Sr. Fortescu to be commandant at Ile Dauphine. Folio 339½, 2 pages.

March 1. Commission for the Sr. Diesbach de Belleroche to be lieutenant in the Wonwonderlich company. Folio 341, 1 page.

March 1. Brevet as ensign in a company of Swiss workmen granted to the Sr. Wonwonderlich. Folio 341½, 1 page.

March 21. Brevet granted to the Sr. Dillon, as captain on half pay in Louisiana. Folio 341½, 1 page.

March 21. Commission to the Sr. Broulin to hold the rank of captain of infantry in Louisiana. Folio 343½, 1 page.

March 23. Ordinance to dismiss the Sr. Gauvray, captain. Folio 345, 1 page.

March 23. Commission for the Sr. Pichon de Comte, to be major at the post of the Alibamons. Folio 345½, 2 pages.

March 23. Commission for the Sr. Diron, to be inspector-general of the troops and militia of Louisiana. Folio 347, 2 pages.

March 23. Instructions for the Sr. Diron. Folio 349, 5 pages.

April 22. Commission for the Sr. de Montlon to be lieutenant of infantry attached to the commandant-general of the colony Folio 353, 1 page.

June 20. Commission for the Sr. Duquailas, to be a captain on half pay in Louisiana and order as to salary. Folio 353½, 1 page.

July 26. Commission for the Sr. de Bourmont to be infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 355, 1 page.

September 15. Commission for Mr. Du Vergier to be Intendant commissary and director of Lousiana. Folio 355½, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

1720. Memorandum for Mr. Du Vergier. Folio 361½, 13 pages.

September 15. Commission for the Sr. Roger to be surgeon-major of Louisiana. Folio 375, 1 page.

April 15.

June 12. Commission for Sister Gertrude to be directress of girls brought up at the General-Hospital, who went to Louisiana of their own accord. Folio 375, 1 page.

June 12. Commission to Sister Louise to be conductress to the girls brought up at the General-Hospital of Paris under the direction of Sister Gertrude, who went to Louisiana of their own accord. Folio 375½, 2 pages.

July 1. Commission for the Sr. St. Denis to be commandant on the upper rivières aux Cannes; Id. for the Sr. de Bourmont, to be commandant on the Missouri river. Folio 377, 2 pages.

August 15. Commission to the Sr. Deslauriers to be surgeon-major of the colony. Folio 377½, 1 page.

September 24. Commission for the Sr. Masclary to be store-keeper of outfits and utensils at Biloxy and order as to salary. Folio 379, 1 page.

October 1. Passport for the Sr. de Louboey, commandant at Ile Dauphine to go to Biloxy. Id. for the Sr. LaMarque, commandant at Pensacola. Id. for the Sr. de Sorteval. Folio 379½, 2 pages.

October 8. Commission for the Sr. de Graves to be captain of an infantry company, vacated by the Sr. Des Liettes. Folio 381, 2 pages.

October 10. Commission for the Sr. Guillet to act as secretary of the Board of management in Louisiana, and order as to salary. Folio 381½, 2 pages.

October 16. Commission for the Sr. de Mancelière Gravé to be commandant at a post in Louisiana. Folio 383½, 2 pages.

October 20. Regulation concerning the Louisiana troops. Folio 385, 6 pages.

October 25. Ordinance forbidding the sale of merchandise to travellers on the Missouri and Akansos rivers without a permit from the commandant. Folio 389½, 2 pages.

October 31. Ordinance conveying the same prohibition for the Illinois region, without a permit from M. de Boisbriant. Folio 391, 1 page.

July November 4. Commission for the Sr. de Graves to be lieutenant of Infantry in Louisiana. Id. for the Sr. Petit de Livilliers. Id. for the Sr. de St. Michel. Folio 391, 2 pages.

November 14. Ordinance to allow no officer or employé to return to France without an order from the Company. Folio 393, 2 pages.

November 14. Ordinance granting leave of absence to the Sr. Deysautier to return to France. Folio 393½, 1 page.

November 14. Order granting to M. DuVergier the command of the vessel on which he will sail for Louisiana. Folio 393½, 1 page.

December 19. Ordinance according to the Sr. de la Harpe the inspection of and authority over the employés under his department and commission to be commandant at Baie St. Bernard. Folio 395, 1 page.

December 15. Commission for the Sr. Veillard d'Auvilliers to be clerk on the rivière aux Cannes. Folio 395½, 1 page.

Commission for the Sr. Loustant to be chief clerk at the Mobile factory. Folio 395½.

1721. Ordinance of gratuity of 5°/₀ to the Sr. de la Harpe on the sale of

January 7. merchandise which he may make abroad. Folio 395½, 1 page.

January 8. Ordinance forbidding all persons of whatsoever station or condition to kill any cows, calves, sheep, lambs, or the females of any animals necessary to the well-being of the inhabited places under pain of 300 livres and of still greater punishment in case of repetition. Folio 397, 2 pages.

January 9. Ordinance forbidding the cultivation of the vine or the sowing of hemp or flax under pain of 500 livres fine. Folio 397½, 1 page.

January 9. Commission for the Sr. Charles Frederich Arentsbourg, to be captain on half pay. Id. Id. to Detlof, Blohm and Janssen. Folio 399, 1 page.

1721. January 27. February 12. Commission for the Sr. Brandt to be second captain of the Swiss Wonwonderlich company. Id. Commission for Isaac Droz to be major. Id. for the Sr. La Fineur to be lieutenant on half pay. Id. for the Sr. Bagnères, to be surgeon-major.

March 5. Ordinance to dismiss the Sr. de Mandeville, captain. Folio 401½, 1 page.

March 31. Ordinance granting to the Srs. de St. Denis and Weillard d'Auvilliers 5°/₀ gratuity on the profits of the merchandise which they may sell abroad. Folio 403, 1 page.

April 2. Order in favour of the Sr. Giberty, inspector of the German families going to Louisiana, for his establishment in that colony. Folio 403½, 1 page.

January 25. Conditions on which Dame Dorillé, mid-wife, proceeds to Louisiana. Folio 403½, 2 pages.

Table of orders and instructions for Louisiana. Folio 407, 7 pages.

Staff officers of Louisiana. Folio 441, 20 pages. Say 6 pp.

1717. September 13. Recommendation to His Majesty by the directors of La Compagnie d'Occident of the Sr. de Bienville, king's lieutenant in the government of Louisiana, as commandant general of the colony. Folio 461, ½ page.

December 31. Commission for the Sr. Barbazan de Payoux, adjutant, to be major general of Louisiana. Folio 469, 2 pages.

December 31. Commissions for the Sr. Nouët de Grandval to be adjutant at Mobile. Folio 471, 1 page.

December 31. Commission for the Sr. Avril to be major at New Orleans. Folio 475, 2 pages.

List of captains appointed by the Company, Folio 481, ½ page.

List of lieutenants appointed by the Company. Folio 487, 1 page.

List of sub-lieutenants appointed by the Company. Folio 491, 1 page.

List of ensigns appointed by the Company. Folio 495, 1 page.

List of retired officers. Folio 499, ¼ page.

End of Vol. 42 bis.

DESPATCHES TO LOUISIANA FROM 1721 TO MAY 1731.

ACCOUNTS OF LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES. PART 2.

B. Series Vol. 43.

1721. April 26. Ordinance of the Commissioners of the Council, granting entry, attendance and deliberative rights in the Council of the Louisiana colony. Folio 1, 1 page.

August 27. Commission as secretary to the governing council of the Louisiana colony the Sr. Charles René Bougués. Folio 2, 1 page.

April 15. Commission for the Sr. Pierre de Vanze to be book-keeper, at the Biloxy factory. Folio 3, 1 page.

August 28. Recommendation to His Majesty, of the Sr. Leblond de la Tour, Knight of St. Louis, brigadier of the King's engineers, engineer-in-chief for Louisiana, fulfil the duties of lieutenant-general of that colony. Folio 4, 1 page.

September 2. Appointment of the Sr. LeBlond de la Tour to be lieutenant-general of Louisiana. Folio 5, 3 pages.

September 5. Commission for the Sr. Marquis to be lieutenant of an infantry company in Louisiana. Folio 8, 1 page.

September 5. Commission for the Sr. Simare to be sub-lieutenant of an infantry company in Louisiana. Folio 9, 1 page.

September 5. Commission for the Sr. De Liette to be commandant at Ouabache. Folio 10, 2 pages.

Regulation regarding the management of affairs in Louisiana. Folio 11, 30 pages. Say, 45 pp.

Statement of the salaries granted to the directors and employés in Louisiana, commencing from the 1st January 1722. Folio 41, 6 pages.

September 5. Statement of the officers to constitute the 16 companies of infantry maintained in Louisiana. Folio 46, 4 pages.

September 5. Statement of the expenditure of the retired officers maintained in Louisiana. Folio 49, 2 pages.

Officers of troops which for the reasons hereinafter explained, it is no longer convenient to maintain. Folio 50, 2 pages.

September 5. Statement of what should be paid as pay to the companies. Folio 52, 2 pages.

Statement of the expenditure of the chaplains and surgeons. Folio 54, 2 pages.

Statement of the naval officers and sailors maintained in Louisiana. Folio 55, 1 page.

September 7. Grant of land to M. de Boisbriand. Folio 56, 1 page.

September 13. Commission for the Sr. Barthélemy to be assistant book-keeper in the accountant's office in Louisiana, Id of the Sr. Bion to be assistant accountant. Folio 56, 2 pages.

September 13. Instructions for the accountants and assistant-accountants in Louisiana. Folio 57, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.

September 13. Commission for the Sr. Malasfaire to be clerk in the accountant's office, in Louisiana. Id. for the Sr. de St-Michel. Folio 62, 1 page.

September 13. Commission for the Sr. Elie Joyeux to be surgeon-major. Folio 63, 1 page.

September 15. Order of the Commissioners of the Council to have food-provisions and goods to the value of 12,000 livres supplied to Sieur Du Buisson, an inhabitant of Louisiana. Folio 64, 1 page.

August - 1721 Recapitulation of expenditure of Louisiana. Folio 65, 1 page.

September 27. Decisions of the Commissioners of the Council on the regulation of the 18th September, 1720, passed by the directors of la Compagie des Indes for the Swiss Company maintained in Louisiana to which the Sr. de Wonwonderlich subscribed. Folio 66, 11 pages. Say, 18 pp.

October 17. Commissions of the Srs. Macé and LeMosnier, priest of the diocese of Avranches to be chaplain—missionaries in Louisiana. Folio 78, 1 page.

September 2. Regulation concerning the sale and purchase of merchandise in Louisiana. Folio 83, 6 pages.

December 20. Commisson for the Sr. Louis Bonnet to be clerk in one of the Louisiana factories. Folio 87, 1 page.

1722. January 17. Memorandum for the Sr. de Bourmont approved by H. R. H. and instruction for the same. Folio 90, 4 pages. Say. 6 pp.

January 8. Recommandation to the King of the Sr. du Verdier for the post of second captain in the de Marion company. Folio 94, 1 page.

January 19. Commisssion for the Sr. Paton Dubrousset to rank as retired lieutenant in Louisiana. Folio 95, 1 page.

January 7. Commission for the Sr. Fouquet commander of the ship *L'Aventurier*, equiped at Lorient for Louisiana at the expense of la Compagnie des Indes. Folio 96, 3 pages Say, 5 pp.

March 28. Instructions for the Sr. Dufay, commander of the frigate *La Driade*, equiped at Lorient, for Canada at the expense of la Compagnie des Indes. Folio 99, 2 pages.

March 28. Instructions for the Sr. de Lotbinière, agent of La Compagnie des Indes at Quebec. The Company having decided for the future to send merchandise and money instead of bills of exchange, the accounts must be kept more systematically, &c. Folio 101, 3 pages.

May 12. Regulation for the establishment of a Provincial Council in Illinois to exercise primary jurisdiction in matters civil as well as criminal and to direct the affairs of the Company in the said region and its dependencies. That district will comprise the whole course of the Mississippi and its tributaries from the East and the West alike, from the Arkansas river inclusive to the head of that river. The Council will consist of the Sr. de Boisbriant, commandant in Illinois, the Sr. de La Loire, the elder, chief clerk, the Sr. Chassin, store-keeper, and the Sr. Périllaut who will at the same time be clerk of the Council. Folio 103, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

1721. April 15. Ordinance constituting a regulation for the establishment of the Capuchins of the Province of Champagne, in Louisiana. Those accepted being Father Bruno de Langres, Father Christophe de Chaumont, Father Philibert de Viander and Brother Eusèbe de Chaumont. Folio 108, 3 pages.

1722. May 19. Commission for the Sr. de Ste Thérèse de Langloisière to be ensign in Louisiana. Folio 113, 1 page.

May 19. Commission for the Sr. Guilhet to be inspecting-manager of accounts and of books of general management for Louisiana with rank of 2nd councillor in the Superior Council. Folio 114, 1 page.

May 19. Order of the Commissioners to bestow the rank of captain on the Sr. de St-Georges in the Louisiana troops on the day of the date of the king's commission. Folio 115, 1 page.

May 19. Commission for the Sr. François Mariette to be chaplain and missionary at the Missouri post. Folio 116, 1 page.

May 19. Statement of the workmen to be maintained in Louisiana until the houses and stores of the Company are constructed as well in New Orleans as at the Ile de la Balise Folio 117, 4 pages.

May 19. Statement of the persons to constitute the Superior Council of Louisiana and the general Board of management of the employés of the said colony and of the salaries and food supplies that they should receive each year. Folio 121, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

1722. May 20. Commission for the Sr. de Noyan to rank as retired ensign in Louisiana. Id. for the Sr. de St-Ange. Id. for the Sr. de Vincelle. Folio 124, 1 page.

June 2. Commission for the Sr. Dumas de Lacoste to be Clerk in one of the factories of Louisiana. Folio 125, 1 page.

March 28. Statement of the annual expenditure of the Commissioners of the Council, deputed by the King for the administration of the Company's affairs in connection with the regulation of the beaver trading privilege with Canada. Folio 126, 1 page.

May 20. Instruction for the Sr. Chesnau, commander of the ship *La Loire*. equipped at Lorient for Louisiana at the Company's expense. Folio 127, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

August 8. Commission for the Sr. Bernard Pouilladon de la Tour to be surgeon-major in Louisiana. Folio 131, 1 page

September 15. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. François Fleuriau to the office of attorney-general of the Superior Council of Louisiana in the place and stead of the Sr. Tanquery de Canouille. Folio 132, 3 pages.

October 29. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. Brusley to fill the office of 1st Councillor of the Superior Council of Louisiana. Id. for the Srs. Fazende, Perry, Guilhet and Masclary as 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th councillors. Folio 135, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

December 19. Statement of the persons to constitute the Superior Council and the general Board of administration in Louisiana, of the duties with which they should be specially charged, of all the clerks to be employed at the different posts and of the salaries which those appointed should enjoy yearly. Folio 140. 9 pages. Say, 14 pp.

December 19. Various instructions of the King in pursuance of the order in council of the 15th April, 1721. From folio 149 to folio 265, 115 pages. Say, 175 pp.

December 19. Statement of the officers to compose the 16 infantry companies maintained in Louisiana and of the retired officers who will henceforth be therein maintained. Folio 265, 3 pages.

December 19. Statement of the officers of infantry companies maintained in Louisiana and of the place in which each company should be stationed. Folio 267, 6 pages.

December 19. Statement of the officers, majors and engineers who will henceforth be maintained in Louisiana and of the salaries that should be paid them. Folio 274, 11 pages.

December 30. Various orders and instructions of the Commissioners of the Council. From folio 228 to folio 304. 26 pages. Say, 35 pp.

December 30. Instructions for the Sr. Desmoulins, commander of the frigate *La Galatée*, equipped at Lorient for Louisiana at the Company's expense. Folio 304, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

1723. August 26. Statement of negroes, negresses and young negroes whom the *Conseil des Indes* ordered to be kept in Louisiana for the Company's service.

May 10. Memorandum of the *Conseil des Indes* constituting instructions for the Sr. du Fay, commander of the frigate *La Driade*, equipped at Rochefort, for a voyage to Quebec. Folio 311, 3 pages.

August 26. Memorandum id. for the Sr. Chesneau, commander of the flute *Le Chameau* equipped at Lorient for Louisiana. Folio 313, 4 pages.

September 24. Brevet of establishment for the Sr. du Tisné, captain in Louisiana. Id. as provisional ensign to du Tisné, junior. Folio 341, 2 pages.

1720. Versailles. October 20. Letter of the King to M. de Bienville, giving instructions to return to France in the spring on the vessel *La Bellone* to consult concerning matters of interest to the development of the Colony. To be replaced during his absence by M. de Boisbriant whom he is to order down from Illinois. Folio 341, 1 page.

1720. October 20. Letter from the same to M. de la Tour. He is requested to return to France for consultation. Id. Folio 343, 1 page.

October 20. The same to M. de Boisbriant instructing him to take command in the place and during the absence of M. de Bienville. Folio 343, 1 page.

Paris. 1723. October 21. Ordinance for the discharge of 4 companies in Louisiana. Folio 344, 2 pages.

1723. October 21. Statement of the officers of the 12 infantry companies maintained in Louisiana Folio 346, 3 pages.

October 21. Proposed plan for distributing of the officers of the 12 companies as well as of the supernumeraries and the retired officers. Folio 347, 5 pages.

October 21. Commission for M. du Tisné to be commandant of the Illinois post. Folio 351, 2 pages.

October 21. Order to the Sr. de Louboey to go to Mobile to take command. Folio 352, 1 page.

October 21. Commission of the Sr. Dartignière to be retired captain without pay. Id. for the Sr. de Bénac. Folio 353, 1 page.

October 21. Leaves of absence for the Srs. de Bannez, Pichon de Comte, d'Etcheparre, and Bassée. Folio 354, 1 page.

October 21. Memorandum of the Company containing instructions for the Sr. Amelot, commander of the flute *Le Profond*, equipped at Rochefort for Louisiana. Folio 356, 5 pages.

October 23. Statement of the provisions and merchandise to be delivered from the Company's stores in Louisiana to the Sr. Dubuisson for his residence. Folio 360, 2 pages.

1724. Paris and Versailles. Recommandation to the King and appointment of M. de la Chaise to fill a place as councillor in the Louisiana Council. Folio 361, 2 pages.

January 5-11. Versailles. Brevet permitting the Sr. de la Chaise to accept a place as honorary councillor on the general Council Board of administration in Louisiana. Folio 362, 1 page.

February 8. Letter from the King to Mr. de Biedville. Shall sail immediately on *La Bellvue* without waiting for M. de Boisbriand's return from Illinois. Shall deliver to Mr. La Tour the permission giving him command until the arrival of Mr. de Boisbriand. Folio 262, 2 pages.

February 15. The same to M. de la Tour. Same subject. He is to sail for France on the arrival of M. Boisbriant. Folio 363 bis, 2 pages

Paris. February 16. Commission for M. de la Chaise to be honorary councillor. Folio 363 bis, 2 pages.

February 16. Commission for the Sr. Chevalier de la Roche to be provisional ensign. Folio 364, 1 page.

Versailles. February 26. Decree to depreciate the specie in Louisiana. Folio 365, 1 page.

Paris. March 2-8. Commission for the Sr. de Montorges to be clerk to the Board of General management, of Louisiana. Id. for the Sr. Denis Giraut. Id. for the Sr. Pierre Huet to be book-keeper. Id. for the Sr. Ollivier to be surgeon-major. Id. for the Sr. Alexandre to be surgeon-major of the New Orleans hospital. Id. for the Sr. de Chavannes to be Secretary to the Board of general management of Louisiana.

March 8. Deparments of the 4 councillors of the administrative Council of Louisiana. Folio 370, 3 pages.

March 8. Order of interdiction for the Sr. Bernaval, supernumerary captain. Folio 372, 1 page.

March 8. Order to dismiss the Sr. Boeuré de Montmort, captain of a company. Folio 373, 1 page.

List of the councillors and amanuenses who are to be maintained in Louisiana. Folio 374, 2 pages.

March 8. Employés now in the Company's service whom it is proper to place in vacant positions if they are deemed able, or to discharge them. Folio 376, 3 pages.

1724. Versailles. March 15. Warrant of pardon granted to the Sr. André Périllaut, guilty of manslaughter. Folio 378, 3 pages.

Paris. March 30. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. de Beauchampt, commander of the flute *La Bellone*, equipped at Rochefort for Louisiana. Folio 383, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

The Black Code (*Code Noir*). Concerning the slaves and emancipated negroes. Folio 388, 19 pages. Say, 32 pp.

April 1. Order to M. Diron to return to Louisiana and to hold command at Mobile in the absence of M. de Chateauguay. Folio 407, 1 page.

Versailles. April 1. Letter from the King to M. de Bienville. In view of the death of M. de la Tour, who was to replace him until the arrival of M. de Boisbriant, he will leave the command of the country to his brother M. de Chateauguay. And if the latter should be gone to Illinois to replace M. Boisbriant, he must delay sailing until the latter shall have come down from Illinois, and then M. de Chateauguay may take advantage of the leave of absence that has been granted him to return to France. Folio 408, 2 pages.

April 5. Commission for the Sr. Bernard de la Harpe to be captain of one of the Louisiana companies. Folio 409, 2 pages.

Versailles. May 2. Decree for the depreciation of the copper specie in Louisiana. Folio 410, 2 pages.

May 2. Decree to depreciate the Spanish specie in circulation in Louisiana. Folio 412, 1 page.

May 5. Instructions for the Sr. Duprat, physician in Louisiana. Folio 413, 2 pages. Say 3 pp.

May 18. Agreement made with the Sr. Etienne Duchesne of Cancale, near St. Malo, whereby he is to construct two small decked half-galleys and to supply lumber in Louisiana. Folio 415, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 20. King's edict against those who intercept letters in Louisiana. Folio 420, 2 pages.

May 20. Letters Patent granting the Sr. Pauger a seat and deliberating voice in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 421, 2 pages.

May 20. King's edict forbidding the killing of cattle in Louisiana. Folio 422, 2 pages.

May 20. Letters Patent permitting the 1st Councillor of the Superior Council of Louisiana to appoint a delegate to carry on the duties of first judge in the said Council and to name a substitute for the Attorney-general. Folio 424, 2 pages.

May 20. Letter from the King to the commandant in Louisiana conveying an order to make use of the troops in carrying out judgments and decrees of the Superior Council. Folio 425, 2 pages.

May 17. Order of the Company to the Louisiana Council to have 50 negroes delivered to M. Paris du Vernay's order. Folio 427, 1 page.

May 23. Order in Council annulling the appeal of the Sr. de Louboey from a judgment rendered by the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 427, 2 pages.

May 27. June 3. Memorandum of the company containing instructions for the Sr. Fillart, commander of the flute *La Loire*, equipped at Lorient for Louisiana. Id. for Sieur Dumoulin. Folio 429, 7 pages.

May 27. Order to the captain of *La Loire* to receive at Cap Français 8 calves for the Comte d'Artagnan. Folio 435, 1 page.

May 27. Commission for the Sr. Du Verger to be a retired lieutenant. Folio 436, 1 page.

May 27. Order to interdict the Sr. de Bassée. Id. to dismiss the Sr. Desgraves. Folio 436, 2 pages.

July 26. Commission for the Sr. de Lassus to be land surveyor in Louisiana. Folio 439, 1 page.

1724.
July 26. Order to the Louisiana Council to have delivered, to the order of Diron, 30 negroes, piece d'inde.* Folio 450, 1 page.

September 6. Ordinance concerning the conduct of the Board of general management of Louisiana. Folio 451, 2 pages.

September 6. Ordinance concerning the voyageurs and the trade. Folio 454, 2 pages.

September 12. Decree commissioning the Sr. Pérault, in place of the late Sr. Saunoy, to have the accounts of Louisiana rendered and settled—co jointly with the Sr. de la Chaise. Folio 456, 1 page.

September 23. List of the officers on full pay who are to command the 10 infantry companies maintained in Louisiana. Folio 457, 6 pages.

General statement of expenditures authorized by the Company of Louisiana for the requirements of the year 1725. Folio 463, 11 pages. Say, 18, pp.

September 23 Memorandum of the Company containing instructions to the Sr. Tastram, commander of the flute *La Gironde* equipped at Lorient for Louisiana. Folio 475, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

October 30. Order of the State Council reducing the dollar (piastre) to 4 livres 10 sols. Folio 479, 2 pages.

December 6. Clothing of the 10 infantry companies of Louisiana consisting of 500 men. Folio 481, 1 page.

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* "Piece d'inde," was the standard of value of a complete negro. Thus, three young negros of 8 to 10 years constituted one "piece d'inde." "La compagnie des Indes" regulated this standard which was a negro of 1[illegible] years old, or over, without bodily defects, or a negress, without bodily defects, of 15 to 30 years old.

DESPATCHES TO LOUISIANA FROM 1721 TO 1731.

ACCOUNTS OF LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES. PART 3.

THE COLONIES.

B Series. End of Vol. 43 and part of Vol. 44.

Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. Pérault to hold a place as councillor in the Louisiana Council. Id. Commission of honorary councillor in the Administrative Council under the same. Id. Memorandum to serve as instructions for the same. Folio 482, 7 pages. Say, 11 pp.

November. Instructions for the Sr. de la Loire des Ursins, chief clerk for the Company with the Natchez. Folio 488, 9 pages. Say, 15 pp.

September 23. Supplement to the general statement of the expenditure to be incurred in Louisiana for the year 1725. Folio 496, 1 page.

December 6. Leave of absence for the Sr. de Blanc, infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 497, 1 page.

December 6. Memorial of the company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Mansuève Collet, commander of the flute *L'Eléphant* equipped at Lorient for Louisiana. Folio 498, 5 pages.

March 23. 1725. Memorandum of the company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Granjean, commander of the flute *La Saône* bound for Louisiana. Folio 502, 5 pages.

Versailles. May 1. Decree regulating the prices of the écarlatines seized in Canada. Folio 506, 2 pages.

Paris. May 9. Instructions for the Sr. Barthélémy Coton, receiver and inspector of beaver in Canada. Folio 507, 4 pages.

Petition to the King respecting the half fattened beaver. Folio 510, 2 pages.

Versailles. May 19. Decree of the State Council fixing the price of half-fattened beaver. Folio 511, 2 pages.

June 27. Ordinance concerning the establishment of the Capuchins. Folio 513, 3 pages.

June 27. Commission for the Sr. Louis François de Merveilleux to be supernumerary captain in Louisiana. Id. Commission for the Sr. Dupuy Planchard to be ensign. Folio 516, 2 pages.

June 27. Ordinance bearing upon the regulation of prices of merchandise of Louisiana production and the manner in which it is to be paid for. Folio 517, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

July 11. Ordinance according to the company de Ste Reyne the freedom of trade from Louisiana to San Domingo. Folio 522, 4 pages.

July 11. Ordinance for the administration of Louisiana. Folio 526, 4 pages.

July 11. Commission for the Sr. de Lusser to be infantry lieutenant in Louisiana. Folio 529, 1 page.

July 15. Warrant authorizing the establishment of the Capuchins in Louisiana. Folio 530, 2 pages.

July 25. Order for the food supplies of MM. de Boisbriant and de La Chaise. Folio 531, 1 page.

July 25. Ordinance settling the difference between the Council and the Military. Folio 532, 3 pages.

July 25. Ordinance regarding the negro domestic servants of the Company. Folio 535, 1 page.

1720. January 4. Scheme of capitulation for the Swiss company of the Compagnie des Indes in Louisiana.

Id. Cancelling of the Swiss Company's contract.

Id. Order for the disbanding of the Swiss Company. Folio 538, 9 pages. Say, 14 pp.

1725. July 29. Ordinance of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Béranger, commander of the flute *La Baleyne*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 546, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

November 14. Order to have 12 negroes delivered to the Chevalier de St. Julien. Folio 551, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. November 20. Ordinance of the King to prevent meetings being held by officers. Folio 552, 1 page.

Paris. Ordinance giving power to M. de la Chaise to suspend disobedient employés. Folio 553, 1 page.

November 28. Order to discharge the Captains d'Arentzbourg, de Blanc, de la Marque and second lieutenant Tierry Chassin. Id. for the recall of the Sr. Chassin, clerk. Id. for the suspension of the Sr. de Causlilhac. Folio 554, 3 pages.

November 28. Commission for the Sr. Mauny to be Surgeon-major, in Louisiana. Folio 556, 2 pages.

November 28. Rank of the Sr. d'Amaron, apothecary for Louisiana. Folio 559, 6 pages.

November 28. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. Prat as Councillor in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 564, 2 pages.

December 5-11 Versailles. Decree for the reselling of negroes by the inhabitants. Folio 566, 2 pages.

December 11. Paris. Ordinance for the discharge of 2 companies in Louisiana. Id. List of the officers on full pay to command the 8 infantry companies maintained in Louisiana. Folio 567, 7 pages.

December 12. Versailles. Decree for donations unregistered. Folio 575, 2 pages.

December 22. Paris. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Cheneau, commander of the flute *La Loire*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 578, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

December 22. Treaty with the Reverend Jesuit Fathers. Folio 584, 9 pages. Say, 13 pp.

1726 February 20. Leave of absence for one year granted to the Sr. d'Artagnette, infantry captain in Louisiana. Folio 593, 1 page.

March 30. Memorandum of la Compagnie des Indes for the Intendant of Canada. Folio 596, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.

May 2. Memorandum of the Company containing orders and instructions for the Sr. , its agent at Quebec, successor to M. de Lotbinière, regarding what he should observe and perform, from the 1st January 1727, in regard to the beaver trade. Folio 602, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

May 2. Memorandum of the Company for the Comte de Beauharnois, governor-general of New France. The introduction of foreign trade into Canada ruins the Company and the Kingdom and alienates the Indians. The means to obviate all this are to establish posts commanded by good officers, to punish severely the inhabitants that have merchandise carried out of the country by the Indians, not to allow any Englishmen to establish themselves in Montreal or to make a lengthy sojourn there. There was a mistake in the conduct of the government regarding the war with the Foxes a mistake that is injurious to Louisiana. The manner of acting was calculated to make the Indians believe that the interests of Louisiana and those of Canada were different. In making peace with the Foxes they were allowed to attack with their allies the Illinois. M. de Vincennes will turn the Miamis against the Foxes if it is necessary to make war on them. The friendship and dependance of all the Indians along the line of communication between Canada and Louisiana must be preserved, otherwise the worst may be feared from the English. It is for this object that the Ouabache post should be established. Folio 607, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

Paris and Versailles. Augnst 8-9. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr Périer to fill the place of Commandant-general of Louisiana. Folio 611, 3 pages.

August 8-9. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr Diron d'Artagnette as second lieutenant of the King in Louisiana. Folio 613, 3 pages.

1726. August 17. Petition to the King asking for approval by warrant of the agreement entered into by the Jesuit Fathers and the Company. Warrant. Folio 615, 2 pages.

August 21-24. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. Amyault d'Auseville to be second councillor in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Id. of 3d Councillor for the Sr. Bru. Id. of 4th Councillor for the Sr. La Loire des Ursins. Folio 616, 3 pages.

Paris. Instructions concerning M. de Périer's food supplies. Folio 618, 1 page.

August 24. Commission of 2d Councillor on the Administrative Council of Louisiana for the Sr. Amyault d'Auseville. Folio 619, 2 pages.

August 24. Order for the delivery of 8 negroes, *pièce d'inde*, yearly. Folio 690, 1 page.

August 24. Order to give M. Périer possession of 10 acres of land fronting on the St. Louis river. Folio 621, 1 page.

August 24. Power to M. Périer to dismiss the Srs. de Louboey and de la Tour Vitray. Folio 621, 1 page.

August 24. Ordinance against the members of the Administrative Council of Louisiana who opposed the enforcement of the regulation of the 11th July, 1725. It strikes at MM. de Boisbriant, Pérault, Fazende, Pivry, Fleuriau and de Pauger. Folio 622, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

August 24. Commission forthe Sr Duval to be cashier-general and store-keeper-general of merchandise of Louisiana production. Folio 625, 2 pages.

August 24. Commission for the Sr Rouzault to be store-keeper-general of European merchandise in Louisiana. Folio 626, 1 page.

August 24. Commission for the Sr Broutin to be commissioner to the Natchez. Folio 628, 1 page.

August 24. Order to dismiss the Sr de Noyan from his rank as supernumerary infantry captain. Id. In the case of the Chev. de Noyan, supernumerary ensign. Folio 629, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. Decree increasing the value of the Spanish specie current in Louisiana. Folio 630, 2 pages.

September 3. September 13. Agreement with the Ursulines of Rouen for the establishment of their order in Louisiana. Folio 631, 7 pages. Say, 11 pp.

Paris and Fontainebleau. Sept. 17-18. Petition to the King and warrant in favor of the Ursulines of Louisiana. Folio 638, 2 pages.

Fontainebleau. September 22. Decree ordering that the accounts agreed upon by the Sr. Pérault shall be verified and signed by the Sr. de la Chaise. Folio 640, 1 page.

General estimate of the expenditures to be made in Louisiana during the year 1727. Folio 641, 9 pages. Say, 13 pp.

September 30. Ordinance concerning the lodging of the officers and employés in Louisiana. Folio 650, 2 pages.

September 30. Order for the salaries of the officers and employés in Louisiana. Folio 652, 1 page.

September 30 Order to give M. d'Ausseville possession of a lot of land in Louisiana. Folio 654, 1 page.

September 30. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to M. Périer recently invested with the general commandership of Louisiana. Folio 655, 33 pages. Say, 50 pages.

October 21. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Béranger commanding the flute *La Baleyne* bound for Louisiana. Folio 689, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

December 31. Commission for the Sr. Pichot to be 1st Councillor in the Administrative Council of Louisiana. Folio 695, 1 page.

December 31. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Huot de Vaubéry commanding the flute *La Gironde* bound for Louisiana. Folio 693, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

1727. May 9. Order to give the Sr. Baschemin Corbin possession of a lot of land in Louisiana. Folio 706, 1 page.

1727. July 1. Letters Patent granted to the Sr. Baron of the Royal Academy of Sciences, giving him permission to make a voyage of observation and exploration in Louisiana as well as in the American islands. Id. Petition to the King to grant to the same admission, rank, seat and vote in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Id. Letters Patent to the same. Folio 706, 4 pages.

July 5. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Marianchaud, commander of the flute *Les deux Frères*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 709, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

October 8. Instructions in regard to officers and employés who may be in a position to obtain gratuities or increases of salaries. Folio 735, 2 pages.

Octoher 27. Order to dismiss M. de Boisbriant from the position of 1st lieutenant of the King in Louisiana. Folio 738, 1 page.

October 27. Commission for the Sr. de Mandeville to be town major at New Orleans. Folio 738, 1 page.

October 27. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Lobry, commander of the ship *Le Courrier d'Orléans*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 740, 6 pages.

1728. April 1. Order to give M. de la Chaise possession of 8 acres of land fronting on the St. Louis river. Folio 744, 1 page.

April 1. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Béranger, commander of the flute *La Baleyne* bound for Louisiana. Folio 745, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 6. Instructions to the Sr. Daisne, comptroller of the beaver trade in Canada, Folio 750, 4 pages.

May 24. Order for the dismissal of the Sr. de la Loire des Ursins, Councillor in Louisiana. Folio 754, 1 page.

May 24. Memorandum containing orders and instructions regarding the trade which the Company has decided to establish in Louisiana. Folio 755, 11 pages. Say, 18 pp.

May 24. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Cadillac (or Trédillac), commander of the frigate *L'Aurore*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 765, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

General estimate of the expenditures to be incurred in Louisiana for the year 1728. Folio 771, 12 pages. Say, 18 pp.

June 25. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Poinct, commander of the frigate *Le Prince de Conty*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 782, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

Juillet 27. Instructions for the Sr. Lunel whom the Company has commissioned to inspect the cultivation of tobacco in Louisiana. Folio 786, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

Versailles. Juillet 27. Decree regulating the concessions granted or to be granted in Louisiana. Folio 789, 10 pages. Say, 15 pp.

Paris. August 12. Instructions concerning the voyage of the Sr. Baron to Louisiana. Folio 799, 4 pages.

August 14. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. Pichon, commander of the ship *Le Dromadaire*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 803, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

March 24. Order of the Company to have 150 negroes supplied in Louisiana to the managers of the lands granted to Mgr. LeBlanc, Secretary of State for War, and associates. Folio 808, 2 pages.

May 22. Decree fixing the price of beaver in Canada. Folio 809, 3 pages.

October 18. Ordinance concerning the disposal of funds in Louisiana. Folio 812, 1 page.

October 18. List of officers on full pay, who are to command the 8 infantry companies maintained in Louisiana and of the supernumerary officers and of those discharged from the said companies. Folio 814, 3 pages.

October 18. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to M. le Chev. de Ponthevet, commander of the ship *Le Duc de Noailles*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 816, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.

1728. October 18. General estimate of the expenditures of the Company in Louisiana for the year 1729. Folio 821, 16 pages. Say, 24 pp.

October 23. Order to have 40 negroes, *pièce d'inde*, delivered to the concession of the Comte d'Artagnan. Folio 839, 2 pages.

December 1. Commission for the Sr. de Lusser to be infantry captain, in Louisiana. Folio 837, 2 pages.

1729. February 19. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Aubin Duplessis, commander of the ship *La Durance*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 840, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

February 5. Memorandum in the form of instructions for the keeping of the general and special books in Louisiana. Folio 846, 18 pages. Say, 28 pp.

May 7. Memorandum of the Company for the Intendant of Canada. Folio 864, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

June 1. Commission for the Sr. Guy to be Secretary of the Administrative Council of Louisiana. Folio 870, 1 page.

June 21. Commission for the Sr. Louboey to be town major of New Orleans. Folio 870, 1 page.

August 30. Decree appointing the Sr. de Lorme to have the accounts of Louisiana rendered and audited in the place of the Sr. de la Chaise and Amyault d'Auseville. Folio 871, 1 page.

September 6. Regulation of the Company respecting M. Delorme appointed by Decree of the State Council of the 30th August 1729, to go to Louisiana to audit the accounts, in the room of MM. de la Chaise and Amyault d'Auseville. Folio 872, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

September 6. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Vaubercy, commander of the ship *La Baleyne*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 877, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

Extract from the clauses of the decree of the State Council of the 10th August 1728, with marginal comments of the Superior Council of Louisiana and the answers of the Company. Folio 884, 4 pages.

August 30. Special remarks of MM. Périer and de la Chaise, made in their letter of the 30th January 1729. Folio 887, 2 pages.

December 30. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Béranger, commander of the flute *La Gironde*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 889, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.

1730. April 4. Commission for the Sr. de Montmarquet to be lieutenant of infantry in Louisiana. Folio 898, 2 pages.

April 17 & 21. Recommendation to the King of the Sr. de MacMahon to occupy a position of councillor in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Id. Commission of general store-keeper of European merchandise in Louisiana for the same. Id. Appointment of same to be Councillor in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 899, 3 pages.

May 16. Commission for the Sr. Nicholas La Nouiller to be agent of the Company in Canada. Folio 903, 1 page.

May 16. Commission for the Sr. Walon to be assistant comptroller for the inspection of the *écarlatines* and beaver of the Company, in Canada. Folio 904, 1 page.

June 12, 13 & 20. Appointment for the Sr. de Poilvilain, Baron de Crenay to be commander of the troops in Louisiana Id. Commission for the same to hold the rank of lieutenant-colonel of infantry in Louisiana. Id. Conditions accorded by the Company to the same. Folio 905, 5 pages.

June 7. Recommendation to the King and appointment of the Sr. Périer de Salvert, midshipman, to fulfil, during his stay in Louisiana, the duties of commander of the troops, under the orders of general-commandant Périer. Folio 909, 2 pages.

June 22. Appointment of the Sr. Macmahon to be 1st Councillor in the Superior Council of Louisiana. Folio 910, 2 pages.

1730. March 6. Recommendation to the King of the captains, lieutenants and ensigns who are to serve in the infantry companies maintained in Louisiana. Folio 912, 2 pages.

Versaillec. August 4. Ordinance of the King concerning the officers of the Louisiana troops. Folio 914, 2 pages.

1731. February 28. Memorandum of the Company to serve as instructions for the Sr. Kyguenelle, commanding *Le Dromadaire*, bound for Louisiana. Folio 916, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.

May 25. Instructions for the Sr. de la Gorgendière agent of the Company at Quebec. Id. Commission for same to be agent of the Company. Folio 921, 9 pages. Say, 15 pp.

End of Vol. 43.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1721.

B Series, Vol. 44.

Table. Folio A to folio E. 9 pages. Say, 12 pp.

1721. Paris. January 8. The Navy Board to the commissary of stores of la Compagnie d'Occident at Bordeaux. Has written him to prepare provisions for 250 men who are to form the crews of 2 vessels and 100 soldiers. M. de Beauharnois is short of food-supplies and there is urgency. Folio 1½, 1 page.

January 15. The same to the Directors of the Company. They will examine the hereunto annexed memorial of the inhabitants of Canada regarding the duty on beavers and will make an answer. Folio 1½, ½ page.

January 22. The Navy Board to M. de la Houssaye at Rochefort. He will report and receive the instructions of M. le Régent concerning the difficulty with M. le Comte de Vaudreuil, lieutenant of a man-of-war, and the farm clerks regarding the entry of bales of beaver. Folio 2½, ½ page.

January 22. The Navy Board to M. Landivisiau. Sends him a copy of a letter from M. Bégon accompanying a memorial of the inhabitants of Canada, by which they offer to purchase 101 negroes from the Company at 600 livres apiece. The Company could find sale for a greater number. Folio 3, 1 page.

January 26. The same to M. Bigot de la Mothe. Slates for Ile Royale. Folio 3½, ½ page.

February 4. The same to the Archbishop of Cambrai. Sends him the letter of MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. He will see that prompt justice was done the English who were plundered at Canso, even though they themselves have not yet returned the goods stolen by Captain Smart. It is to be hoped that the Court of England will be made to understand the difference of methods. Folio 7, 1 page.

February 4. The same to M. de la Houssaye. The facts concerning M. de Vaudreuil, ship's lieutenant, have been cleared up and he may consider the matter as closed. Folio 8, ½ page.

February 4. The same to the same. Funds for the fortifications at Louisbourg. Necessity to complete the works. Folio 8, 1 page.

February 23. The same to the Duc de Noailles. Begs him to assist the daughter of M. DuVivier, captain at Ile Royale, whose widow has only the King's pension for livelihood, to enter at St. Cyr. Folio 11½, ½ page.

February 26. The same to Robert Lord who should be allowed to go to Canada and to Ile Royale. Folio 12½, 1 page.

February 26. The same to Father Laval, Jesuit. Agrees that the number of missionaries in Louisiana is insufficient. It would be better to leave the choice to the Company, for he would be very sorry to see him depart. Folio 13½, ½ page.

March 2. The same to the Archbishop of Cambrai. Will make fresh representations to the English government on the injustice it commits in not paying for the goods carried off by Captain Smart at Canso and by occupying and fortifying that island before it is decided to which of the two nations it belongs. Folio 14, 2 page.

March 5. The same to M. Bigot de Lamothe. Slates for Louisbourg. Folio 17½, 1 page.

March 12. The same to the Commissary of provisions. Demands explanations regarding the delay in sending provisions to Canada. Complaints of M. de Beauharnois on the subject. Folio 19, 1 page.

1721. March 12. The same to M. Landréau. Begs him to send to send to M. de Mésy, at Louisbourg, a statement of the prices of the implements and asses sent out for service of the fortifications. Folio 20, ½ page.

March 18. The King to the Marquis de Coëtquen. Requests him to have the Sr. le Duc, formerly captain of the *Jupiter*, placed in the St. Malo prison, and to send him by the next ship to Ile Royale to be handed over to M. de Mésy. Folio 21½, 1½ pages.

March 19. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 22, 1 page.

March 19. The Board to M. Marin. Will have the Sr. du Bocage, captain of *l'Aimable*, remit to him the title deed of a grant to an inhabitant of Louisbourg, which he detains. The Sr. LeDuc. Folio 22½, 2 pages.

March 19. The same to M. Tremblay. Each year a sum of 500 livres will be used for the maintainance of a second priest at Father Gaulin's mission. Folio 24, ½ page.

March 19. The same to M Gaudion. Funds for Ile Royale. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 19. The same to M. de Vaucresson. On the subject of Madame de Courtemanche, widow of an infantry captain in Canada, and of her three daughters who crossed to France. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 26. The same to M. Marin. Goods sent to Ile Royale. Folio 27, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the Marquis de Coëtquen. Do not accept the explanations given by M. le Duc. Folio 29, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. de Silly. He will have sent to Paris, by way of the river, the two cases containing the plan in relief of Quebec which M. de Beauharnois had shipped. Folio 31, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. Bigot de la Mothe. Nantes traders. Goods sent to Canada. Folio 31½ pages.

April 30. The same to M. Le Couturier. Urgent need of funds for the Louisbourg fortifications. Folio 37, 1½ pages.

April 30 The same to M. Pelletier (of Rouen). Will send to the Council by the next ship, the two cases containing the plan in relief of Quebec that M. de Silly, Intendant commissary at Havre, had forwarded from that place. Folio 37½, ¼ page.

May 21. The same to M. Marin. Will find hereunto annexed the order for 682 livres for the freight of 60,000 slates sent from Nantes to St. Malo for Ile Royale. Folio 48½, ¼ page.

May 21. The same to M. Gaudion. The Sr. Bouché shall be employed at the rate of 1200 livres per year as engineer at the Ile Royale fortifications. Folio 49½, ¼ page.

May 30. The same to the same. Salary of M. de Fontenay, lieutenant at Ile Royale. Folio 51½, ¼ page.

May 31. The same to M. Le Couturier. Funds for the Ile Royale fortifications. Folio 52, 1 page.

June 13. The same to the Archbishop of Cambrai. Will see by the inclosed memorial that M. d'Hirryberry, the one principally interested in the plundering done at Canso, and M. de Champmorel are of the opinion that if it were possible to have the Chev. Hutton write to Lord Carteret, it would have good results in bringing about a settlement. Folio 54½, ½ page.

June 13. The same to the commissioners of the administrative Council of La Compagnie des Indes. Instructions given to MM. de Beauharnois, de Vaudreuil and Bégon concerning the Company's interest. Folio 55, 1 page.

June 13. The same to M. Gaudion. Salary of M. de l'Argenterie who remained in France on account of a law-suit. Folio 56, ½ page.

June 13. The same to the same. Order permitting the merchants of Calais, Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Honfleur, St. Malo, Morlaix, Brest, LaRochelle, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Marseille to dispense with carrying engagés to the colonies on condition that 60 livres be paid for each engagé that they are obliged to take on board. Folio 56½, 1 page.

1721. June 25. The same to the Marquis de Coëtquen. Considering the state of his health and the return of 400 livres to M. de Mésy, he will give the Sr. le Duc his freedom. Folio 58, ½ page.

June 25. The same to M Gaudion. Will transmit to the sister of Sr. Isabeau, contractor of the Louisbourg fortifications, 600 livres to go to rejoin her brother. Folio 60, ½ page.

June 30. The same to the same. Salary of M. de Verville director of the Louisbourg fortifications. Folio 60½, ½ page.

July 1. The same to the same. Administration of the funds intended for the Louisbourg fortifications. Folio 60½, 1 page.

July 6. The same to the commissioners of the administration of the company. Begs of them to kindly give orders in Louisiana for the return to France of of Father Charlevoix should he after working at the discovery of the Western Sea, come down to Louisiana by the Missouri and the Mississippi. Folio 62, ½ page.

July 16. The same to M. Marin. Pleased to learn that a part of the slates intended for Ile Royale had been forwarded. Folio 66, 1 page.

July 20. The same to M. de la Houssaye. Has received his memorandum on the expedition that Sr. de St. Denis, a Canadian, has planned against the Spaniards. Folio 66½, ½ page.

July 20. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Pleased that he is getting ready to start soon for his settlement at Ile Royale. Folio 67, 1 page.

October 31. The same to M. de Chammorel. Mr. Joannin d'Hiriberry, whose goods were carried off at Canso by captain Smart, writes that the matter has been referred by the King to the Lords of Trade. The Council begs that he request despatch. Folio 100½, 1 page.

November 26. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Will make fresh representation to the English cabinet on the fact that the English still occupy Canso, that they fortify themselves there, and keep 4 companies there. Such should not be as long as the boundaries of the two countries are not settled. In the meantime, that island should be occupied by neither the one nor the other nation. Thus it was that the King of France acted in regard to the Island of Ste. Alonzie. Will make the Court feel the difference in the methods of proceeding. Folio 108½, 1 page.

December 28. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Will make reprentations to the court of England regarding the settlements which the English are establishing upon the lands of the Abenakis, against their will and by force. Those Indians are allies of France, which is obliged to protest them, and, if needs be, defend them, as long as the boundaries of the two countries are not fixed. Folio 120½, 1 page.

Memorandum concerning the establishment that the English of Boston are making on the land of the Abenakis. Exposition of the grievances of the Indians. They ask protection from the King of France in return for the help which they have always given. Folio 121½, 5 pages.

REGISTRATION OF THE DESPATCHES OF THE NAVY BOARD ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE DURING THE YEAR 1721.

January 8. The Board to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning the provisions and munitions to be sent to Canada and to Ile Royale. Sending of the plan in relief of Quebec. Folio 127½, 2½ pages.

January 12. The same to the same. Sends him the memorial of the Comte d'Agrain who contracts to deliver construction timber, during 4 years, at Ile Royale. Will have prepared with despatch the flutes *Le Chameau* and *Le Portefaix* for Canada and Ile Royale. In accordance with M. Bégon's desire, he will make an estimate of the construction timber that those two vessels may contain. At the same time, he will so arrange that merchantmen will undertake to bring all the timber that will remain. Folio 129, 2½ pages.

1721.
January 14. Ordinance regarding the prisoners that will be given to the ship-owners insteads of the engages that they should take out to the colonies. Folio 130, 1 page.

January 22. The Board to M. Comte de Béthune and de Beauharnois. Requesting them to give information of a precise character regarding the reasons that the Comte de Vaudreuil had for opposing with violence the seizure of 30 bales of beaver that had been landed fraudulently from the King's vessel *Le Chameau*. Folio 134½, 1 page.

January 22. The same to the Comte de Béthune. To tell M. de Vaudreuil not to make use, until further orders, of the leave of absence that has been granted him. Folio 135, ¼ page.

January 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. To send to Louisbourg two master-gunners to serve under the orders of Sr. de Cousalin, artillery adjutant. Folio 135, 1 page.

January 19. The same to the same. Pleased to learn of the departure of *Le Dromadaire*. Bills of exchange drawn from Ile Royale. Folio 136, ½ page.

January 29. The same to Sr. de Lajus. Demands regular statements of the vessels and provisions that leave LaRochelle for the colonies. Folio 136, ½ page.

February 4. The same to Comte de Béthune. The reasons for suspending the leave of absence of M. de Vaudreuil no longer existing, will tell that officer that he may utilize it. Folio 136½, ½ page.

February 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions regarding the equipment of the vessels and the awarding of contracts for victuals for the colonies. Folio 136½, 3 pages.

February — The same to the same. Satisfied with the explanations regarding M. de Vaudreuil's affair. Folio 139, 1 page.

February 23. The same to the same. Desires to know if *Le Portefaix* could take on, besides the provisions and munitions that it is to take to Louisbourg, a company of marine troops intended to work on the fortifications at that post. Folio 110, ½ page.

February 23. The same to the Sr. Pascault. He should, as authorized agent of the Sr. Sarrazin, a councillor of the Superior Council of Quebec, apply to the treasurer of the royal treasury for the gratuity accorded to the said Sarrazin. Folio 140½, ½ page.

February 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions. Folio 141, 1 page.

March 12. The same to M. Lajus. Cannot allow the commissioner of landowners in Ile St. Jean to take prisoners or engagés to work on that island, the settlement of which is scarcely commenced. Folio 142, ½ page.

March 12. The same to M. Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning the equipment of vessels and the supplies for the colonies. Folio 143½, 2½ pages.

March 12. The same to comte de Béthune. Instructions regarding the pay and maintenance of the marine company that goes to Louisbourg to work at the fortifications. Folio 146, 1½ pages.

March 9. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 147½, 1 page.

March 19. The same to M. Lajus. No longer any need to freight vessels at LaRochelle for the colonies. Folio 148, ¼ page.

April 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning the goods sent out to Canada and to Ile Royale. Folio 150, 1½ pages.

April 12. The same to the same. Transmission of the plan of Quebec. A company for Louisbourg. Folio 150½, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. de Ste. Maure. The Board approves of his suggestions regarding the sending of Sr. de Vandosme's company to Louisbourg. Folio 151, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Divers instructions. Folio 151½, 2½ pages.

April 27. The same to the same. Shall give the Marquise de Vaudreuil, who goes to Canada with two of her daughters, a governess and a chambermaid, the captains cabin and the half of an other cabin. Folio 153, ½ page.

1721. April 27. The same to the same. Passage is granted to Sr. du Sauroy, with a place at the captain's table. Folio 153, ¼ page.

April 30. The same to the same. Passage to Canada granted to the Sr. Claude Meneson. Folio 155, ¼ page.

May 7. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 156½, 2½ pages.

May 11. The same to the same. Freight granted to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Folio 159, ½ page.

May 14. The same to M. Lajus. The council has taken steps to have prisoners sent to LaRochelle who will be sent on to the colonies in place of the engagés. Folio 161, 1 page.

May 20. Ordinance of the King regarding the engagés. Folio 161½, 1½ pages.

May 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Supplies for Quebec and Ile Royale. Folio 163, 1½ pages.

May 20. The same to M. de Ste. Maure. Recruits for Canada. Folio 163½, ½ page.

May 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Supplies for Louisbourg. Folio 164, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same Has granted to Mr. de Vaudreuil and Bégon their request regarding the surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec. Folio 164½, ½ page.

June 5. Names and professions of the workmen employed during three years at the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 166, 2 pages.

June 13. The Board to M. de Vaucresson. Circular letter for the ports regarding the ordinance about the engagés. Folio 167, ½ page.

June 13. The same to M. de Ste. Maure. Recruits for Canada. Folio 168, 1½ pages.

June 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Freight to Canada granted to M. de Ramezay, de Lanouiller and to Madame d'Argenteuil. Folio 168½, ¼ page.

June 14. The same to the same. Statement of the year's expenditure. Divers instructions. Folio 169, 2½ pages.

June 15. Ordinance regulating the precedence in rank between the officers of marine and those of the Karrer Swiss regiment. Folio 170½, 2 pages.

Jane 25. The Board to M. de Lamirande, first captain. Will hand over to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon the recruits that he takes out to Canada with a list of the soldiers. Folio 178, ½ page.

June — The same to M. de L'Etenduère. Will take on all he can of the coal that M. de Mésy had taken from the mine of the Petit Brador. Folio 178½, ½ page.

June 29. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Reimbursements of the advances for the works on the Louisbourg fortifications made by M. de Verville and M. Boucher, his assistant Folio 179, ½ page.

July 1. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Divers instructions concerning Ile Royale and the Louisbourg fortifications. Folio 179½, 1½ pages.

July 1. The same to the same. Divers instructions concerning Louisbourg. Folio 180, 2 pages.

July 6. The same to the same. Pleased that the merchandise and munitions intended for Canada and Ile Royale have been loaded on *Le Chameau* and *Le Portefaix*. Folio 181, 1 page.

July 9. The same to the same. Instructions regarding the loading and departure of the ships bound for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 181½, 2 pages.

July 16. The same to M. Robert. The King's vessels having left for Quebec before the arrival of the prisoners enlisted in the troops, he will have these latter sent to Quebec on merchantmen. Folio 184, 1 page.

June 23. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Departure of the vessels for Quebec and Ile Royale. Statement of the merchandise and munitions sent to Quebec on *Le Chameau*. The soldiers sent. Soldiers at Ile d'Oléron, &c., &c. Folio 188½, 2 pages.

July 23. The same to the Marquis de Ste. Maure. The same subject. Folio 189, ½ page.

1711. July 23. The same to M. Rostand. Shall hand over to the Comte d'Agrain the prisoners that he may ask for to be taken as engagés to Ile Royale in order to allow him the bargain that he concluded regarding the supplies of timber. Folio 189½, ½ page.

July 28. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Shall hand over to M. de L'Etenduère a package for M. de St. Ovide containing an important despatch. Folio 190, ¼ page.

July 30. The same to M. Rostand. Approves of his proposal to put 12 prisoners on each vessel of more than 100 tons. Folio 191, 1 page.

December 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Instructions regarding sailors arrested and condemned at Quebec for having tried to seize a vessel and become freebooters. Folio 229½, 3 pages.

Decembre 28. The same to the same. Passports will be given to French merchants doing business with Canada to bring out from England écarlatines and blue cloth to be used in trade with Indians. Folio 231½, ½ page.

Decembre 30. Passport for the widow Pascaud, LaRochelle merchant, to bring from England 200 pieces of écarlatines for Canada. Folio 238, 1 page.

March 9. The same to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. Shall allow the officer whom the Comte de St. Pierre sends to Canada to raise 40 or 50 men for the Ile St-Jean colony. Folio 503, ½ page.

March 18. Warrant containing the privilege of catching porpoises, salmon, herring, and other fish in the river St. Lawrence, in favour of the Srs. de Boishébert and Peire. Folio 503½, 4 pages.

March 26. The Board to M. L'Echassier. Has examined the memorial of the Sulpicians of Montreal, requesting to be exempt from the 2,000 livres tax, part of their contribution to the walls of Montreal. They cannot be relieved of that obligation which has been imposed on them as the just proportion on their possessions on the island and in the town of Montreal. Will find herewith the plan of the church and of the fort that the gentlemen of the Seminary are to build at the Lake of the Two Mountains in consequence of the land grant made to them on the 27th April 1718. Folio 505½, 2 pages.

March 30. The same to the Sr. de Brouague. Affairs of Labrador. Must live in good understanding with M. de la Valtrie, his relative. Folio 506½, 1½ pages.

May 25. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. As they have charge, jointly with the Bishop, of the inspection of the estates of the Montreal General Hospital, they may, if it be true that M. Turc, the superior, and the brothers of his establishment are incapable of administering the same, have a statement of the situation rendered and thereby judge if it is indispensable that administrators be named. Folio 507½, 1½ pages.

June 8. Memorandum of the King to the Sr. de Lamirande, commander of the flute *Le Chameau*, sailing for Quebec. Folio 508, 5 pages.

June 13. The Board to M. de Beauharnois. Passage for the Sr. Serlan going to Canada to serve in the company of the Marquis de Vaudreuil's son. Folio 511, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Does not deem it well to purchase the house owned at Montreal by M. de Greysolan, used as residence for the Governor General. The lease thereof will be continued and increased if necessary. Salaries of the King's lieutenants at Quebec and at Montreal. Visits to the stores and residences of citizens of the government of Montreal regarding foreign merchandises. Awaits their answer concerning the petition of M. des Méloizes. Approves of their acquiring the potash building adjoining the garden of the Palais de Quebec, which the Sr. Liessé offers for sale, as also the site which the Ursulines have at Trois-Rivières, whereon the prisons and Court house could be erected, and where the house already built thereon might be used as a store-house, as a residence for the store-keeper and for the guard. Are working on the memorial of the inhabitants of Canada which requests a decrease in the duties on

1721. beaver. Trust that justice will be done M. de Lignery who asks reimbursement of the advances made by him for presents to the Indians during the war with the Foxes and for having built a fort at his own expense. Memorandum presented on the uselessness of Fort St. Louis in time of peace. Petition of the Ursulines of Quebec complaining of the damages caused by a terrace raised on their grounds during the last war. Folio 511½, 4 pages.

June 14. The same to the same. Statement of the years outlay for New France. Folio 513½, 2½ pages.

June 14. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. It is upon the representations made by the missionaries that furloughs have been abolished. The sale of intoxicating liquor not to be tolerated under any pretext whatsoever. It is not apparent that the Hospital has need of the land which it has purchased. The King grants a gratuity of 1,000 livres for the lodgings of the insane, on condition that the buildiug be so enlarged as to receive men as well as women. The King is not satisfied that he should have married the Sr. de Lantagnac without the permission of the King or of the governor. Has pardoned M. de Lantagnac as a favour to M. de Vaudreuil his uncle. He is sent to Ile Royale. He must not marry officers or soldiers without permission. Folio 515, 2½ pages.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The case of the Sr. de Lantagnac. Approves of his allowing the Indians to take vengeance on the Foxes if the latter do not give them proper satisfaction. His Royal Highness approves of his efforts to establish the Indians at the river St. Joseph, and to frustrate the movements of the English and of the Iroquois to turn them away. Has permitted the Sr. de la Ronde Denis to continue his services at Ile Royale. It will not be necessary to send M. de la Tour Lozelière there. Presents for the Indians. He seems to give furloughs to too many soldiers. Folio 516½, 4½ pages.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Collection from the inhabitants of the tax for the town walls of Montreal. Approves of their having commenced the work on the Court House at Trois-Rivières. Funds for the Montreal Court House. Pleased that the work on the fort of Chambly is ended. Gratuities to M. de Chaussegros and de la Guerre Morville, engineer and assistant engineer. The plan in relief of Quebec has not yet reached Paris. Hopes that they will send this year the plan in relief of Montreal. Folio 518½, 4½ pages.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The Regent is satisfied that the court martial has condemned the Indian from Sault St. Louis, who killed the wife of a citizen and his servant, to have his head broken, and with the approval of the Indians concerned. Should meet them in the same way in future while always acting cautiously with the Indians should they shew any opposition. Approves of his having allowed captain de Longueuil to get married since that marriage was asked for by his father and was a suitable one. The Regent approves of his proposition to give the 720 livres that the Baron de St. Castin enjoyed, to his two brothers who reside at Pentagoët. Will permit the Sr. de Lignery to reassume command at Michillimakinak, and in which case the Sr. de Beaujeu who had replaced him, will return to his company. Folio 521, 3 pages.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Prerogatives of the Prévôté of Quebec and of the Superior Council. Folio 522½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Could not direct *Le Portefaix* to go to Quebec, Ile Royale being its destination would not permit thereof. As many as is possible must be placed on *Le Chameau*. Employment of the funds. Cannot exempt the Jesuits from their share of contribution for the works of the Montreal fortifications. Folio 523, 3 pages.

1721. June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Bills of exchange for the replacing card money. Folio 524½, 3 pages.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. His Royal Highness has decided that the heirs of the Srs. de la Forest and de Tonty have an undisputed proprietory claim to the fort of the Illinois and to the lands which they have improved, but it is necessary to establish the value of such improvement. They have none to the island of la Forest, not having fulfilled the conditions of the grant. Fort Frontenac belongs to the King and if they have any claims they cannot have them satisfied save on the other possessions of M. de la Salle. Folio 526, 1½ pages.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Regarding the petition of Dame Thiersaut, despoiled of her belongings. Folio 527½, ¼ page.

June 14. The same to the same. Place of councillor for the Sr. Guillmin. The other place does not suit the Sr. Cugnet, on account of his rank of director of the Western Domain. Folio 527½, ¼ page.

June 14. The same to M. de Ramezay. M. Bégon should not take any masts from him as there are enough at Quebec for the cargo of *Le Chameau*. Folio 528, 1 page.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. It is right to apply the death penalty to deserting soldiers, in conformity with the ordinance. Folio 528½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. How the King's vessels at Quebec are to be loaded—the merchantmen. Will enjoin the Company to take a cargo of negroes to Quebec for the works of the colony. Cultivation of hemp. Will pay 60 livres per quintal for it to the inhabitants. Law suit of de Tonty against Réaume. Folio 528½ 5 pages.

June 14. The same to the Sr. de Chaussegros. Works on the Court House of Trois-Rivières and that of Montreal. Funds for the fortifications. Folio 531½, 2 pages.

June 14. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Permission asked by the Chapter of Quebec to use certain funds for the purchase of lands. Folio 532½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to the same. It would be very useful to send annual statements of the merchandise imported and exported. The Sr. Petit. Has given orders to M. de Beauharnois to send to Canada four asses, such animals being necessary for the relief of persons suffering from chest disease. Folio 533, 2 pages.

June 14. The same to the same. The custom of giving passage on the King's ships from Canada to France has become an abuse. Folio 534, 1 page.

June 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends 12 medals for the Indians. Folio 534½, ¼ page.

June 20. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The liberty of the beaver trade is suppressed, and the exclusive privilege thereof is given to la Compagnie des Indes. Folio 534½, 1 page.

June 20. The same to the same. The farmer general's department having been disjoined from la Compagnie des Indes the collection of the rates thereon shall be made by Charles Cordier and his securities. Folio 535, 1 page.

June 25. The same to the same. Sends 100 soldiers to Canada. Folio 535½, 1 page.

July 1. The same to the same. Circulation of the new gold and silver coins. Folio 536½, ½ page.

July 6. The same to the same Measures to be taken regarding the vessels coming from the Mediterranean to prevent the contageous desease that rages at Marseille and at Toulouse. Folio 537, 1 page.

July 28. The same to the same. The King has suspended the execution of the decree of the 30th May, re-establishing in favor of la Compagnie des Indes the exclusive privilege of the sale of beaver. Awaits explanations from them as to what should be done. Folio 537½, 1 page.

1721. August 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. *Te Deum* on account of the restoration of the Kings health. Id. to M. de Vaudreuil. Id. to M. Bégon. Folio 538, 3½ pages.

December 24. Certificate in favor of the Sr. le Vasseur de Néré. Folio 539½, ¼ page.

The same to M. Landréau. Ammunitions granted to the Sr. Brouague to indemnify him for the loss sustanied by the burning of the house of his fort at Labrador. Id. to Madame de Courtemanche, his mother. Folio 539½, 1 page.

DESPATCHES FOR ILE ROYALE DURING THE YEAR 1721.

January 26. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. A delay of one year has been granted M. D'Auteuil for the settlement he is to make at Iles Madame. Folio 545, ½ page.

January 26. Order to Comte d'Agrain permitting him to levy workmen to work at the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 545, ½ page.

February 4. Order of the King to arrest 10 workmen hired by Comte d'Agrain and who have deserted. Folio 545½, 1 page.

March 5. Ordinance regarding the house of one Crosnier and other buildings that interfere with the defences of the town of Louisbourg. Folio 546, 3 pages.

Ordinance regarding the wharf of the town of Louisbourg. Folio 547, 2 pages.

Ordinance regarding the hospital of Louisbourg. Folio 548, 1 page.

March 9. Appointment of the Sr. Gotteville Belleisle to be commandant of the Ile St-Jean and others. Folio 548½, 2 pages.

March 9. The Navy Board to the Comte d'Agrain concerning the workmen who have deserted. Folio 549, ½ page.

March 18. Ordinance directing that the inhabitants of Ile Royale shall be obliged to have the lands that were conceded to them surveyed and to maintain fences on them. Folio 549½, 2 pages.

March 19. The Navy Board to MM. de St.Ovide and de Mésy. Will keep the Sr. Leduc in prison until he is sent to St Malo. Folio 550½, ½ page.

March 26 & 30 The same to the same. Slates for the Louisbourg barracks. Sends the ordinance obliging the captains of merchantmen to transport double the number of the prisoners given them instead of engagés should any escape before sailing. Folio 550½, 1½ pages.

April 8. Ordinance forbidding any building at Louisbourg while work is going on at the fortifications of the town. Folio 551½, 2 pages.

April 8. Ordinance forbidding the sale of wine to the soldiers outside the town of Louisbourg. Folio 552, 1½ pages.

April 12. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Concerning captain LeDuc. Folio 553, 1 page.

April 25. The same to Comte d'Agrain. Divers instructions. Folio 553, 1 page.

June 8. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr de L'Etenduère, ship's lieutenant, regarding the service he must render during the voyage he is about to make to Ile Royale. Folio 554½, 5 pages.

June 13. The Navy Board to M. de St. Ovide. He will give M. de la Boularderie every possible assistance in the settlement of the granted land which he is going to make at Ile Royale. Id. to Mr. Bigot de La Mothe at Nantes. Folio 556½, ½ page.

June 13. The same to M. Bigot de la Mothe. Will give every assistance to M. de la Boularderie who goes to Nantes for the purpose of having a vessel equipped for the settlement of Ile Royale Folio 556½, ¼ page.

June 13. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Sends an ordinance to be registered in the Superior Council of Ile Royale. Folio 557, ½ page.

The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Sends another ordinance.

1721. June 20. Memorandum of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Approves of their having had the goods taken from the English at Canso by the Indians and a few Frenchmen, restored to them. Complaints regarding the establishment of the English at Canso and the plunderings of Captain Smart. Ordinance regarding taverns outside the limits of Louisbourg. Survey of the lands granted. Means to be adopted to build a parish church and a presbytery at Louisbourg. Made the Sr. Morpain captain of a flute to reward his services as captain of the port. Abbé Gaulin. Folio 557, 5 pages. Say 7 pp.

June 24. Ordinance of the King regarding the materials provided for the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 559½, 2 pages.

June 24. Memorandum of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Regarding the fortifications of Louisbourg. Has created a fund of 80,000 livres for the year's expenditure on the fortifications. Divers instructions concerning the works Folio 560, 10 pages. Say 16 pp.

July 1. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Will not grant passages to France to persons asking for the same. Folio 565, 1 page.

July 1. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Several ordinances will be sent them. Folio 565½, ½ page.

July 1. Ordinance regulating that the houses and other buildings that may be constructed at Louisbourg must not be raised more than 7 feet on beams with one story. Folio 565½, 2 pages.

July 1. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Should have given a list of the vessels occupied in fishing, and of the quantity of cod-fish and oil. The affair of the Sr. LeDuc. Justified complaints of the Sr. Isabeau, the contractor. Consignment of slate from St. Malo. Land grant to Comte d'Agrain. Folio 566½, 4 pages.

July 1. The same to the same. Sends a proposed of warrant of confirmation of the land grants made to the inhabitants of Louisbourg. Folio 568, 2 pages.

July 1. The same to the same. Grant asked for by Etienne Burel, a Louisbourg merchant, formerly a merchant at Plaisance. Folio 568½, 1 page.

July 1. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He must supply the largest possible number of soldiers for the fortification works. Blames the trouble that he gives M. de Verville. MM. de Rouville, Pensens, de Tonty, Du Figuier, de Lantagnac. Folio 569, 4 pages.

July 1. The same to M. de Mésy. Divers instructions. Folio 570½, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

July 1. The same to the same. The estimate of the current year's expenditure is 151,871 livres. Divers instructions regarding the employment of the funds. Folio 573½, 2 pages.

July 1. The same to the same. Agreement made with the Comte d'Agrain for the forwarding of timber. Folio 574, ½ page.

July 1. The same to M. de Verville. Divers instructions regarding the carrying on of the fortification works at Louisbourg. Folio 574½, 4 pages.

July 1. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Sends them the September edict concerning the new gold and silver coins. Folio 576, 1 page.

July 6. The same to the same. Precaution to be taken to avoid the plague that rages at Marseilles and at Toulon. Folio 576½, 1 page.

July 8. Ordinance regulating the localities in the town of Louisbourg where building may be carried on. Folio 576½, 2 pages.

July 9. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Will give permission to the Comte d'Agrain to go to Canada if it is necessary for him for the carrying out of his treaty. Folio 577½, ¼ page.

July 9. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The plan of the town of Louisbourg, which M. de Verville has orders to make, shall be examined by the Governor and the Intendant-commissary and be deposited in the registry Folio 577½, 2 pages.

1721.
July 9. The same to M. de Verville. Ordinance regarding the levels of the town of Louisbourg. Folio 578½, ¼ page.

July 23. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Petition of Pierre de Launay. Folio 578½, 1 page.

August 12. Letter of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy ordering a *Te Deum* and fireworks on account of the restoration of his health. Folio 579, 1 page.

LOUISIANA, 1721.

January 28. The Navy Board to M. de Bienville. Folio 581, ½ page.

August 20. The King to M. de Bienville regarding Pensacola. He will hand that place over to the Spaniards with the stores therein. Folio 581½, ½ page.

November 30. The same to the same. Baie de St. Bernard. Asks for information about the route followed by the 200 Spaniards who went to the Missouri to surprise the French. Folio 584, $\frac{17}{24}$ page.

End of Vol. 44.

ORDERS AND DESPATCHES OF THE KING CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

FOR THE YEAR 1722.

B. Series. Vol. 45.

Register of the despatches written to the officials of the ports of Rochefort and La Rochelle during the year 1722.

1722
January 3. The Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Contracts for supplies. Folio 1, 1 page.

January 4. The same to the same. Departure of the ships. Folio 1½, 1 page.

January 14. The same to the same. Coal received at Ile Royale. Has approved of the Sr de Morpain's not accepting the timber from the Comte d'Agrain. Folio 4½, ½ page.

January 14. The same to the same. Adjudication of the food supplies and munitions for Ile Royale. Folio 6½, 1 page.

January 14. The same to the Chevalier de L'Etanduère. Is satisfied with the accounts he has given of his trip to Ile Royale. Will examine the propositions that he makes. Folio 8, 1 page.

January 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Cannot take cognizance of the complaint made by M. Isabeau's sister against the Sr Brière, King's scrivener concerning a promise of marriage. Folio 9, ½ page.

January 18. The same to the same. Has ordered *Le Chameau* to Canada and *Le Héros* to Ile Royale. Will have them fitted out with despatch. Folio 10½, ½ page.

January 21. The same to the same. Coal of Ile Royale. Comte d'Agrain. M. Bégon says he did not receive the four asses promised. Slates. Folio 10½, 1½ pages.

January 25. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 23, 2 pages.

March 1. The same to the same. Timber supplied by the Comte d'Agrain. Folio 28½, 1 page.

March 4. The same to the same. Will equip *Le Paon* for Ile Royale. The 50 Swiss who go to keep garrison at Ile Royale may embark on that frigate. Departure of *Le Chameau*. Folio 31, 1 page.

March 4. The same to the same. Adjudication of food supplies, munitions, merchandise and goods for Ile Royale. Folio 32½, ½ page.

March 11. The same to the same. Cannot cancel the bargain made with the Sr. Maisonneuve for supplies of flour. Folio 34½, ½ page.

March 18. The same to the same. Food supplies accorded for one year to 100 Acadians. Will distribute the same. Folio 38½, ¼ page.

March 18. The same to the same. Miners for Ile Royale. Divers instructions. Folio 38½, 1 page.

March 22. The same to the same. Requests him to inquire if the proposition of the commissary of provisions to substitute Saintonge wine for Bordeaux wine—which is very dear this year—could be accepted Folio 41, ½ page.

March 25. The same to the Marquis de Ste Maure. Levy of recruits for Canada. Folio 42½, ½ page.

March 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Supplies. Asses. Folio 44½, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Comte d'Agrain. Food supplies for the Acadians at Ile Royale. M. de Ramezay. Divers instructions. Folio 61, 3½ pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Will give passage to Canada to M. de la Durantaye. Folio 66½, ½ page.

1722. April 29. The same to M. Karrer. Enlistment of recruits for Ile Royale. Folio 67, ½ page.

April 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Passage to Ile Royale for M. de Falaise. Folio 68½, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Freight granted to the two sons of M. de Lanouiller. Folio 68½, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Equipment of *Le Chameau*, *Le Portefaix*, and *Le Paon*. Folio 68½, 2 pages.

May 5. The same to M. Rostan. Will permit Dame Pascault, merchant of La-Rochelle, in view of the difficulties of navigation on the St. Lawrence, to hire by private contract sailors for the ship *Le Comte de Toulouse*, bound for Quebec. Folio 71, 1 page.

May 5. The same to the same. Implements for Ile Royale. Folio 73, ¼ page.

May 5. The same to the same. Change in the destination of certain ships. Divers instructions. Folio 73, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to the same. Medicines sent to Ile Royale by the Brothers of Charity. Folio 75, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to the same. Will have one Claude Germain enlisted who has offered to go to Canada as a soldier. Folio 75, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to the same. Disbanding of one of the seven companies maintained at Ile Royale. Folio 76½, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to the same. Learns with pleasure that *Le Paon* is ready to sail. Folio 77, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the Chev. de Karrer. His (Swiss) company shall be placed on the same footing as the troops maintained at Ile Royale. Folio 78½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de Conteneuil. Instructions about the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale on the vessel *Le Paon*. Folio 79, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois about M. de Conteneuil's voyage. Folio 79½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Sends statement of expenditures for Ile Royale. Fortification funds of Louisbourg. Instructions regarding M. de Karrer. Folio 81, 2½ pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Will not delay the voyage of *Le Paon* on account of non-remittance of funds. Folio 83½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to Madame de St. Michel, wife of a retired lieutenant in Canada. Folio 85, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to the miller and gardener whom M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois-Rivières, sends out to Canada. Folio 85, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to the same. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to the Sr Darnaud, son of the late Sr Darnaud, ship's lieutenant. Folio 85, ½ page.

The same to the same. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to Brother Chrestien, superior of the *Frères Hospitaliers* of Montreal. Folio 88½, ¼ page.

May 20. The same to the Marquis de Ste Maure. He will have the Sr. Moneté taken on board *Le Chameau* to serve in the capacity of cadet in Canada. He is a man of standing who has gone astray here. Will give instructions that he may not escape. Folio 88½, ½ page.

May 20. The same to the same. Will transmit to the Sr. Raimond the commission of second ensign that has been accorded him in Canada. The petition was handed by the Comte d'Evreux. Folio 89, ½ page.

May 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. A passage has been granted to four ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Folio 89, ¼ page.

May 20. The same to the same. A passage has been granted to three Jesuits. Folio 89½, ¼ page.

1722.
May 20. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to the Srs. Daine, clerk to the Council, Boisseau, as well as to the miller whom the Sr. Daine brings for Sr. Kary, living at Quebec. Folio 89½, ½ page.

May 25. The same to the Chev. Karrer. Has granted him one year's leave of absence. He must choose only good men to take with him to America. Folio 91, ½ page.

May 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Regarding M. de Karrer's regiment. Folio 91, 1 page.

May 25. The same to the same. A passage for four schoolmasters has been granted to Brother Chrestien. Folio 91½, ¼ page.

May 30. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to Dame de la Forest and to her chamber maid. Folio 93½, ¼ page.

May 31. The same to the same. Learns with pleasure that *Le Héros* has set sail for Ile Royale with M. de Verville and M. de Karrer's 50 Swiss soldiers. Folio 93½, 1 page.

June 5. The same to M. de Rostan. The Sr. Esprit, a missionary intended for Canada, will be taken from the prison of La Rochelle and placed under the charge of Brother Chrestien during the passage, On arrival at Quebec, he will be handed over to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Folio 95, ½ page.

June 7. The same to M. de Rostan. Complaints of the La Rochelle merchants regarding the engagés whom they are obliged to transport to America. Folio 97, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will have *Le Dromadaire* equipped with all diligence. Folio 99½, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. de Rostan. 80 prisoners are on their way to La Rochelle. They will be sent to the colonies as engagés. Folio 101, 1½ pages.

June 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois de Beaumont. Instructions about the voyage he is to make to Canada as commander of *Le Chameau*. Folio 101½, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Will take on board *Le Chameau* the 50,000 (livres) that the Company sends to Canada, as well as the 100 pieces of *écarlatines* bought in England. Folio 103, ½ page.

June 11. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 103, 3 pages.

June 14. The same to the same. Sends statement of the expenditure for Canada. M. de Ramezay. List of passengers for Québec. Folio 110½, 3 pages.

June 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois de Beaumont. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to the Sr Richard, receiver of the Admiral at Quebec. Folio 113½, ¼ page.

June 28. The same to Mr. de Beauharnois regarding the pension to the widow of M. de Costebelle. Folio 119, ½ page.

July 5. The same to the same. A passage to Ile Royale has been granted to Father Denis, Recollet, and his companion. Folio 123, ¼ page.

July 15. The same to the same. Sends him a copy of the statement of expenditure for Ile Royale. Divers instructions. Folio 127, 1½ pages.

July 19. The same to the same. Will allow the Comte d'Agrain to have 10 workmen embark to replace those he sends back to France. Folio 129, ½ page.

July 19. The same to the same. Will grant a passage on *Le Dromadaire* to Marie Thérèse Petit, wife of the Sr. Augé, a resident of Ile Royale. Folio 129, ¼ page.

July 22. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 129½, 1½ pages.

July 26. The same to M. Rostan. Order given for the cessation of the law suits against Dame Pacaud. Folio 131½, 1 page.

Decembre 15. The same to M. de Beauharnois regarding one Petitpas, living in Acadia, who came to France to study pilotage. Folio 199½, ½ page.

December 20. The same to the same. Munitions and merchandise for Canada. Awarding of contract for the clothing of the troops. Powder. Offer of Jacques and Joseph Carey, of Quebec, to supply timber. Folio 201½, 2 pages.

1722. December 23. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 203½, 2 pages.

DESPATCHES WRITTEN TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE PORTS OF ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE, DURING THE YEAR 1722.

January 4. The Navy Board to M. de la Houssaye. The écarlatines being absolutely necessary for trading with the Indians, and the English of Boston having established a line of guards at Orange to keep possession of that business in question and prevent such merchandise from going into Canada, it is desirable to have the same procured in England until such time as it may be regularly manufactured in France. That made by the Srs. de Gilly, at Montpellier, is an almost perfect imitation, but the sickness raging at that place paralyzes the manufacture of it. Passports must be given to the widow Pascaud who is about the only person to carry on this trade with England. Folio 207½, 1½ pages.

January 7. The same to the Commissary of provisions. Recommends him to have the food supplies and munitions intended for Canada ready for the sailing of the ships in the month of April. Folio 223½, 1½ pages.

The same to the Marquis de Brancas. Will grant permission to Madame de Courtemanche, her three daughters and an Indian servant, if not inconvenient, to leave Marseilles, where she has been detained for two years by the epidemic, to go overland to St. Malo and thence to the coast of Labrador where her husband is commandant. Folio 225, 1 page.

January 21. The same to M. Bigot de LaMothe regarding prisoners to be carried out to the colonies. Folio 235, 1 page.

January 21. The same to M. de Champorel regarding the carrying off at Canso of the Sr. d'Iriberry's goods by Capt. Smart. Folio 235½, ½ page.

January 24. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Requests him to make fresh endeavours with His Britannic Majesty to have justice done to the Sr. d'Iriberry who is spending his all in costs and courses of action for that object. Folio 237, 1½ pages.

January 24. Memorandum on the Canso affair. Detailed exposition of the whole matter. Folio 239, 5½ pages.

February 11. The same to Abbé Brisacier. It is necessary to give Abbé Gaulin an assistant missionary for the Antigoniche mission, as he is failing and some one must be initiated before he fails entirely. Folio 255, ½ page.

February 22. The same to M. Bigot de LaMothe. Has given passage to Canada to the Sr. de Beauregard on the first ship sailing from Nantes. Folio 257, ¼ page.

March 4. The same to the commissary of provisions. Equipment and victualling of *Le Paon* and *Le Chameau* bound for Ile Royale. Folio 259½, ½ page.

March 4. The same to M. LeCouturier. Will provide the funds intended for the Louisbourg fortifications. Folio 261½, 1½ pages.

March 4. The same to M. de Champmorel, regarding the Canso plundering. Folio 263½, ¼ page.

March 4. The same to the Sr. d'Iriberry. The Canso affair. Folio 263½, ¼ page.

March 8. The same to M. Bigot de LaMothe. The Board has granted the request of the *Frères Hospitaliers* of Montreal regarding the workmen they wish to send to Canada on *La Suzanne*, commanded by M. de la Richardière. Folio 267, 1½ pages.

March 8. The same to the Marquis de Brancas. M. de la Garande de Pastour, a resident of Niganiche, finds himself in the same position as Madame de Courtemanche. Will permit him to leave Marseilles to return to America if he sees no obstacle. Folio 269½, 1 page.

March 30. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Sends him the letters of M. de St. Ovide and two reports concerning the works which the English are carrying on at Canso despite all protests. Folio 277½, ½ page.

1722.
April 9. Circular to the Intendants and Commissaries of ports regarding the engagés for Ile Royale. Folio 279½, 1½ pages.

April 9. The Council to the Marquis de Brancas regarding Madame de Courtemanche and M. de la Garande le Pastour. Folio 283½, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. de la Houssage. Requests him take into consideration the complaints of the Bishops of Quebec and of the religious communities of Canada, regarding the reduction of the annuities. Folio 287½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Selles. Will make advances on M. de Catalogne's salary to enable him to return to Canada. Folio 293½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Le Couturier. Funds for the fortifications in Canada. Folio 295, ½ page.

April 29. The same to M. Marin. Respecting the engagés. Folio 297½, 1 page.

June 1. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Representations that should be made to His Britannic Majesty regarding the settlements that the English of Boston are establishing on the lands of the Abenakis. Folio 319½, 1½ pages.

June 1. The same to the same. The Canso plunder affair. Folio 321½, ½ page.

June 1. The same to M. Iriberry. Same subject. Folio 321½, ½ page.

June 1. The same to M. de Selle. Will pay 400 livres to Magdelaine Bouchette, who goes to Canada, for her salary as midwife. Folio 323, ½ page.

June 1. The same to the same. Salary of the Sr. Berthier, surgeon, who goes to Canada. Folio 325, ½ page.

June 8. The same to the same. Will pay to Madame de la Forest 1500 livres which is the half of the sum accorded to the widow and the heirs of M. Tonty, as compensation. Folio 325½, 1 page.

June 11. The same to the Commissioners of La Compagnies des Indes. Has given orders to M. de Beauharnois to send on *Le Chameau* 40,000 livres in coin for Quebec, Ecarlatines. Beaver. Folio 327½, ½ page.

June 26. The same to Cardinal Dubois. Requests him to have the papers that Lord Carteret withholds from him restored to M. d'Iriberry. Folio 335½, ½ page.

July 8. The same to the Commissioners of La Compagnie des Indes. The memorial of the Canadian merchants regarding the beaver seems just. Folio 341½, ½ page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES OF THE NAVY BOARD TO THE OFFICIALS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1722.

February 4. The Navy Board to M. de Brouague. It is unfortunate that the Esquimaux continue to destroy the fishermen's boats. He should put the captains of vessels on their guard. Folio 759, 1 page.

May 5. The same to M. Bégon. The Board is informed that, although he had been sent by *Le Chameau* 125,498 livres in specie, to meet the expenditures of the colony for last year, and 60,000 on account for those of the present year, yet, after the arrival of the ship, the treasurer closed his office saying that he had no more funds. To those who made complaint to M. de Lanouiller, he answered that he was always ready to pay upon his orders as long as there were funds. Asks for explanations. He alone responsible. Folio 761, 2 pages.

May 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 763, ½ page.

May 5. The same to the same. The Montreal merchants complain that the traders in the upper country prevent the Indians from coming down to Montreal, which deprives them of being paid what the Indians owe them. It is claimed that the Sr. Guillet and company, who has leased the Temiscamingue post for the purpose of preventing the Indians of that region to sell their furs to the English of the Hudson Bay, takes the liberty of

1722. trading on the Ottawa and other rivers, that the prices of his merchandise are so high that the Indians go all the same to the Hudson Bay. It is the same at Ile aux Tourtes and at Bout de l'Ile, Montreal, despite the ordinance forbidding the sale of merchandise, except such as are the product of cultivation, outside of the towns. The King is not pleased with his conduct in that regard. Requests explanations regarding the complaints of the wife of Simon Réaume, a merchant of Montreal, on the occasion of the voyage he took to the land of the Miamis. Folio 763, 3½ pages.

May 13. The same to M. Bégon. Will give passage on *Le Chameau* to Madame de Beaujeu who succeeds to the charge of *remueuse des enfants de France* held by Madame Despériers. Folio 767, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. D'Auteuil. Cannot change the regulation that incorporates the half of his seigniory with the *cure* of LaBouteillerie and the other half with that of the heirs St. Denis at GrandePointe. Folio 767, ½ page.

May 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The King has established a second ensign in each company instead of little or retired ensigns. Reduction of pay of sergeants and corporals. The companies are reduced from 30 men to 29. Will grant one discharge per company for old soldiers to settle in the country. Officer's commission. The Sr. Daine is appointed clerk to the Council and Hamor de la Borde King's attorney at the Prévôté. Folio 767½, 3 pages.

May 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Will grant leave of absence to M. de Senneville to go to France to settle family affairs. Folio 771½, ½ page.

May 20. The same to the same. M. de Montigny, who commands at the fort of La Baye, having asked to be relieved of his duties, will be replaced by the Sr. Pachot, ensign, who is very conversant with the habits of the Indians of the upper country. Folio 771½, ½ page.

The same to M. de Vaudreuil. M. de Beauharnois de Beaumont will hand over to him the Sr. Monette who is to serve as a cadet in Canada. Will recommend him to the captain of the company in which he will serve. He is a young man of station who went astray here. Will prevent him from returning to France. Folio 773, ½ page.

May 27. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Will see by the King's memorandum what he has done in behalf of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and of the inhabitants of Montreal on the occasion of the conflagration which devastated the town last year. Court House at Trois-Rivières. Walls of Montreal. Funds for the fortifications, the Château at Quebec. Folio 773½, 2½ pages.

May 28. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to M. de Beauharnois de Beaumont, captain of frigate, upon the duties to be performed during his campaign in Canada with the flute *Le Chameau*. Will take on, when returning, the masts and other timber that M. de Ramezay will deliver to him as well as the tar that M. de Bégon has orders to send. Will then take on the beaver and other furs without, however, delaying his early departure on that account. Folio 775½, 6½ pages.

May 31. The same to M. Bégon. Will permit Father Levasseur, Recollet, to cross over from Quebec to France. Folio 783, ¼ page.

June 1. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Is sending to Canada, as a mid-wife, Magdeleine Bouchette, wife of the Sr. Domptail, former lieutenant in the Noailles regiment. Folio 783, ½ page.

June 1. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Has approved, of the purchase in the King's name of the potash house adjoining the garden of the Palais and that of the Platon at Trois-Rivières. The Board leaves it to M. de Vaudreuil to judge if it be necessary to establish a garrison at Sault St. Louis to see that the Indians of that section do not encourage fraud in the beaver trade by introducing foreign merchandise. Approves

1722. of his giving the Sr. Cugnet, director of the Western Domain assistance to prevent fraud and that he has given him a detachment to go, for that purpose, to Lake Champlain. M. Bégon did well to ask from M. de Beauharnois one pound of Alkermes or of Glanbec aurific. Approves of his having the Sr. Sarrazin work at the compounding of the remedy. M. Bégon will continue to send statements of the merchandise imported into Canada. The 4 asses asked for are purchased and will be sent this year. To compensate the Brothers of the Hospital for the refuge they gave to the nuns they will keep all the improvements made by the latter. Folio 785, 7 pages.

June 5. The same to the same. The quality of the masts sent by M. de Ramezay was not found to be good. Would have liked to have a statement of the merchandise given in exchange for the furs secured at fort Frontenac, at Niagara, and at extremity of Lake Ontario, in order to judge of the profit made. Card money. M. de St. Simon, provost-marshall at Quebec, must be paid in full the emoluments of his office. No notice can be taken of the agreements between son and father when the latter has divested himself of the office in favor of his son. The matter of André Corbin of Quebec against M. Du Lino. The fines imposed by the Prévoté should go to the King and not to the mendicant religious. Cannot give M. André de Leigne cannons for the fort which he wishes to build on his fishing preserve. Folio 791½, 7 pages.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. They must not allow the Sr. Esprit, missionary, to return to France. He is a son of a good family who has gone astray. Brother Chrestien will take care of him. Folio 799, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. Bégon. The Board has been of the opinion that MM. de Boishébert and Peyre were not justified in their claims to the fishing privilege against Bouchard and the heirs of Gauvin on the one side and against the Sr. Hiché proprietor of the fief of Kamouraska on the other. Folio 799½, 1 page.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The Father Procurator of the Jesuits is sending out three missionaries to Canada. Since the Foxes continue their hostilities he may allow the other tribes to make war on them. but he must so act that the attack may be combined and serious. Presents to the Indians. Leave of absence for M. de la Corne, major of the troops. Did well to permit M. de Beaujeu to leave the Michillimakinak post and return to Montreal to regain his health. Will replace him by M. de Lignery. Have given an account to the Regent of the voyage of M. de St. Castin to Quebec and of the letter of Father Lauverjat, Jesuit missionary among the Abénakis, to obtain the freedom of the Sr. Dabbadie St. Castin whom the English hold prisoner at Boston. He has not the right of entering freely into the convents with all sorts of people, as he frequently does, without the permission of the Bishop. Folio 801½, 3½ pages.

June 7. The same to the same. Is sending 12 medals for the Indians. The fewer of them given the more highly are they prized. Folio 805, ½ page.

June 7. The same to M. de Vincelotte. Does not think that he has any reason to complain that the church has been built out side the limits of his seigniory. It is immoral and unjust condition to reserve to himself the right of taking wood off the lands of his copy holders. Folio 805½, ½ page.

June 7. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. They will examine the memorial of M. de Vincelotte. Folio 807, ½ page.

June 7. The same to M. Bégon. Whether the Council hold a regular or a special meeting it is not the Attorney general in person, but the bailiff, who should notify the Governor. Folio 807½, 1 page.

June 8. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Is pleased to see that they are coming to a good understanding between themselves and with the Bishop. Regulation of the boundaries of parishes. Has appointed

1722. M. de la Colombière precentor of the Cathedral in place of M. de Mezerets deceased. Gratuity to the religious of the General Hospital at Quebec for the care and maintenance of the insane. The Islets estate. A sum of 3,000 livres is granted to the General Hospital for the maintenance of free schools. Gratuity to the hospital nuns of Montreal to help them to rebuild their convent which was burned down. Gives a delay of three years to the inhabitants of Montreal for the payment of the tax in respect of the walls of Montreal. The sale of spirits is absolutely prohibited in the upper country. Reduction of the number of taverns in Montreal to prevent the disorders commited by the Indians. Gratuities to the widow of M. de la Martinière and to M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois-Rivières. Foreign merchandise. Importation of *écarlatines* allowed as long as the contagion which prevents M. Gély, of Montpellier, from manufacturing them, lasts. Approves of the action they have taken to frustrate the English in their designs on Niagara. Is sending letters of naturalization to the wife of the Sr. Derizy, (an English woman), merchant at Quebec. Can see no reason to grant letters of nobility to the widow Crevier. Has granted for ten years to M. de Lanouiller, the exclusive privilege of constructing floating mills on the river in front of Quebec. Indemnity to the heirs of the Srs. de la Forêt and de Tonty for building of fort St. Louis at Pimitrony and at Chicagon. The cross of St. Louis is granted to MM. d'Egly, de St. Martin and de Lignery. The holding of the market on the Place d'Armes to be continued, as decided by the ordinance of M. Raudot of 22nd June 1706. Folio 809, 15 pages.

June 11. The Navy Board to M. de Vaudreuil. Will permit the Sr Cartier to prospect for mines, except those of iron, in the northern mountains of Canada. He may send three canoes fitted out to visit the copper mines of Lake Superior and those of Dautenagan. Folio 823½, 1 page.

June 14. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Complaint of the Bishop concerning a decree regarding the pews in churches. Folio 823, ½ page.

June 14. The same to the same. Estimate of the expenditure for the year reaches 314,114 livres. Is sending that sum in silver, deduction being made of the value of the merchandise sent out, with 60,000 livres in silver on account of the expenditure of next year. Attaches a duplicate statement of the charges to be paid by the Western Domain amounting to 94,280 livres. Folio 825½, 2 pages.

June 14. The same to the same. Approves of their having given the widow of the Sr. Petit letters patent for the land annexed to the King's domain; the religious of the Hôtel-Dieu, proprietors of the seigniory of St. Ignace, having failed to comply with the decree of the 2d June 1710. Folio 829, ½ page.

June 14. The same to the Sr. Chaussegros. Expenses for the fortifications and to complete the pavilion of the Château. Has procured for him a gratuity of 500 livres for the plan in relief of Montreal. Folio 829, 1 page.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Will furnish a statement of the position in which the law-suit is that Sr. Amariton has with the Srs. Lartigue and Gesnier, managers for those who equiped the party that took the forts of St. Jean in 1709, about the claims that he has upon that capture. Folio 831, ¼ page.

June 14. The same to M. de la Corne. Has received the report of the review of the twenty-eight companies maintained in Canada. Folio 831, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. de la Chassaigne. Why the salary of the King's lieutenant at Montreal was reduced. Folio 831½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. the Ramezay. Has the right to command in the absence or in default of M. de Vaudreuil. Did not deem it proper to accept the evidence of the Indians against those who are suspected of giving them liquor. Diminution of taverns. The intention of the King is that the *religieuses hospitalières* shall leave the General Hospital within three years

1722. or as soon as the work of reconstruction is ended. Transmits to him 8,000 livres on account of the timber that he will supply this year.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Wishes to be informed, by a recommendatory list, of the good or bad qualities of all the officers of justice, and officers of the troops in Canada and other useful information. Folio 833½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon. Indemnity of 1,000 livres granted to M. de la Gorgendière for the damage caused to his ship *La Suzanne* by *Le Chameau*. Folio 835, ½ page.

The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. M. de la Corne having complained that the arms used by the troops are poor and in need of being renewed, they will examine into what should be done. Folio 835½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Approves of his having appointed M. du Buisson to take command among the Miamis and the Onyatanons in order to frustrate the effects of the practices of the English. Approves also of his having taken measures to draw the Indians to the river St. Joseph and to the Theatiky. Folio 835½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to M. Bégon regarding the oak planking of M. de Ramezay. Folio 836, ½ page.

June 14. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Complaints made by M. de Tonty regarding trade in foreign merchandise that is secretly carried on at Detroit and to his detriment. Folio 837, ¼ page.

June 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. It is not the King's intention to overlook the General Hospital of Montreal. Gratuity to the General Hospital of Quebec for the maintenance of the insane. The dowry of young girls who take vows in the convents of Canada is fixed at a minimum of 5,000 livres. Folio 837½, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to M. Bégon. Will give a passage on *Le Chameau* to Madame d'Esgly, her husband being unable to go Canada this year. Folio 841, ¼ page.

June 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Gratuity of 6,000 livres to the *religieuses hospitalières* of Montreal. Folio 841, ½ page.

June 15. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The leave of absence granted to the Sr. de l'Isle de la Croye, sergeant in in M. de Senneville's company, has been extended. Folio 841½, ¼ page.

June 15. The same to M. de Vaudrueil. M. de Lusignan is to go to Windward Island whether he is bound unless he finds in Canada an ensign to replace him. Folio 841½, ½ page.

June 10. The same to Mr. Bégon. Will examine the two memorials of the Sr. Pachot, who claims a balance due for expenses when he went to the Miamis and the Onyatanons with Indians from Detroit to reconcile them together and to turn them from the alliance that they wished to make with the English and the Iroquois and to break up the league formed by the Miamis with the Outagamis, Kicapous and Mascoutins. Folio 843, 1 page.

July 12. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them two memorials regarding fishing in Canada. Will have the facts verified, as a general history of the fisheries is being prepared. Folio 843½, ½ page.

Warrant giving M. de Lanouiller, clerk of the general of the Navy treasurer in Canada, the exclusive privilege of constructing floating mills in front of the town of Quebec. Folio 859, 2 pages.

May 3. Decree and interpretation of the Letters Patent of February, 1718, establishing a hospital at Ville-Marie. Folio 859½, 3 pages.

March 3. Registering of the regulation for the districts of parishes in New France. Folio 861½, 2 pages.

March 24. Decree ordering for three years, remittance of part of the taxes for the walls of Montreal established by the decree of the 5th May, 1716 Folio 863, 3 pages.

1721. April 8. Warrant granting to the Sr. de Leigne the land known as "le Passage des Loups-Marins," on the coast of Labrador, to establish thereon a seal fishery. Folio 865, 2 pages.

1722. May 5. Ordinance establishing second ensigns in the companies in Canada. Folio 867, 3 pages.

May 19. Decree in favour of M. de Lamothe Cadillac. Detailed account of all the facts connected with the establishment of M. de Cadillac at Detroit, of the expenditures incurred by him, of the grants, of the agreements made between him and M. de la Forest, of the administration of his property by the latter, MM. Du Buisson, de Tonty and de Marigny, &c., &c., and decree fixing the indemnity accorded, &c. M.de Cadillac states in one of his memorials that he possessed, in Acadia, a seigniory of two leagues and an island of fourteen leagues in size with a fief at Port-Royal, which he was obliged to abandon on account of the taking of that Province in 1690. That he was then on a vessel of the fleet commanded by the Sr. de Caffinières, &c., &c. Folio 869, 17 pages. Say, 27 pages.

June 1. Decree in favour of the Sr. Hiché ordering the return of a warrant of the 18th March 1721 granted to the Srs. de Boishébert and Peyre. Folio 887½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

June 1. Decree regarding schoolmasters settled in Canada. Folio 891½, 1 page.

June 1. Warrant in confirmation of a grant in favour of Dame Petit. Folio 893, 4 pages.

June 1. Certificate of the death of the Sr. de la Forest, captain in Canada. Died at Quebec, in the year 1714. Folio 895½, ¼ page.

Memorandum of the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Has had a statement furnished him of the claims of the Sr. de la Mothe Cadillac in respect of Detroit. Has issued a decree settling them. They will see that M. de la Mothe enjoys all the rights established on the lands granted at Detroit, except that of 10 livres on the grants for a trading permit. This latter will belong to the commandant of the post, whoever he may be, as long as he is in command, he being charged with all the expenses of the post, for the maintenance of the soldiers and officers, clothing and dresses, as well as the maintenance of a chaplain, a blacksmith, a gunsmith, &c., &c. The payment of the troops alone remaining to the King. The grants of land shall be made by the Governor and the Intendant and shall consist of 4 arpents by 40. The commandant shall be subject to the same rule. There will, however, be one lot of land set apart for the commandant's use as long as he is in charge. Folio 895½, 3 pages.

Reims. October 26. *Te Deum* ordered for the coronation of the King and accompanying letter. Folio 901, 4 pages.

ILE ROYALE.

Permission to Sr Dubois Berthelot de Beaucourt to go to Ile St. Jean in the capacity of commandant for His Majesty. Is named, on the application of the Comte de St. Pierre, grantee of the islands of St. Jean, Miscou Madeleine, Brion and Ramées, in place of the Sr Gotteville Belleisle, ship's lieutenant, who can no longer fulfil the duties on account of ill-health. Will hold command for two years. Folio 905, 2 pages.

March 7. Letters Patent in favour of the Comte de St. Pierre regulating the extent of fishing rights in the islands granted to him. In view of the fact that he has spent a large sum—one million—for the settlement of his islands and for his business, he is accorded the exclusive privilege of fishing for a distance of one league from the shores of these islands and of trade with the people living on them. Folio 905½, 4 pages. Say 6 pp.

March 10. Decree in favour of the Comte de St. Pierre which annuls the decree of the Superior Council of Louisbourg and sends the parties before the Superior Council of Quebec—(The Admiralty Court of Louisbourg had rendered judgment in favour of St. Martin and Michel d'Accarette, inhabitants of Ile Royale, against the Comte de St. Pierre who had sued them for encroachment on his fishing privilege. That judgment had been confirmed by the Superior Council of Louisbourg, E.R.) Folio 909½, 4 pages. Say 7 pp.

MM 1722. Commission on the above decree. Folio 913½, 1 page.

March 10. Decree of evocation in favour of Comte deSt. Pierre. Folio 915, 3 pages.

March 10. Commission on the above decree. Folio 917, 1 page.

March 10. Commission for the Sr Dubuisson to be sub-delegate of the Intendant of New France at Ile St. Jean. Folio 917½, 3 pages.

April 19. Certificate for the Sr. de la Pérelle, officer at Ile Royale. Folio 919½, ¼ page.

May 12. Ordinance reducing the companies of the *troupes de la marine* stationed at Ile Royale and ordering that the officers and soldiers of the last company be included in the first six. Folio 921, 1 page.

May 12. Ordinance to have 50 Swiss taken from the Karrer regiment serve at Ile Royale. Folio 921½, 1 page.

May 12. Ordinance regulating the commandership of Ile Royale during the absence of the governor. Folio 921½, 1 page.

May 12. Ordinance prohibiting the inhabitants of Ile Royle from going over to Ile St. Jean, and the latter to Ile Royale. (This was done to escape creditors, E.R.) Folio 923, 2 pages.

May 12. Ordinance confirming that issued by the Srs. de St. Ovide and de Mésy on the 15th September 1721, forbidding the captains and pedlars to hire crews among inhabitants of Ile Royale to carry on autumn fishing or to buy from other ships the provisions and fishing tackle that remain to them out of their truck. Folio 929, 3 pages.

May 12. Permission to one Nicholas Joseph Henri (who was a surgeon) to return from Ile Royale to France. Folio 931, ½ page.

May 12. Ordinance confirming that rendered by the Srs. de St. Ovide and de Mésy the 4th June 1721 forbidding all captains and pedlars to buy any food supplies in the colony. Folio 931½, 2 pages.

January 14. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. In view of the fact that the commanders of the King's ships, not being able to find at Ile Royale the meat necessary for their return trip, are obliged to take cattle with them for the entire campaign, the Chevalier de l'Etanduère has proposed the reservation for the use of the cattle the tract of land from Pointe Rouge to Pointe Plate on the north side of the roadstead of Port-Dauphin, near the house that M. de Costebelle occupied. Decree issued in consequence. Folio 1089, 1½ pages.

February 11. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Has no need of a fresh warrant for his fishing privilege at Niganiche. The one he has covers the case which he mentions. Folio 1089½, 1 page.

February 11. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Explains the case submitted by M. de la Boularderie. Folio 1091, ½ page.

March 11. The same to the same. M. D'Auteuil who goes to Ile Royale will hand them the grant that has been made at Iles Madame. The registration of the same. Folio 1091, ½ page.

March 22. The same to M. D'Auteuil. Is sending him the letter asked for to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Folio 1091½, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Will give leave of absence to M. de la Pérelle if he should learn, being in the colony, of his father's death. Folio 1091½, ½ page.

May 12. Memorandum of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Has seen with pleasure the return of the ships in the colony and the result of the fisheries amounting to 2,792,000 livres. Approves, under the circumstances, their allowing the English ship to bring cattle and planks. Capt. Smart's plundering. Settlement of the English at Canso. The Bishop of Quebec not being able to give Father Gaulin an assistant missionary, he applied to the Superior of Foreign Missions. Presents for the Indians. Assistance will be given to the Acadians who have taken refuge at Port-Toulouse to escape the oath which the English wish them to take. Folio 1091½, 6 pages.

1722.
May 12. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Conteneuil, midshipman, regarding the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is about to make to Ile Royale. Folio 1097, 6 pages.

May 12. Memorandum of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy regarding fortifications. Has established a fresh fund this year of 80,000 livres for the fortifications. Sends out on *Le Paon*, with the Sr. de Verville, ten miners and a Swiss detachment of fifty men to work at the fortifications. He will employ on those works 180 soldiers of the garrison. What they shall earn on the works (20 sols per month) shall be divided with the soldiers who do duty at the place. Works to be carried on at Baie Royale, formerly Baie de Labrador, at Port-Dauphin and at Port-Toulouse. If the Port of Nérichac, on Ile Madame, is as good as they say, some works may be also done there. Folio 1101½, 11 pages.

May 13. The Navy Board to the Comte de St. Pierre. Sends him, so that he may take communication thereof, the orders that are sent to the commandant at Ile St. Jean. Folio 1113, ½ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mézy. Divers instructions regarding fortifications. Folio 1113, 5 pages.

May 13 The same to the same. Will send back to France the Sr. Henry, surgeon, acting in the capacity of domestic servant at M. de Mézy's home. M. de Verville. Folio 1117½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Verville. Divers instructions regarding the fortifications of Louisbourg. Folio 1119, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Mézy. Instructions regarding the use of the funds. Commission scrivener given to his son who is to serve under his orders. Statement of the year's expenditure. Folio 1121, 8 pages.

May 13. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of what he says about the necessity of maintaining a company at Port-Toulouse. Approves of his answers to the letters of colonel Philipps, Governor of Acadia. Gives him the leave of absence he has asked for. If M. de Beaucours accepts the command at Ile St. Jean, it will be M. de Bourville who will command at Ile Royale in his absence. Grants leave of absence to MM. de Ste. Marie, D'Anjeac and de Lantagnac. Folio 1129, 5 pages.

May 13. The same to Comte d'Agrain. His timber has not the desired dimensions. Will take it however at a reduced figure. Has been made knight of St. Louis. Folio 1133½, 2½ pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Mésy. An ordinance has been passed to prevent the inhabitants of Ile Royale from going to Ile St. Jean without permission. The commandant of Ile St. Jean will be subordinate to the governor of New France and not to that of Ile Royale. Folio 1135½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to the Sr. Le Vasseur, what the soldiers owe may be withheld from their pay. Folio 1137½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Swiss troops of the Karrer regiment. They will deliver the pay of these Swiss to M. Karrer who will not have to render them an account of what he does with it. M. de Falaise is settled and married at Grenada. Folio 1137½, 3½ pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Mésy. If he does not receive by *Le Paon* the 50,000 livres intended for the year's expenditure, he need not be anxious, for he will receive them by *Le Héros*. Folio 1141, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Mésy, has caused the vessels *l'Eclatant* and *l'Amazone* to be equipped at Brest to go on a cruise to the Grand Banc. They will give them the necessary supplies if they reach Ile Royale. Folio 1141½, ¼ page.

May 20. The same to M. de Mésy. Salary of M. de la Pérelle. Folio 1141½, ½ page.

June 28. The same to M. de Ste Marie. Leave of absence granted. Folio 1143, ½ page.

June 28. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mézy regarding what M. de Ste Marie owes the Sr. Lasson. Folio 1143, ¼ page.

1722. The same to the same. Leave of absence to Denis Dubois. Folio 1143, ¼ page.

July 5. Versailles. July 7. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Chev. de L'Etenduère, ship's lieutenant, in regard to the duties to be performed during the expedition he is to make with *Le Dromadaire*. He will set sail for Ile Royale as soon as his cargo is complete. Will take on the 30 soldiers commanded by M. de Fénix who are being sent to work at the fortifications of Louisbourg, and 15 soldiers as recruits for the garrison. Will go to Labrador to there load on the timber that the Comte d'Agrain is having cut on the Badeck river. Will complete his cargo with coal if any is mined. Folio 1143½, 5 pages.

July 12. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Will complete the memorandum which be sends them, regarding the different kinds of fishing at Ile Royale, to assist in the history that is being prepared. Folio 1147½, ½ page.

July 15. The same to M. de Mésy. Statement of the year's expenditure amounting to 127,965 livres. Instructions regarding those expenditures. Folio 1149, 1 page.

July 15. The same to M. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. How the distribution of the food supplies for the maintenance of the Acadian refugees at Ile Royale is to be made. Report asked for giving their names, the number of their children, the localities in which they have settled and a statement of the distribution of the provisions. Folio 1149½, 1½ pages.

July 15. The same to M. de Verville. M. de L'Etenduère goes to Ile Royale on *Le Dromadaire* sent on that trip in the place of *Le Héros*. Instructions as to what M. de L'Etenduère is to do. Folio 1151, 1¼ page.

July 15. The same to Messrs. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions id. Folio 1151½, ½ page.

July 15. The same to M. de Mésy. Claims of the Sr. Mons *dit* Lamontagne, a mason, engaged at Quebec in 1713 to work at the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 1153, ¼ page.

July 15. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and the Mésy. The Board has given orders that the ordinance obliging the owners of vessels going to trade at Ile Royale to carry the required number of engagés be observed. Folio 1153, ½ page.

July 15. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Requesting him to send each year a recommendatory list giving the ages and the good or bad qualities of the civil and military officials of the Colony. Id. to M. de Mésy. Folio 1153½, ½ page.

July 19. The same to the Comte d'Agrain. Gives a passage to the ten workmen whom he is sending back to France and to those who shall replace them. Folio 1155, 1 page.

End of Vol. 45.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

ROCHEFORT.—LA ROCHELLE.

THE YEAR 1724.

Vol. 46. Part I.

1724. Versailles. January 4, The Navy Board to the Comte de Quailus. Could not have a pension granted to the Dlles. de L'Estringuant de St Martin. All that could be obtained was a gratuity of 300 livres to afford them the means of going out to Canada. Folio 5, ½ page.

1722. January 4. The same to M. Dodun. Requests him to take action to have the law-suits against Abbé de Breslay cease and to restore to him the eight beaver skins that the Indians of his mission were sending to the King and that were seized with his other effects on his landing at Nantes. Folio 5, 1 page.

1724. January 11. The same to M. de l'Echassier. M. Robert whom he sent to Canada as inspector and M. Guay, a missionary of the Lake of Two Mountains mission, have examined the plan made by M. de Chaussegros of the fort that the Sulpicians undertook to build at the Lake of Two Mountains. They ask that the surrounding wall be made of piles instead of stone as they were to have it. Shall present that request to the King. Folio 7, 1 page.

January 16. The same to M. Dodun. Sends him a memorandum of certain traders in Canada who complain of the tax on deer-skins. MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon favour the reduction asked for. Will make known what shall be decided. Folio 9½, 1 page.

February 1. The same to the comptroller-general. Recommends the petition of the *Sœurs Hospitalières* of Quebec asking for the remittance of the dues on their licence of mortmain on the lands they hold in Canada. Folio 21, ½ page.

February 8. The same to the Archbishop of Rouen. Has received the memorandum of the Quebec chapter with the statement of their revenues. What the members of the chapter should have. Folio 29½, 1 page.

February 29. The same to M. Dufour, attorney general of the Treasury Board of Rouen. Asks for a delay of two or three years in favour of M. Chavoy de Noyant, an officer in Canada, in the matter of his rendering fealty and homage for his fief of Chavoy, near Avranches. That the proceedings taken against him may be suspended until he shall have given a power of attorney. Folio 39½, ½ page.

March 7. The same to Father Beaudoin, a Jesuit at Poitiers. The King has granted a pension of 300 livres to the widow of Captain de Rouville who died at Ile Royale. Folio 42, ¼ page.

March 3. The same to M. Millain. The chapter of Quebec having reported that its revenues amount to only 7,209 livres it is expedient to make them a grant of 5,000 livres. Has suggested the uniting with the chapter the provostship of Mont-Salay, in the diocese of Clermont, now vacant by the death of the Sr. Desplarches. A decision must be reached before the departure of the ships, otherwise the burden will fall back on the King. Folio 43, 1½ pages.

April 11. The same to the directors of La Compagnie des Indes. Is informed that 23 canoes carrying Indians from Canada have gone to Orange to trade. Their aim is to buy écarlatines which the English sell them much under 12 livres per ell the price asked by the Company. Ecarlatines would have to be sold at 8 livres to put an end to that injurious traffic. Folio 62, 1 page.

1724. April 11. Memorandum of the King to the Comte de Broglie, ambassador in England, regarding the French colonies in America. Requests him to urge the English Government to appoint commissioners to settle the boundaries of Acadia. A long historical sketch of the voyages of discovery made by the French from Verazzani down to the founding of Port-Royal. Discusses the treaties of St. Germain-on-Laye and of Utrecht. Folio 63, 24 pages.

April 11. The same to M. de Ressous. Has examined his memorandum concerning the establishment of forges in Canada. The King has no objection but he does not intend to bear the expense of the experimental works which he proposes. Folio 95, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. Gaudion. Will advance monies to sergeants Nicolas Patoil *dit* des Roziers, Guy and Lorrain, while awaiting their departure for Canada. Folio 101, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Vanceau, receiver of poll-taxes at Puy. The news received from Louisbourg lead to the belief that when the advances made by the King shall have been paid by the estate of the Comte d'Agrain, there will only remain about 5,000 livres to be divided among his creditors. Folio 105, 1 page.

May 1. The same to the Marquis d'Asfeldt. Trusts that he will allow M. Verrier, an engineer, to go to Ile Royale to serve in that capacity. He only awaits such consent in order to start. Folio 109, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Gaudion. Salaries of M. de Verville and of his son at Ile Royale. Folio 114, ½ page.

May 16. The same to the Marquis d'Asfeldt. Is obliged to him for having kindly given orders to the Sr. Vernier to get ready to start for Ile Royale. Folio 121, ½ page.

February 5. Very humble remonstrance of the traders at St-Jean-de-Lutz to Mgr. the Comte de Maurepas. Complain of the fishing privileges of the Comte de St. Pierre at Ile St. Jean and of the abuse he makes of them. The entire story of the French fisheries at Newfoundland, at Plaisance, at Ile de Sable, and on the Banks. They claim that the Comte de St. Pierre does not act rigorously against the English, but only against the French. If his privilege is maintained as he now exercises it the French fisheries will suffer a great decrease. Folio 172, 7 pages.

November 17. The same to the Comte de Morville. If the complaints of the English against the French of Labrador and of Ile Royale are well founded, justice will be done them. The English, however, claim many rights that are not theirs and are very slow in recognizing it. Folio 303, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. Pajot. Will allow the Marquise de Vaudreuil to ship the slate which she intends using to cover her house at Montreal. Folio 434, ¼ page.

May 9. Memorandum of the King to the Sr. de Conteneuil, midshipman commanding the frigate *La Victoire*, concerning the duties he is to perform at Ile Royale. Folio 474, 7 pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will include Father de Breslay in the list of passengers who go out to Ile Royale. Folio 481, ¼ page.

May 30. The same to Mr. de Beauharnois. Sends him copy of the statement of expenditure in Canada amounting to 291,341 livres. M. de Tilly will hand over the command of *Le Chameau* to M. Meschin the day after he reaches Quebec. The Marquise de Vaudreuil will leave Paris on the 15th of next month. Folio 492, 2 pages.

May 30. Memorandum of the King to the Srs. de Tilly and Meschin, ship's lieutenant commanding the flutte *Le Chameau*. Folio 496, 6½ pages.

June 6. The Navy Board to M. de Tilly. Has recommended him to the King for the superintendance of mast-making in Canada. May take his son with him. Folio 503, 1½ page.

1724.
June 6. The same to Mr. de Beauharnois. Sends him the list of passengers for Canada, among whom are MM. de Lusignan and des Meloises. Folio 510, 1 page.

June 20. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. de Forant, ship's lieutenant, concerning the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale. Folio 521, 5½ pages.

June 23. The Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Will give passage to Brother Chrestien and six schoolmasters. Folio 526, ¼ page.

June 26. The same to the same. Sends him copy of statement of expenditure at Ile Royale, amounting to 151,485 livres. Folio 526, 1 page.

July 26. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 538, 2 pages.

End of Vol. 46.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES AND PRISONERS.

PART 2—YEAR 1724.

B. Series Vol. 47.

1724. Versailles. January 11. The Navy Board to the Sr. de Brouague. Has received his report of the ships that went fishing on the coast of Labrador. It would be well to stop trading with the Esquimaux to avoid the plundering they carry on. Folio 1079, 1½ pages.

February 22. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Are sending them the decree whereby a reduction is ordered of 3 livres on each *louis d'or* of the last issue. Folio 1080, ¼ page.

March 13. The same to the same. Is sending out from Marseilles one Louis Mourquez, master-carpenter, to work at the cutting of masts going on at Baie St. Paul. The Sr. de Tilly is entrusted with the surperintendance of the works. Folio 1081, 1 page.

March 28. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. M. Robert will employ the Sr. Charles Guéroux, carpenter, at mast cuttings. Folio 1082, 1 page.

April 4. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon about J. Bte. Volager and Valentin Volager who go to Canada. Folio 1083, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the same. The mother of Germain Gauthier asks to have her son prevented from returning to France on account of his libertinism. Folio 1083, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Robert. He will inform M. de St. Simon, senior, a member of the Superior Council, that his claim to divide the emoluments of his office of Provost-marshal with his son cannot be recognized, even if there be an agreement between them. Folio 1084, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to the same. He will ask M. de Lanouiller to delay his legal proceedings against Mlle. de St. Martin for the restitution of the advances made on the emoluments of her father, the Sr. de St. Martin, captain. Folio 1085, ½ page.

May 9. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Is sending them a decree appointing them to give an opinion on the petition of the Sr. Gaillard, councillor and owner of the Island and county of St. Lawrence, asking that the Sr. Barbel, owner of the fief of Argentenay, may render fealty and homages no longer at Chateau-Richer, in the seigniory of Beaupré, but to himself as owner of the county of St. Lawrence. Folio 1087, 1 page.

May 16. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has learned with sorrow of the conduct of M. de Bienville, commander of *Le Chameau*, towards him. He has been placed under arrest at Rochefort and was pardoned at the request of Madame de Vaudreuil. Folio 1088, ½ page.

May 16. The same to the same. Is pleased to learn that he has taken severe measures to prevent the sale of spiritous liquor among the Indians of the West. It would be desirable that he should prevent the Indians from going to procure any from the English. He has done well to have the commandants at Detroit and Michillimakinak take away the flags that the English had given our Indians. Father d'Avaugour, procurator of the Jesuit missions, has promised to do his best to send a missionary to the Miamis. Will have Captain Busquet punished, for taking to Canada, without permission, the Sr. de la Rouse, who was intended for Father Gaulin's mission and who became unfit, on account of his levity. Leave of absence for different officials. Folio 1088, 2½ pages.

1724. May 22. The same to M. Robert. It is the King's intention that he should oblige the religious communities, regular and secular, to render fealty and homage. A long dissertation on seigniorial rights. Folio 1091, 6 pages.

May 22. Memorandum of the King, to serve as instructions to the Sr. Robert Intendant of justice, police and finance in New France. Folio 1096, 18 pages.

May 30. The Navy Board to the Sr. Sarrazin. Is well aware of the assiduity he displays not only in the performance of his duties but also in the important scientific observations that he makes. Folio 1114, ½ page.

May 30. The same to the Sr. Peyre. The gratuity of 400 livres given for the establishment of the porpoise fisheries that he is carrying on with M. de Boishébert, belongs to both of them and not to him alone. Folio 1125, ½ page.

May 30. The same to the Sr. Prat. His letter to the Comte de Morville, with a list of the ships which entered the port of Quebec during the year, was communicated to him. Will do the same each year. Folio 1115, ½ page.

May 30. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The Comte de Morville has handed him his letters of the 5th, 7th and 8th October. The King cannot for the moment grant any new favours to the religious communities. Hopes that the religious of the Hôtel-Dieu at Montreal may soon be able to occupy their new house. His proposal to send the Sisters of the Congregation to Ile Royale cannot be entertained at present. The Provincial of the Recollets is sending out six religious of his order, three for Canada, three for Ile Royale.

The Sr. Robert, who replaces M. Bégon, has orders to put a stop to the scandal caused by the Sr. D'Auteuil de Mousseaux with the wife of Réaume and by Sr. D'Auteuil de.....with the wife of one Berloger. Reduction of the number of taverns in the parishes. Cannot appoint the Sr. de la Borde, whom he recommends, as custodian of the Archives. It is ordered that the widows of notaries shall hand over the minutes of their husbands' acts to the clerk of their jurisdiction to become depositary thereof. The King has granted the dignity of presentor of the Quebec Cathedral to the Sr. Hazeur DeLorme and that of clerical-councillor to the Sr. de Varennes. His suggestion to have all wills that leave nothing to the hospital declared null and void, cannot be entertained. Folio 1115, 3 pages.

May 30. The same to MM de Vaudreuil and Robert. They will inform M. de Tonty, who holds command at Detroit, that he should elect a domicile at Quebec and appoint an attorney for so that his absence may not militate against those who have to sue him. The Board approves that MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon judged well to send a commissioner a surveyor and a clerk to receive the evidence of MM. de Tonty and de la Marche, who acquired the rights of M. de Cadillac, respecting the wrongs whereof the inhabitants, complain and is to have the granted lands, &c., surveyed. This expenditure should be borne by the trade of the post. The Sr. de la Marche complains strongly about injustice of de Tonty. Folio 1118, 2 pages.

May 30. The same to M. de Chaussegros. The inhabitants cannot be exempted from lodging the troops, the officers and gentleman alone are exempt. He ranks as captain as well as engineer. Is writing to M. de Vaudreuil about what took place at the burial of the Comte de Morville. M. de Vaudreuil says that he did not prevent him from working at the Sault St. Louis works. Folio 1120, 2 pages.

May 30. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. The case of Father Loyard, missionary to the Abénakis. The Sr. d'Aigremont, the Sr. Collet, the Sr. Berthier, the Srs. Foucault and Rocbert. The Sr. Daine. Follo 1122. 4 pages.

May 30. The same to M. de Ramezay. Cannot grant him trading privileges at Kaministigaya, as it would not accord with the position he holds. Will see that M. de Vaudreuil's farmer, at Ile aux Tourtes, does no more trading. M. de Vaudreuil has orders to recall M. Guillet from Temiscamingue and to lease that post in order to apply the proceeds to the works on the walls

1724. of Montreal. Has approved of the bargain made with him by M. de Bégon for the yearly supply of 8,000 cubic feet of pine planking and of 4,000 of boards; cannot make any more extensive bargain for the present. Cannot permit him to take any oak off the lands of the inhabitants, unless it be for the King's service. Hope that M. de Vaudreuil is mistaken when he accuses him (Bégon) of counteracting the measures he is taking to have the Iroquois assist the Abénakis. Folio 1126, 3 pages.

May 30. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Will report the success of the mission that Father de la Chasse, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada, has established in the country of the Sioux and of what the missionaries will learn about the Western Sea. They will appoint an officer to hold command in the Sioux region. They will again impose the tax for the walls of Montreal. Hope that the papier terrier will soon be completed. Foreign merchandise. The price of *écarlatines* will be reduced by 15 per cent. His Majesty is well pleased that M. de la Joncaire should have induced the five Iroquois nations to agree o the establishment of a French fort at Niagara. Arguments that they should use to induce the Iroquois and the other Indians to assist the Abenakis in the war which the English wage against them. Approves of their having sent M. de Longueuil to the Iroquois to induce them to allow a fort to be built at Niagara. Grant an increase of four leagues in depth to the seigniory of Ste Marie of which M. Gastineau is owner. Licence to the Sr. Sylvain, an Irish gentleman established in Montreal to act as a physician. Appointment of the Sr. Raimbault Senior, to be special lieutenant of the prévôté in Montreal, and the Sr. Raimbault junior, to be King's attorney for the said prévôté. Folio 1129, 19 pages.

May 30. The same to the same. Petition of the Sr. d'Artigny, son of M. de Villeray, who ask's compensation for 12 acres of land situate at Cape Diamond which are to be occupied by the fortifications. Folio 1150, 1 page.

May 30. The same to M. Robert. Desires that the contracts be given out for the erection of a fort at Sault St. Louis. M. de Chaussegros explains that the delay in the carrying on of the works in question is due to M. de Vaudreuil, which the latter denies. Folio 1151, 1 page.

May 30. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Cross of St. Louis for M. D'Egly and de Lignery. Artillery practice. Services of Joncaire among the Iroquois. Approves of his letter to the governor of Boston about the encroachments of the English on the lands of the Abénakis. If he complains about M. de Ramesay, the latter also complains against him. Folio 1152, 1 page.

May 30. The same to the same. Temiscamingue trading. Will prevent his farmer at Ile aux Tourtes to do any trading save with his own products. Will prevent the children of the Sr. de Coulonges to do any trading in the woods. Folio 1154, 1½ pages.

May 30. The same to the same. Precedence should be given to the captains who are at the same time ensigns of vessels. Folio 1156, 1 page.

May 30. The same to the same. Has reason to believe that the delays in the works at the fort of Sault St. Louis are due to him; that he induced the Sr. Chaussegros to use the funds intended for these works on the new powder magazine at Quebec. Folio 1157, 1 page.

May 30. The same to the same. It is absolutely necessary that the Foxes should be subdued in order to ensure the tranquility of the other tribes and at the same time to reassure persons interested in concessions in Louisiana. Complaints made about him in this regard, that he does not seem to take a sufficient interest in the government of Louisiana. It is urgent that a competent commandant be appointed at Baie St. Joseph. Folio 1158, 2½ pages.

May 30. The same to the same. The Sr. de Chaussegros is to have the rank of captain. Complaints of the Bishop about the scandal caused by the Sr. de Mousseaux and de La Malotière with the Réaume and Berloger women. Folio 1160, 1½ pages.

1724. May 30. The same to M. Bégon. Requests him, before his departure, to carefully examine what should be done about the clearing of the estate des Islets which belongs to the poor of the General Hospital. Folio 1161, 1½ pages.

May 30. The same to M. Robert. Asking for a return of the trading at forts Frontenac, Toronto and Niagara, reserved for the exclusive benefit of his Majesty. He will see to the faithful carrying out of the agreement with M. de Ramesay for the supply of timber for the stores at Rochefort. Cultivation of hemp. La Compagnie des Indes has arranged with the Sr. Fleury and the widow Pascaud for the transportation to France of their furs, there being no room last year on the King's ships. Will enquire whether it is true that officers and soldiers are only paid part of their salaries while the clerks of the treasury have in hand all the money to pay them, and whether it is true that be obliges them to accept goods. Folio 1163, 6½ pages.

May 30. The same to the same. Complaint of the Bishop of Quebec about the scandal caused by the adultery of the brothers D'Auteuil de Mousseaux and D'Auteuil de la Malotière. The former lives publicly with the Réaume, woman, formerly a chamber-maid of the Marquise de Vaudreuil, whose husband is in the upper country, and the other with the Berloger woman whose husband is in the West Indies. The latter is the natural daughter of the late M. de Soulanges, brother of Madame de Vaudreuil, who took care of her and had her married. He must not imitate the conduct of M. Bégon who did not wish to act against them for fear of hurting the feelings of the inhabitants. This matter has caused a difference between MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, and the Bishop did not to launch his ecclesiastical condemnation fearing it might be despised and that it would thus cause more harm than good. Folio 1170, 3 pages.

June 3. The same to M. Bégon. Instructions regarding the bargain he is to make with M. Carcy, a resident of Quebec, for supplies of timber. Folio 1173, 2 pages.

June 3. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Will see to the distribution of the sums granted the inhabitants of Acadia who supplied the war parties in 1711 and 1712. As the powder magazine is in the court yard of the Chateau of Quebec, it is necessary that a powder-house be built at the barracks. Divers instructions. Folio 1174, 4 pages.

June 6. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The Sr. D'Auteuil des Mousseaux, who is at present in France, says he is innocent of the facts imputed to him with the woman Réaume. He has asked permission to return to Canada to settle his affairs there and to return to France, which has been granted him. Folio 1178, ½ page.

June 6. The same to M. d'Auteuil des Mousseaux. Has read and communicated to the King the memorial which he sent as his justification. He is allowed to return to Canada. Folio 1179, ½ page.

June 6. The same to M. Bégon. Has been appointed Intendant of the Navy at Havre in the place of M. Hocquart, deceased. Divers instructions. He will sail on Le *Chameau* to return to France.

June 6. The same to M. de Sabrevois. The King has not deemed it necessary to continue the position of commander of the troops in Canada made vacant by the death of the Marquis d'Alogny. Folio 1181, 1 page.

June 6. The same to M. de la Corne. Recruits for Canada. Promotions. Folio 1182, 1 page.

June 6. The same to M. de Tilly. Had him appointed to an employment in connection with the making of masts and the inspection of building timber in Canada. He will receive 250 livres per month apart from the emoluments of a ship's lieutenant. Folio 1183, 1½ pages.

June 6. The same to M. Robert. Position in which the contested law-suit stands between the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Dame D'Argenteuil, regarding the boundaries of their fiefs at the Lake of Two Moun-

1724. tains. They must come to an arrangement by means of mutual concessions. Folio 1184, 6½ pages.

June 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Remarks on the decree to prevent trading in foreign merchandise. The claim of M. de Portneuf to be compensated for a lot of land in the town of Quebec cannot be entertained. Remarks on the value of different coins. Folio 1191, 3 pages.

June 6. The same to the same. Observations on the timber felling proposed to be carried on at Baie St. Paul and at Malbaie. Folio 1194, 3½ pages.

June 6. Memorandum of the King to the Sr. de Tilly, ship's lieutenant, regarding the duties to be performed in Canada in connection with the felling of masts and construction timber. Folio 1197, 4½ pages.

June 6. The Navy Board to M. Robert. Instructions regarding the classification of expenses. Folio 1202, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to the same. Powder reserve in Canada. He will have justice done Dame de la Forest in regard to the wrongs which she has suffered in the law-suit with her son-in-law, the Sr. des Bergères de Rigauville. Folio 1204, 1 page.

June 6. The same to the same. Sends him the petition of the relatives of the Sr. Henry *dit* Jolicœur, a native of Vendôme, who resides at Ville-Marie with the Daughters of Hospitality. Folio 1205, ¼ page.

June 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Will hear the Srs. des Meloises, officer, and Levasseur, carpenter, about the law-suit between them regarding a house built by the latter upon a lot owned by M. de Meloises at a place called Mont-Carmel, at Quebec. Folio 1205, 1 page.

June 6. The same to Father de la Chasse, superior of the Jesuits. He has done well to inform Fathers Aubry and LeSueur, missionaries among the Abénakis of Bécancour and of St. François, of the 2,000 livres which the King has distributed for the support of the Abénakis families of those two missions. Folio 1206, 1 page.

June 6. The same to M. de Lignery. Has been appointed to command at Michillimakinak. Must prevent the sale of spirituous liquors. He must do all in his power to prevent the sale of powder to the Foxes as long as they are at war with the other tribes. Folio 1207, 1 page.

June 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. He will hear the curés and inhabitants of ancient Lorette, the curé of Beauport and St. Ours, the Sr. Levraud, seigneur of St. Pierre, the curé of La Prairie de la Madeleine, the inhabitants of the township of Mouille-pieds and those of Ste. Croix their complaints regarding the regulation of the boundaries of the parishes and will report to the King. Will also examine into the complaints of the Ursulines of Quebec. Must not give passage to officers who have not leave of absence save in cases of urgent necessity, when payment of 150 livres will be exacted from each. Folio 1208, 3 pages.

June 6. The same to the same. Sends them the decree of the 27th of March last ordering a decrease of the specie, gold, silver, bullion and copper. Folio 1211, ¼ page.

June 6. The same to the same. Sends them the memorial of the Sr. Hertel Vinaut, seigneur of Chambly, about the undertakings of the Sr. de Sabrevois. They will report on the matter. Folio 1211, ½ page.

June 6. The same to the same. Sends then the decree concerning the fortifications of Montreal. They will make a statement, with a valuation, of the lands belonging to individuals taken for that purpose. Folio 1211, ½ page.

June 6. The same to the same. Approves of the taking of 5,000 livres, to complete the pavilion of the Château St. Louis, from the 20,000 intended for the fortifications Folio 1212, 1 page.

June 6. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The threats made to suppress the establishment of the *Frères Hospitaliers* of Montreal are unauthorized. On the contrary, this establishment is considered very useful on account of the schoolmasters maintained. Folio 1213, ½ page.

1724. June 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Sends them the statement of the year's expenditure amounting to 291,341 livres. They will have 368 livres paid to M. Pachot for the journey he made to the Miamis and Onyatanons. Also, statement of charges to be paid by the lessee of the Western Domain, amounting to 116,774 livres. Sends by *Le Chameau* a donkey to replace the one that died at Quebec, with instructions as to how to feed it and make use of it. These animals, of the kind required, are becoming scarce and dear. Folio 1214, 1 page.

June 6. The same to M. Collet. Could not obtain permission for the annual gratuity of 1,000 livres which the King allows him from the royal treasury to be charged to the amounts payable by the Western Domain. Has only to send his power-of-attorney, to some one in Paris. Folio 1215, 1 page.

June 6. The same to M. de Longueuil. Is pleased to learn that the Algonquins have the intention of establishing themselves within a league of Montreal and to draw to the village that they will there establish the Indians of their tribe who are still wandering through the woods. Requests him to continue to induce the inhabitants to cultivate hemp. Has been unable to procure a lieutenancy for his son d'Assigery. Folio 1216, 1 page.

June 12. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has granted his son, M. de Rigaud, captaincy made vacant by the death of M. de St. Pierre. The two lieutenancies made vacant by the death of M. de Morville and the promotion of M. de Rigaud, have been accorded to MM. de Linctot and des Meloises. Other promotions. Folio 1217, 1½ pages.

June 12. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. They will send duplicates of their despatches to the Intendant of the Navy at Rochefort. If they commission officers to take them to Paris they must pay the cost themselves. Folio 1218, ½ page.

June 12. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has given permission to sergeant Guy of the la Corne company and to Lorrain to close up their business in France before returning to Canada. Id. for the Sr. de la Chauvignerie. Folio 1219, ½ page.

June 20. The same to M. de Longueuil, about the difficulty between the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Dame d'Argenteuil. Folio 1220, 1 page.

June 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 1221, 1 page.

June 20. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. They will send to the Intendant at Rochefort, for the King's menagerie, any rare birds that they may be able to secure in Canada. Folio 1222, ¼ page.

June 26. The same to the same. Request of M. de Tonty about the command at Detroit. Folio 1223, ½ page.

July 26. The same to M. Robert. Requesting him to retain the services of the Sr. Lobinois de Tourneuve who returns to Canada. He has been employed in Montreal as an extra clerk and performed the duties of M. D'Aigremont during the latter's absence. Folio 1225, ½ page.

August 16. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Learns that the commandants of the posts at Detroit, Michillimakinak and other places prevent the Indians from making war on the Foxes. This can only be to serve their own interests to the detriment of the government of Louisiana which suffers great losses through the Foxes. Folio 1225, 1½ pages.

October 10. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Robert. Sends them the decree ordering the decrease in the value of coins. Folio 1227, ½ page.

DESPATCHES CONCERNING ILE ROYALE, 1724.

Versailles. January 11. The Navy Board to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. He may return to France and reside at Blois for six months to regain his health. Folio 1235, ¼ page.

March 28. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Complaint of Antoine Paris, a resident of Louisbourg. They must give him a lot of land three

1724. times the size of that taken from him for the fortifications. They will grant to his son the land at Ile Michaux which M. de Pensens claims as his. Hopes that M. de Mésy will act justly without allowing himself to be influenced by his relationship with Mr. de Pensens. Folio 1236, 2 pages.

April 4. The same to the same. The flute that will sail in March to secure a cargo of masts in Canada will touch at Ile Royale on its return to France. They will hold themselves ready to load on whatever is to be sent to France. Folio 1238, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the same. They will enquire into the claim of Captain de Ste Marie who asks for the sum of 1,893 livres as reimbursement of what he spent in a journey he made to Boston to recover the goods taken by the English at Canso. Folio 1239, ½ page.

May 9. The same to M. Verrier. Was appointed engineer-in-chief at Ile Royale with a salary of 300 livres per month. M. de Verville will communicate to him the King's orders on the works in progress. Folio 1239, 1 page.

May 9. The same to M. de Verville. Order of the King regarding the fortifications. Will give the plans to M. Verrier and return to France on *Le Héros*. Plan of Port-Toulouse by M. Boucher, assistant engineer. Folio 1241, 1 ½ pages.

May 9. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and the Mésy. Works on the fortifications. The King desires that Louisbourg be made secure. M. Verrier who has just been appointed engineer in chief is a man well known in the profession. He is of a peaceful and yielding disposition. He goes to Ile Royale on *La Victoire* with M. de Verville. They will try to extend trade with Canada and the West Indies. Sends supplies for the Acadians who are to go to Ile Royale in the spring. Will enquire if it would suit to send negroes to that colony, how many the inhabitants would take and the price they would give. Those of Sénégal may be sent, they are worth in the West Indies 1,000 livres, *pièce d'Inde*. Folio 1242, 4½ pages.

May 9. Memorandum of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy about the fortifications of Louisbourg. The Sr. Isabeau has transmitted tenders for the works. The Sr de Belleville and Mailloux, contractors in Canada, are to go to Louisbourg to submit their tenders. The works to be given out to the lowest tenderer. Folio 1247, 11 pages.

May 15. The Navy Board to the same. M. de Breslay goes to Ile Royale and thence to Acadia to act as assistant to the curé and missionaries. He does not desire to assume part of their duties but only to relieve them and forestall disagreements. He is actuated by zeal alone. Folio 1259, ½ page.

May 30. The same to M. Verrier. It is customary to give securities in the case of positions such as the one he is to fill. That of his wife will be accepted. He would do well to take his son with him. Folio 1259, ½ page.

June 26. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Divers instructions. Folio 1260, 15 pages.

June 20. The same to M. de Mésy. Divers instructions. Folio, 1275, 12 pages.

June 26. The same to M. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Divers instructions. Folio 1287, 7 pages.

June 26. The same to M. de Latour. He will be appointed captain on the next vacancy. Folio 1295, ½ page.

June 26. The same to M. de Beaucours. Knows the value of his services and will not miss an occasion to obtain for him the King's favour. Folio 1295, ½ page.

June 26. The same to M. de Bourville. Is satisfied with the report on his services while in command during the absence of the Governor. Folio 1296, ½ page.

June 26. The same to M. Sabatier. Had he been comptroller a longer time he would receive small thanks for the waste going on at the King's stores at Louisbourg. Besides the troops only the Sr. Vallée and his family, the four bakers and the miner, have a right to rations. The Sr. Le Vasseur has no right to give orders on the King's stores. Folio 1296, 1½ pages.

1725. Chantilly. July 4. The same to M. de Mésy. Permits him to return to France, on the assurance of his brother, Abbé Le Normant, that this is necessary for his affairs. M. Sabatier will replace him during his absence. Folio 1298, ½ page.

July 17. The same to M. de Mésy. As Madame de Montholon is a creditor of the Comte d'Agrain's estate, he will see that justice is done her. Folio 1299, ¼ page.

End of Vol. 47.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES AND PRISONERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1725.

B Series. Vol. 48.

1725.
Versailles. January 16. The Navy Board to M. Chazel. He has been chosen to fill the position of Intendant in New France in the place of M. Robert, deceased. Folio 9, ½ page.

January 23. The same to the Prince of Monaco. Will do all in his power to secure promotion for M. de Lantagnac, infantry lieutenant in Canada. Folio 15, ½ page.

January 30. The same to M. Morin. M. de St. Germain drew upon himself the difficulties that he has had with the coast of Labrador Indians. He should come to terms with M. de Brouague. Folio 19, 1 page.

February 6. The same to M. de Chazel. Hopes that he will be ready to start for Canada in May. Folio 33, ½ page.

March 19. The same to Father D'Avaugour. Hopes that he will send the six missionaries of his Order whom M. de Vaudreuil asks for this year to Canada. Folio 76, ½ page.

March 19. The same to the directors of La Compagnie des Indes. M. de Lignery, who commands at Michillimakinak, has succeeded in bringing about peace between the Ottawas and the tribes allied with the Foxes. That peace cannot be lasting unless the Illinois join it, because these latter are allies of the French and the Foxes will come down on the French as well as on them as long as the Illinois have not entered the alliance. M. de Lignery must enter into negotiations with M. de Boisbriant who commands in the country of the Illinois. Folio7 7, 1 page.

May 22. The same to M. de Selles. Payment of the salaries of M. de Pensens, captain at Ile Royale, M. de Bonaventure, and others. Folio 133.

May 29. The same to Father D'Avaugour. He must make the missionaries of his Order in Canada understand that they are not to allow the French, as they do, to have stores in the mission at Sault St. Louis, nor to give merchandise to the Indians in trade. Folio 134, ½ page.

May 29. The same to Father L'Echassier. Id. for the missionaries of LaMontagne.

Chantilly. July 11. Folio 137, ½ page. The same to the Chev. de la Blandinière. Sends him the chart relating to the navigation at Ile Royale which he asked of M. de Forant. Folio 156, 1 page.

Versailles. August 13. The same to M. Rostand. He will hand to M. Lefebvre, owner of the ship *Le Vaudreuil*, the packages for Canada. Folio 170, ½ page.

October 21. The same to M. Landréau. On the complaints of the merchants who do cod-fishing at Ile Royale and of the inhabitants of that Island. A decree, annulling the fishing privilege of the Comte de St. Pierre has been passed. Folio 210, 1 page.

October 21. The same to M. Augrand. Id. Folio 211, 1 page.

Marly. January 23. The same to M. Pajot. Has received his letter about the canoe, bow and quiver which M. de Vaudreuil sends him. Folio 282, ½ page.

February 3. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has received his remarks on the design for the inscription over the door of the Louisbourg barracks sent him by M. de Verville. Approves of the leaving out of the three letters D.O.M. the pediment being already made cannot be changed. He will have the King's

1725. arms with ornaments carved according to the design of M. de Verville. Painting for the chapel of the fort. Folio 303, ½ page.

Versailles. April 10. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Conteneuil in regard to the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is about to make to Ile Royale. Folio 358, 6 pages.

May 15. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de St. James, ship's lieutenant, about the duties to be performed during the expedition to Canada that he is about to undertake on *Le Chameau*. Folio 381, 4½ pages.

May 15. The same to the Marquis de Ste. Maure. Among the recruits raised by M. Pachot, lieutenant in Canada, is one Villers who is only 14 years of age. As he is of goodly figure and gives great promise, he has been accepted. Folio 386, ½ page.

May 22. The same to M. de Forant. Requesting him to transmit the charts he has made and the notes of information concerning the Grand Bank and the Island of Newfoundland. Before making a copy of the chart it would be well for him to consult with M. de Boisdebon who is well acquainted with those latitudes. Folio 393, ½ page.

May 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Among the 64 recruits whom the Sr. Pachot is sending to Rochefort for Canada, he will select 6, who are joiners or carpenters, to send to Ile Royale. Folio 394, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. He will deliver to Dame Pascault, for the Sr. de Brouague, 30 guns, 300 pounds of powder and 300 of shot which the King grants him as a gratuity. Folio 395, ½ page.

May 29. The same to the same. Will give a passage on *Le Chameau* to all the missionaries and ecclesiastics who ask for the same. Folio 397, 1 page.

June 5. The same to the same. The Sr. Ganet, contractor of works at Ile Royale. The recruits of the Sr. Pachot. Will give a passage to Abbé de la Corne and the schoolmaster whom he takes to Canada. Will have the ship sail without waiting for Mde. de Cabanas and her daughter. The Sr. Aubert. Folio 398, 3 pages.

June 19. The same to the same. M. de Chazel. Divers instructions. Folio 406, 1 p.

June 25. The same to the same. Annoyed that *Le Chameau* has not yet sailed. Divers instructions. Folio 406, 1 page.

June 26. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 408, 1 page.

Chantilly. July 2. The same to the same. Will send to Father Gaulin, Indian missionary at Cap de Sable, La Hève and Shunébécady, a complete chapel outfit, plain and portable with its case, a ciborium, monstrance for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and an iron to make hosts. Folio 410, ½ page.

July 9. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. de L'Etenduère, ship's lieutenant, concerning the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is going to make to Ile Royale. Folio 413, 4½ pages.

July 29. The same to M. Karrer. The ordinance of the 26th June last in favour of the settlement at Ile Royale of French soldiers having completed their term of enlistment will also apply to the Swiss soldiers. Folio 423, 1½ pages.

July 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Have not deemed it advisable to send food-supplies for the Acadians, seeing that those of last year have not been distributed on account of the Acadians failing to cross over to Ile Royale. Folio 428, 1½ pages.

Fontainebleau. October 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has received letters from Ile Royale in which it is said that *Le Chameau*, bound for Quebec, was lost three leagues from Louisbourg, in the night of the 27th and 28th August and that no one escaped from the wreck. The body of M. de Chazel, Intendant of Canada, was cast on shore and recognized. It is feared that a leak was sprung and that M. de St. James was bound to put into port at Louisbourg, for the masts found on the coast were unbroken. *L'Elephant* must be equipped and all the lost cargo replaced. Folio 454, 1½ pages.

November 6. The same to the same. Instructions for the freighting and sailing of *L'Elephant*, bound for Quebec. Folio 461.

1725. DESPATCHES CONCERNING CANADA, 1725.

Versailles. January 9. The Navy Board to M. de Brouague. The King has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Sr. de St. Germain who represents the Sr. Renaud of St. Malo. He must restore the effects taken, at his instigation, by the Indians. He has permission to send him back to France if he causes any fresh trouble. Folio 739, ½ page.

March 13. The same to the same. Leave of absence granted him. Folio 740, ¼ page.

May 8. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Is satisfied with his endeavours to establish peace between the Foxes and the Illinois. M. des Liettes, who commands at present among the Illinois is occupied with the matter. Should have explained the reasons of the suspicion which he entertains of de la Noue on account of which it was not advisable to employ him at La Baye.

May 8. The King has not approved of his having selected the Sr. Amariton to command at that post. He does not understand the Indians and is unfit for many reasons to hold that command. Folio 740, 1 page.

May 8. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The foreign trade that the Sr. D'Auteuil des Mousseaux was accused of carryng on is established by the claims of a merchant Manatte. It might be well to allow the merchant to fight for his account so as to disgust the foreigners with that fraudulent trading. However, as the Sr. des Mousseaux had formerly had permission to go to New England and to return with a ship to Quebec, it must be found out if that debt was the result of the trading he then did, for, in such case, no fault could be found with him. Pensions and gratuities. The Superior Council, in its judgment against the Sr. Hamard de la Borde, King's attorney of the prévosté, should have made mention of the reprimand which the Attorney-general was instructed to administer to him. Folio 742, 2½ pages.

May 15. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Chazel, Intendant in New-France. The superiors of the communities being obliged to furnish a detailed account of their revenues and their expenses, he will do what he deems necessary to learn the truth. What encouragement he should give to the fisheries and to the cultivation, especially of flax, of hemp and generally of all products that are needed for consumption by France and which she procures abroad. Tar, masts, &c. general injunctions. Folio 744, 18 pages.

May 15. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. He must not grant leave of absence to soldiers who are fit for service. Their relatives can always procure such leave of absence by supplying a substitute or 150 livres. Measure to prevent the pernicious liquor traffic. Will prevent any being brought to the Indians by the English. It is doubtful if Father D'Avaugour will succeed in sending out six missionaries. It is not advisable to increase the number of soldiers in the upper country. Folio 764, 3½ pages.

May 15. The same M. de Chazel. Complaints made by M. de Longueuil against M. de Cugniet who sent canoes loaded with merchandise by way of the river of Three-Rivers to Lac Couchauatousein and for the troubles that followed on account of the discontent of the Algonquins. Folio 768, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the Baron of Longueuil. As soon as he heard of the death of M. de Ramezay, he recommended him to the King as governor of Montreal, which was granted. Folio 769, 1 page.

May 15. The same to M. de Chazel. Only that which concerns the religious communities. Remains, in order to complete the compilation of the papier terrier. None of them have rendered fealty and homage since the establishment of the colony and they claim exemption from doing so. A long dissertation on this subject. All the estates in Canada held in mortmain should be comprised in the terrier now being made, with this difference, that the estates given by

1725. the King in mortmain without any feudal charges thereon should only be entered as a simple declaration which explains in detail their nature, while the estates which the holders in mortmain obtained with obligations should be entered as such and contain the acts of fealty, and the declarations. Will act accordingly. Folio 770, 7 pages.

May 15. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has examined the papers which the Sieur de Tonty sent as his defence against the claims of the Sieur Lamarche, who has acquired the rights of M. La Motte Cadillac, and the memoranda of the said Lamarche. This matter cannot be settled save by law-suit between the parties and for that purpose the Sieur de Tonty should go to Quebec. It seems that the latter is in no way hurried to settle. His sudden departure from Quebec, last year, to go to Detroit, shows that he takes advantage of his absence to let this affair drag. Will inform him that, if he does not, with reasonable celerity, take steps to settle this matter, the command of his post will be taken from him. Folio 777, 3 pages.

May 15. Memorandum of the King to Messrs de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Troops. The farmers, domestic servants and workmen should be included in the militia. Bailiffs should also do service therein, with the exception of those who are court-criers. If the gentlemen will not serve as officers in the militia they will have to serve as soldiers. Respective duties of the governor and of the Intendant. Women have no rights to honours, but they may be allowed to sit in their husband's pews in church. They have a right to holy-water and to the blessed bread, but they can only walk in procession after all those whose ranks have been regulated. No taxes shall be imposed on merchandise of France and of the Colony. It is not advisable to put any restrictions upon peddlars nor to prevent the traders from buying the products of the farmers at their homes. School masters. The Religious of the Hôtel-Dieu. Jesuit missionaries for the Sioux, Foxes and Illinois. Advises them to send a good commandant to the Sioux at the same time as the missionaries. The town walls of Montreal.

It would be well to fix on a small quantity of spirits to be given the Indians, in order to prevent them from going to the English for the same. Is satisfied with the good results obtained by de Joncaire with the Iroquois. Much grieved over the death of Father Rasle, killed by the English. They will take steps to control the Abénakis. Will have presents given to them. Does not believe that an augmentation of troops is necessary. The governorship of Montreal has been given to M. de Longueuil and that of Three-Rivers to M. de Louvigny. Approves of the adjudication of the Temiscamingue trading-business. Folio 780, 25 pages.

May 15. The same to M. de Chazel. Complaints of the Bishop about the disorders caused by the Srs. D'Auteuil de Mousseaux and his brother. Asks for the King's assistance to suppress them. Folio 804, 5 pages.

May 22. The same to the same. The proceeds of the Temiscamingue trading lease will be applied to the work on the walls of Montreal. M. de Vaudreuil is of opinion that the leased territory is too extensive; he warned M. Bégon thereof, but he overlooked it. Memorials of the residents and traders of Montreal to the same effect. Will give his opinion thereon. Folio 809, 2½ pages.

May 22. The same to the same. He will inquire, with M. de Vaudreuil, if it is proper to grant the Sr. Levrard, master-gunner, what he asks for the artillery service. Folio 812, 1 page.

May 29. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Counts upon his recalling the Sr. Guillet from the Temiscamingue post. His tenant at Ile aux Tourtes must not do any trading; he must confine himself to the sale of the products of the land. Approves of his proposal to suspend operations at the Sault St. Louis works and to use the money for the walls of Montreal. Folio 813, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to M. Bégon. Does not think that the tenders of the Sr. Carey for the supplying of staves, bent wood and timber can be accepted without

1725. some modifications. The prices are reasonable, but he cannot be allowed to take the timber off the lands of the inhabitants at a fixed price. He might take advantage thereof to strip the lands against the will of the inhabitants. Folio 815, 1½ page.

May 29. The same to M. de Chazel. He will see that there are always in store 40 thousand pounds of powder, half of it for cannon, the other for muskets. Folio 817, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. He will send a detailed statement of the trading, at the posts of Frontenac, Niagara and Toronto, which is done for the King's benefit. Contract with M. de Ramezay for the supplying of masts, deals and planks. He must not accept white spruce masts. The price, 60 livres per quintal, for hemp is too high, it will have to be gradually decreased. That high price is to encourage the cultivation of it. The quality is as good as that of Brittany. Expenditure of the colony. Divers instructions. Folio 818, 9 pages.

May 29. The same to the same. Irregularities in the keeping of the accounts of the expenses for the ships going to Canada. Folio 827, 2½ pages.

May 29. The same to the same. Will enquire if it is advisable, as M. de Vaudreuil asks, to give a barrel of powder to each of the adjutants in the colony. Folio 830, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. M. Bégon having, by mistake, given M. de Tonty the privilege of buying thousands of pounds of powder at the cost price for the year 1715, a reduction to which he had no right, as he only began operations at Detroit in 1717, this privilege has been based on the prices of 1724, and despite the complaints of M. Tonty that decision will not be reversed. Folio 830, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. He will enquire if it is customary to give the clerk of the Council a commission on the sums deposited with him. Complaints of M. Daine, the clerk, on this subject. Folio 831, ½ page.

May 29. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Asks for information regarding the amount of copper money in Canada and the value to be given to it. Folio 832, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to M. de Chazel. Recital of the facts in the trouble between La Marche and de Tonty. De Tonty should elect domicile in Quebec and appoint an attorney, so that the cases in which he is or may be interested can be tried with suitable rapidity. Folio 834, 4 pages.

May 29. The same to the same. Will inquire if it is true, as M. de Vaudreuil claims, that the works on the fortifications of Montreal and of Chambly are not as advanced as M. de Léry claims. M. Bégon would not endorse that opinion of M. de Vaudreuil. Believes that M. de Vaudreuil still holds a certain grudge against M. de Léry because he would not use the funds under his control for the erection of a second pavilion at the Château de Quebec, such funds having been intended for other purposes. M. de Léry, who is of Provence and a little quick, was very angry on account of the slight regard of M. de Vaudreuil and the out-burst of Madame de Vaudreuil against him. He has written imprudently against him and it may be for that reason that M. de Vaudreuil finds the works badly done. Folio 838, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. The expenditures for the construction of a pavilion at the Château and for repairs to other buildings and fortifications exceed the funds by 19,770 livres, that for the Château alone exceeds by 11,090, when the estimate was only for 12,000. Believes that it was sought to bind the King to that expenditure while knowing well that he would never have consented if the real cost had been given in the first place. He will enquire into all this. Folio 839, 1½ page.

May 29. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Divers instructions. Leave of absence for MM. de la Pérade, Laverandrye, Céloron, de Raymond and du Gué. Folio 841, 1 page.

1725. May 29. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Measures asked for by La Compagnie des Indes to prevent the fraudulent trade in beaver. The receipts of the beaver trade this year have been very small and the Company blames the fraudulent trade therefor. Folio 842, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to M. de Chazel. Cannot grant the 10 thousand pounds of powder and 20 thousand of shot that M. de Vaudreuil asks for the Abénakis of Narausonak. Has granted 2,000 pounds more than usual for presents to those Indians. Folio 844, 1 page.

May 29. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 845, 1½ pages.

May 29. The same to the same. The captains who are ship's ensigns will no longer hold rank above the other captains. The rank will be fixed by the length of service only. Folio 846, 1 page.

May 29. The same to the same. The Témiscamingue lease. Thinks that he had no solid reasons for taking the Command of Fort Chambly from M. de Sabrevois. If he had not been appointed town major of Montreal, his restoration to his position at Chambly could not have been avoided, where he held command under the King's order. Cannot have the engineer of Ile Royale go to Canada to examine the works done at Montreal. Folio 847, 1½ pages.

May 29. The same to the same. The Sr. de Tonty will be replaced if he does not give more satisfaction. He may be a good officer but others are not lacking who are as good and who would be glad to command in his place. Folio 848, 1 page.

May 29. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. It is not proper that the religious communities should prejudice building operations and mar the beauty of sites by exacting from those to whom they sell that they must build only one story houses so as not to overlook their grounds or to not put any windows in the sides of the houses facing the street. M. de Chaussegros has complained of this, and claims that as a result of such abusive restrictions people no longer want to purchase, so that in the heart of the town vast vacant spaces exist with here and there a few low houses that are far from lending beauty to the town. Folio 849, 1 page.

May 29. The same to M. de Tilly. Has received the detailed report of his explorations at Baie St. Paul in search of timber suitable for mast-making. Does not think his report is satisfactory enough to risk sending a vessel. He will continue his explorations at Malbaie, on the Saguenay, &c., &c. He has served long enough at the port of Rochefort to be able to judge for himself what is required. Only large masts are wanted. Small ones and yard-arms can be had in France at a much better bargain. He will give an account of what during his visit he may find of oak, of wood for ship-knees and of bent-wood in the vicinity of Montreal. It would not do to have a cargo of only planks. Folio 850, 2½ pages.

May 29. The same to M. Bégon. Was grieved to learn of the death of M. Robert and he did well to await the arrival of M. de Chazel, his successor. Will send over with him, for the King's menagery, the rare animals and birds that have been collected, but no geese, bears or beavers are wanted, as M. de Lanouiller sent some last year. Will instruct M. de Chazel in his duties and will return on *Le Chameau*. Folio 853, 2 pages.

The same to Father de la Chasse. The King was grieved at the death of Father Rasle and the check that the Indians received.

Gave orders to M. de Vaudreuil to have the body buried and to M. de Chazel to have distributed to the Indians, for that ceremony, 15 blankets and 30 to 40 pounds of tobacco in each of the Abénakis villages of that region. Has also increased by 2,000 livres the fund intended for those Indians. Folio 855, 1½ pages.

May 29. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Ordinance for the reduction of the price of beaver in medium condition. The reason of this decision is that no more fat beaver is delivered, but only fattened beaver, and a difference in the prices must be established to replace fat beaver in

1725. favour. The beaver in medium condition will be 3 livres per pound, the fat beaver will remain at 4 and the lean beaver at 40 sols. The new beaver robes, or those that Indians shall have worn on the side of the skins only, shall be ranked with the lean beaver and will be called soft beaver. However, as they are of a superior quality to the lean it is considered right that they should be paid for at 50 sols per pound. Folio 856, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to the same. Will await news of M. de Tilly's explorations before sending a ship for the masts that he is to have cut. Folio 858, 2 pp.

May 29. The same to the same. This despatch will be handed him by the Sr. Franquelin who goes to Canada on *Le Chameau* in the capacity of cadet. Folio 860, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The word "ainé (the eldest) is not in the ensign's commission granted to the Sr. de Muy, it is meant for him, however, and should be handed over to him. Folio 860, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Is surprised that M. de Lignery, acting under his orders, should have brought about a peace between the Sautteux and the Foxes without including the Illinois, is very impolitic, since the Illinois remain alone against the Foxes. The authorities of Louisiana complain about him. They claim that he does not look on the French of Louisiana as Frenchmen, and that in causing the war that the Foxes wage against the Illinois to continue he seeks to turn the fur-trade away from Louisiana. This looks very likely and, in his own interest, he would do well to change his conduct. Folio 861, 1 page.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Decrees to reduce the value of old gold and silver coins. Has given orders to send aboard *Le Chameau* 100 recruits, of whom 60 were enlisted in Paris and the others at the hospital of Bicestre where they were detained in punishment. As it is difficult to raise recruits, they will only give discharges to old soldiers when they are unfit for service. M. L'Hermitte claims that the timber on the south side of the St. Lawrence cannot be used. They should take measures to prevent the bakers from locking grain. The sum of 289,696 livres for the annual expenditure in Canada will be sent on *Le Chameau*. Asks for a list of the officers of Militia. Cannot understand why the councillors who formerly felt honoured to be captains of Militia feel so no longer. Divers instructions. Folio 862, 6 pages.

June 5. The same to M. de Chaussegros. Blames him for having exceeded by more than double the appropriations for the pavilion at the Château St. Louis. He gave evidence of animosity towards M. de Vaudreuil. Divers injunctions. Folio 869, 2 pages.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has not yet been able to have anything done for the increase of the rental of the house which he owns and occupies in Montreal. M. de Bécancour did not write to ask for the succession to the office of grand voyer for his son-in-law M. de Craesille. It would have been useless, the King not making any more such appointments. Folio 871, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the same. Promotions and appointments for the Srs. de Longueuil, de Louvigny, Verrier, de Sabrevois, de la Noue, de Lantagnac, Ramezay de la Gesse, de la Perrière, de Granville Fonville, Paschot, de Grannes, de Moras, Beaulac Hertel, de Chignancourt, de Lonvigny, Logneau, de Cabanac, d'Esgly, de Lorimier. The King does not at present, wish to re-establish the office of commander of the troops in Canada. Folio 871, 2 pages.

June 5. The same to the Marquise de Vaudreuil. Was sorry to hear of her indisposition during the voyage. Hopes that the good air and the satisfaction of being with her family in Quebec will complete her recovery. Could not give her son the command of *Le Chameau*, but has placed him second in command on *Le Dromadaire*, which goes to Ile Royale under command of M. de L'Etanduère. Folio 873, 1 page.

1722. June 5. The same to the Sr. Peire. Has received his statement of the porpoise fishing from Ile Verte to the *Grande-Pointe* on the south shore of the river. Folio 874, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the Sr. Prat. Has received his list of the ships which have come to the post of Quebec. Pleased to learn that there are seven ships being built in the yards at Quebec. Folio 875, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Sabrevois. As M. Le Verrier has been appointed to the King's lieutenancy at Quebec, he has been appointed town major at Montreal. Folio 876, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to M. Le Verrier. Has appointed him lieutenant of the King at Quebec in place of M. Louvigny. Folio 876, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to M. d'Aigremont. Has granted him an increase of 600 livres. Folio 876, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Lanouiller. Thanking him for the three line beavers that he sent to the King's menagery. Has granted him a leave of absence to go to France. Folio 877, ½ page.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel, sends them the list of accounts to be paid in Canada by the western *Domain*. Folio 877, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the Superioress of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec, Is well aware of the zeal of her community for the poor, but cannot, for the moment, grant any fresh favours. Folio 878, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to the chapter of Quebec. Did all that could be done to obtain for them the augmentation of 5,000 livres which had been granted them last year, while awaiting the King's pleasure to give a benefice to the chapter. Folio 878, ¼ page.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. They shall oblige the Sr. Gervais to remove his house so as to make it agree with the street line. Folio 878, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the same. Brother Chrétien Turc, Superior of the General-Hospital at Montreal, having gone to San Domingo where be expects to establish several fisheries, a successor must be appointed. Folio 879, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. Sarrazin. Is satisfied with his zeal. Is writing to all the officers in command at the posts to send him all the seeds of the country that it is possible to procure. Folio 879, ½ page.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Requests them to give orders to the commandants of the posts to procure for the Sr. Sarrazin all the seeds they can find, for the purpose of assisting him in the preparation of a botanical work that he has in hand. Folio 880, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Chazel. M. de Lanouiller, clerk of the general treasury, did wrong to accept from Madame du Gué, wife by first marriage of M. Petit, the sum of 27,900 livres which the latter owed, without having deducted from the amount she gave the reduction due to the depreciation of the coinage. Believes there was an understanding or collusion between them. M. Bégon is at least guilty of lack of attention or of too much softness in this matter. Will enquire if it is proper to give M. de Vaudreuil the amount he asks for the lease of his house in Montreal. Folio 880, 2½ pages.

June 5. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel. Will oblige Captain Denys de la Ronde to pay the Sr. Palmié, merchant of LaRochelle, the sum of 850 livres which he owes him for 15 years back. Folio 883, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has granted the widow of M. de Ramezay a pension of 1,000 livres and to her son a commission of provisional Captain. Is quite pleased that he induced the *Religieuses hospitalières* of Montreal to leave the General hospital and to take up their residence in the reconstructed portion of their old house. A successor must be appointed to Brother Chrétien Turc. Orders given to M. de Chazel to put a stop to the scandals of which he complains. MM. L'Eschassier and de St. Aubin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, did not speak to him

1725. about the project he had of combining with that Seminary the parishes under the government of Montreal. It is better that such combination should not be made. Pensions for officers' widows. Folio 883, 2½ pages.

June 5. The same to M. de Chazel concerning the clothing of the troops. Folio 886, ½ page.

June 5. The same to the same. Will cause the law-suits against the daughters of the late captain de St. Martin, to have them restore the 706 livres received by their father as an advance on his salary, to be dropped. Folio 886, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Is far from improving that in his capacity of temporal of the Recollets, he tried to force the general commissary of the order to accept as superior of the convent at Quebec a relative of Madame de Vaudreuil. The result was the creation of two factions in the convent and excesses and acts of mutiny on the part of the one who rebelled against the authority of the commissary of the order. Will not speak to the King about it, for his conduct might be very injurious to himself. Folio 887, 1 page.

June 5. The same to Mr. Bégon. Sends him the King's order which legalizes the acts that he had executed since the appointment of Mr. Robert and which he will execute until the arrival of M. de Chazel. Folio 888, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. Collet. Has nothing to do with the difficulty between the de St. Simons, father and son. The son did not succeed the father in the office of p.ovost of Canada by right of succession. The son's conduct however is harsh and not very honourable. The pension of M. de St. Ours, being from the royal exchequer, is extenguished by death, and cannot be transferred to M. de Simon, senior. Folio 888, 1 page.

June 5. The same to Madame de Ramezay. The King has granted her a pension of 1,000 livres and a promotion for her son. Folio 889, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Cavagnal. It is not the King's intention to re-establish the office of commander of the troops. Has written to M. de Vaudreuil, his father, on the subject. Thanks him for the canoe, bow, arrows and quiver, which he sent him. Folio 890, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has been notified that the English wish to settle at Ouabache. He will give orders to the commandant at Detroit to oppose such settlement. Folio 891, ¼ page.

June 5. The same ro M. de Chazel. Sends him the King's order which appoints Mr. de Chazel de St. G....., his cousin, to perform the duties of commissary of the navy in Canada while he is intendant there. He will be 2nd councillor. Folio 891, ¼ page.

August 11. The same to the same. Will give his opinion on the representations made by M. de Vaudreuil about the boundaries of the Témiscamingue post. The King wishes that M. de la Gorgendière should enjoy the effects of his adjudication. M. de Vaudreuil overstepped his rights in wishing to make a new adjudication. The petition of certain Montreal traders could not be entertained, because their representations should be made through the syndic of Montreal. Advises him to examine the memorandum which he sends him, in which is threshed-out the question of leasing out all the posts in the upper country. There is something to be said both for and against. Desires that his opinion should be given without consulting M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 891, 2 pages.

August 11. The same to M. de Chazel. He will learn on arriving at Quebec all about the movements of the English to make a settlement at Chouenguen on Lake Ontario. Approves if the English persist, and if it is a case of absolute necessity, that their undertaking be repulsed by force. They will form a council composed of the Governor, the intendant, the governors of Montreal and of Three-Rivers, to decide what is to be done. Cannot grant M. de Vaudreuil's request for a special supply of money, ammunition and arms. Folio 894, 1 page.

1725. August 11. The same to the same. Recital of the facts in connection with the fraudulent trading of a small English ship in the vicinity of Rimouski with which the men named Grouard and Lepage were concerned. The case was badly conducted against the accused. Folio 895, 4 pages.

August 11. The same to the same. Would have sent a flute to take a cargo of the masts cut at Baie St. Paul if he had thought that M. de Tilly had procured some there. Will send a flute in the spring to get them. M. de Tilly had gone to visit the land belonging to M. de Ramezay on the Richelieu; he there found a lot of good red pine and some good white pine close to the river. Folio 899, 2 pages.

August 11. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. No soldier who settles in the colony can be allowed to keep his gun. They will be given to the recruits, but store guns will be given to the discharged and established soldiers in order to allow them to do a little hunting. Folio 900, ½ page.

August 11. The same to the same. It was for M. Bégon to act against Grouard and not for him to do so. He had been the cause of the delay, and there was, as a result, a non-suit for the prisoner, for lack of evidence. Folio 902, 1½ pages.

August 11. The same to the same about the sending of a statement for the supplies. Folio 903, ½ page.

August 11. The same to the same. Was happy to learn that the English had not yet begun the construction of the fort they wished to build at the mouth of the river Chouengoen, that the Sonnantonan Iroquois opposed the same, that M. de Longueuil who had consulted with them went to the country of the Goyangoins for the same purpose. What the Iroquois ask is that a stone fort be not built at Niagara. The discontent of the Indians of the upper country can only arise from the difference of prices between English and French merchandise. Some way must be found to prevent the traders from selling their goods at such high prices. Cannot increase the troops of the Colony. Folio 904, 3½ pages.

August 11. The same to the same. Should have allowed the Sr. de la Gorgendière to enjoy the benefit of his adjudication of the Témiscamingue post while awaiting the decision. He has thereby allowed that trader the right to ask for compensation. It might be supposed that he thus wished to favour the Sr. Guillet, the former lessee. In issuing ordinances to prevent the execution of that adjudication he has arrogated to himself powers which he did not possess. Folio 908, 2 pages.

August 11. The same to the same. Has given an account to the King of what he notes regarding the deputation sent to him by the government of Boston. The Abénakis must be worked upon to prevent the English from becoming masters of their lands, otherwise the Colony will be in peril. Folio 909, ½ page.

August 11. The same to M. de Tilly. Has received the account of his operations at Baie St. Paul and of the explorations which he has made in several fine regions. Folio 910, 1 page.

November 6. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. He will see by the letter sent him, by way of England, the steps taken to replace the goods lost in the wreck of *Le Chameau*. Sends him a list of the promotions while awaiting the duplicates of the warrants which were lost in the wreck. Folio 911, ½ page.

November 6. The same to M. Bégon. In consequence of the loss of *Le Chameau* and the death of M. de Chazel, he will fulfil the duties of Intendant until next year. Folio 911, ½ page.

November 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. They must have learned, from M. de St. Ovide, of the wreck of *Le Chameau* and the loss of 316 persons who were on board. Sends them a list of these persons. Captain Du Vivier, who was to have taken passage on that vessel did not do so. Is having the flute L*Elephant* fitted out to replace the goods lost. If they have not enough masts at Ile aux Coudres to load that flute on her return

1725. trip, they will put on the timber of Madame de Ramezay, if she is able to supply it. Folio 912, 1½ pages.

December 11. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Dupuy. M. Portail, who is to serve as a cadet in Canada, is to go out there on *L'Elephant*. Folio 914, ½ page.

ILE ROYALE.

Versailles, May 1. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The frigate *La Victoire* will sail from Rochefort without waiting for the Sr. Ganet, the contractor for the Louisbourg fortifications, if he is not there on the day fixed. In such case he will sail in *Le Dromadaire*. He has sent his instructions to the Sr. Vallée who will act for him. Folio 923, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Mésy. Madame de Motholon, wife of the Intendant of San Domingo, to whom the Comte d'Agrain, deceased, owed 5,500 livres is sending some one to Louisbourg to learn what effects he had left there. He will furnish information. Folio 924, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has received the despatch in which he refers to the checks which the English put on the trade of Ile Royale. If it is true that the English have taken advantage of M. de St. Pierre's abandonment of Ile St. Jean to establish there a stationary fishery, he will take the steps necessary to drive them away. Folio 924, 1½ pages.

May 1. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The Sr. Isabeau, contractor for the Louisbourg fortifications, having died or board *La Victoire*, shortly after his departure from Louisbourg, the works, so far as were not included in the contract with the Sr Isabeau, have been given to the Sr. Ganet. He also binds himself, at the same time to complete those commenced by the Sr. Isabeau, at the same figure. An inventory will be made to establish what is coming to the heirs of Sr. Isabeau. M. Le Verrier will have the superintendence of the works in place of M. de Verville, who is transferred to Valenciennes. Folio 925, 3 pages.

May 1. The same to M. Le Verrier. M. de Verville has been appointed superintendent of the fortifications of Valenciennes and will not go to Ile Royale again. He will have charge of the works at Louisbourg according to the accepted plans. The King has established a fund of 150,000 livres for the year's works. The Sr. Ganet has the contract for the continuation of the works begun by the Sr. Isabeau. Will make a final estimate of the works completed so as to establish exactly the claims and obligations of each contractor. *La Victoire* and *Le Dromadaire* will carry 900 cubic feet of cut stone from the quarries of Ste. Mesme. Folio 929, 3 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Mésy. Will see justice done to the Srs. Folecher and Boisset, bankers of Lyons, and Vanneau, tax-collector of Pery-en-Velay, joint creditors of the Comte d'Agrain, for the amount of 15,000 livres. Folio 932, ½ page

Chantilly, July 25. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of his efforts to put down abuses. Hopes that when the ships arrive there will be a portion of the stores in condition to receive the food supplies and munitions sent out. Quite pleased to learn that he is satisfied with the character of M. Le Verrier. Folio 932, 2 pages.

July 25. The same to the same. Has received the copy of the letter of King Louis XIII, of the 10th February, 1638, to M. D'Aunay de Charnizay and the Commission given to M. Denys on the 30th January, 1654, which he sent —the whole relating to the boundaries of Acadia. Hopes that he will be able to send other documents of a like nature for the purpose of refuting the claims of the English. Has received the plan which he has drawn of the road from Louisbourg to Lake Miné. Counts upon his having had work done thereon last spring. Folio 934, 1 page.

July 25. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 935, 1½ pages.

1725. July 25. The same to the same. The Sr. Pachot, at present in France, is intended for Canada. He will be replaced at Ile Royale by the Chev. de Gannes, now in Canada. Will grant leave of absence to the Sr. de Sabrevois, whose father is town Major of Montreal, but will try to keep him from taking a trip to France, which is ruinous for officers. Leave of absence for the Sr. D'Aillebaut. The Sr. Sabatier. Folio 937, 1 page.

July 25. The same to the same. Has received the information the he sent regarding an expedition of the Abénakis against Port Royal. Regrets that such expedition should have led the Governor of Acadia to ill-use the missionary of that place, to then send him to Ile-Royale, and to oblige the priest at the Mines to likewise withdraw. Approves of M. de Breslay being sent to Port Royal and of another missionary being sent to the Mines, and that he had written to the Governor recommending them. Will advise those missionaries to act very prudently so as not to make the English suspicious of them. Approves of his visits to Port Toulouse, LaBrador, and to the villages of Mirliquèche and Antigoniche. Folio 938, 1½ pages.

July 5. The same to the same. The stoppages out of the salaries of the officers by M. Gaudion do not concern him. Folio 940, ½ page.

July 5. The same to M. de Mésy. He did well not to take advantage of the leave of absence that had been granted him. Has granted his son an annual gratuity of 200 livres and the appointment of member of the Council of Louisbourg. His residence must be in the town. He will continue to send each year the general census and the returns of trade and fisheries. Assistance of the King for the Brothers of Charity. Regrets that elm is not more plentiful on Ile Royale. He will use wild-cherry, beech, or maple. Would have liked him to be as rigid an observer of the King's orders as is M. de St. Ovide. Folio 944, 4 pages.

July 25 The same to the same. Well pleased to learn that he had returned to the clerk of the general treasury the 6,531 livres due by the estate of the Comte d'Agrain to the King. The port of Toulouse is in too close proximity to the English to remove its garrison. It is different with Port-Dauphin. M. de St. Ovide may retain M. de Conteneuil for the superintendence of fisheries and trade. Folio 945, 2 pages.

July 25. The same to the same. Will send a detachment of 25 soldiers, commanded by a captain to Ile St. Jean. It is not well, while awaiting the discussion between the managers of the Ile St. Jean grant and their creditors, to let the is'and be abandoned, becaused if the English did settle there, there would be trouble in driving them out. Approves of his having used a criminal under accusation of theft as hangman and having made him marry. Sends him an anonymons letter written against him. Folio 947, 3½ pages.

July 25. The same to M. Le Verrier. Divers instructions concerning the works at the Louisburg fortifications. Folio 950, 2½ pages.

July 25. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Satisfied with the good reports he gives of Sieur de Canague, company lieutenant and assistant-engineer. He did well to send off, on the ships returning to France, the inhabitants of Ile St. Jean and the engagés who had been abandoned by the grantees of lands. A detachment must be sent to Ile St. Jean otherwise the English might settle there and advance claims. M. de Pensens might command the detachment. The King has kindly agreed to withdraw the *lettre de cachet* against the Sieur Vallé on condition that he remains at Ile Royale. Folio 593, 6½ pages.

July 25. The same to the same. Letters patent of Knight of St. Louis for the Sieur Danjeac. His fears regarding the Swiss who will be at Ile Royale are not participated in. He will strive to diabuse the Indians of the ideas which the differences of religion might suggest to their minds. Folio 959, 2½ pages.

1725. July 25. The same to M, Sabatier. Divers instructions about food-supplies and other effects in the stores. Folio 962, 2 pages.

July 25. The same to M. Bourville. Approves of the sentence pronounced against Michel Lauger, a deserting soldier. Folio 964, ½ page.

July 25. The same to M. de Mésy. As the Acadians who go to Ile Royale are carpenters, and do not settle on lands and earn sufficient, it is not advisable to distribute food-supplies to them. Divers instructions. Folio 965, 7 pages.

July 26. The same to the Sieur Boucher. He will serve under the command of M. Le Verrier. Folio 972, ½ page.

July 25. The same to M. de Beaucours. Has received the papers concerning the law-suit he has had with the manager of the Ile St. Jean Grant. Could not give him the governorship of Montreal in place of M. de Ramezay. Folio 972, ½ page.

July 29. The same to M. de Catalogne. Could not grant him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 973, ¼ page.

July 29. The same to M. de St. Ovide. It must be understood that the Sieur Vallée must never return to France. He may give him suitable employment if convenient, Folio 973, ½ page.

July 29. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. It is more suitable that the lands along the Louisbourg wharves should be occupied by fishermen than by tavern-keepers. Folio 974, ½ page.

Julp 29. The same to the same. Requests them to send the grants made to the inhabitants; that he may confirm them. Folio 974, 2 pages.

July 29. The same to the same. Sends a statement of the year's expenditure amounting to 115,941 livres. Appointment of the Sr. Le Normand, clerk, to be member of the Superior Council. Instructions to M. de L'Etanduère, commander of *Le Dromadaire*. Folio 986, 1½ pages.

The same to the same. Instructions about the use of the funds. The Sr. de la Boularderie. His grant at Petit Bras d'Or must be surveyed. At Niganish the only right he has is to do fishing with 100 men. Mission of Father Gaulin at Chénébécady. Divers instructions. Folio 979, 9 pages.

End of Vol 48.

REGISTER OF THE COLONIAL DESPATCHES.

1726.

B. Series. Vol. 49.

1726. Marly. January 22. The Navy Board to Comte de St. Pierre. Has received the letter in which he asks the governorship of Canada for M. de St. Ovide, also the latter's letter. The governorship has been given to M. de Beauharnois, post captain. An increase of 3,000 livres in salary has been granted to M. de St. Ovide. Folio 11, ½ page.

February 20. The same to M. de Bienville. Has procured for him from the King an annual gratuity of 3,000 livres for his support. Folio 23, ¼ page.

March 19. The same to the Marquise de Vaudreuil. Has written to the Chev. de la Rochalart to recommend to him her son de Rigaud Folio 39, ¼ page.

Verseilles. April 9. List of the bills of exchange drawn by the Sr. de Lanouiller on the late M. de Champigny on the funds of Canada for the year 1726 which are in the hands of the officials of Canada. Id. on the funds of the year 1725, drawn by M. de Selles. Folio 51½, 1½ pages.

April 30. The same to the Baron de Breteuil. Has recommended the Sr. de la Loge, in whom he is interested, for an ensigncy in Canada. Folio 57½, 7½ pages.

April 30. The same to the Maréchale de Grammont, has granted an ensigncy to the Sr. Malespine. Folio 58, ¼ page.

April 30. The same to the Bishop of Toul. Has granted his brother the Chev. Bégon the position of town major of Quebec. Folio 58, ¼ page.

April 30. The same to the Prince of Monaco. Has suggested the promotion of the Sr. Adhémar, lieutenant in Canada. Folio 58½, ¼ page.

June 4. The same to the comptroller-general. On the representations of MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy, he is requested to give orders to the effect that the inhabitants of Ile Royale who bring wines, spirits and cod-fish to Quebec, may pay the duties in kind, otherwise the growing trade between these colonies will be paralyzed. Folio 69½, 1 page

July 9. The same to M. LePelletier. Regrets that the farmers general did not judge well to accept the dues in kind from the inhabitants of Ile Royale who go to trade in Canada. What they suggest is, however, a mitigation. Folio 81, ½ page.

August 13. The same to the same. About the question of duties to be collected on the trade between the West Indies, Ile Royale and Canada. Folio 93½, 2½ pages.

Marly. February 19. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It would be necessary, for the safety of the King's ships going to Canada, to have on board an officer well acquainted with the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Formerly, the Sr. de la Grange, of Rochefort, had been appointed captain of a flute on account of his knowledge of the navigation of those waters, and he sailed each year with the King's ship. He is requested to enquire into the qualifications of the Sr. Testu de la Richardière, a Canadian, who is being proposed for that employment. Folio 162, ½ page.

March 1. The same to the same. The Sr. Fleury, of La Rochelle, writes that he knows, of his personal experience, that the masts to be had at Ile St. Jean are better than those in Canada and that the cost would be less. Folio 166, ½ page.

March 1. The same to the Sr. Fleury. M. de Beauharnois has orders to have the masts from Ile St. Jean now at LaRochelle examined, and to report thereon. Folio 166½, ½ page.

1726. Versailles. March 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He will say if Noël LeBœuf, who asks to go to Canada, is a suit-maker like his father. Folio 181, ¼ page.

May 14. The same to the same. If M. de Lanouiller who is detained in Paris cannot reach Rochefort in time to go on board the ship which Dme. Paccaud is sending to Canada, with his wife, his brother, a little girl, and two domestic servants, orders will to given him to take passage on *L'Eléphant*. Folio 206, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. Replacing of the effects lost on *Le Chameau*. Folio 206½ 2 pages.

May 14. Memorandum of the King to the Comte Desgouttes, lieutenant of a man of war, concerning the duties he is to perform during his voyage to Canada. Folio 209, 7 pages.

May 28. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Chev. de Chaon, captain of a frigate, commanding *La Néréide* bound for the Grand Bank and Ile Royale. Folio 220½, 13 pages.

May 28. The Navy Board to the Comte Des Gouttes. Shall convey three merchantmen from La Rochelle, going to Quebec. Folio 225½, 1 page.

June 4. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning the funds of Canada and of Ile Royale. Recruits and passengers. Folio 228, 4 pages.

June 25. The same to the same. Has learned with great pleasure of the early departure, for Canada of *L'Eléphant*, commanded by the Comte DesGouttes, and of the sailing of MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Folio 235, 1½ page.

Juillet 2. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. de L'Etenduère, lieutenant of a man-of-war about the duties he must perform during the voyage that he is about to make to Ile Royale. Folio 238, 6 pages.

Fontainebleau. November 12. List of the ships to be equipped at Rochefort for the colonies during the year 1727. Folio 279, 1½ pages.

November 12. List of the goods to be sent from the port of Rochefort to the colonies during the year 1727. Folio 279½, 1 page.

December 3. The Navy Board to M. Bégon. Learned with great pleasure of his return to France. Requests him to thank Madame Bégon for her kind attention to the Misses de Vaudreuil. Folio 282, ¼ page.

1726.

CANADA.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE OFFICIALS OF NEW FRANCE.

January 8. Their packages were delivered to him M. de la Gauchetière. Will answer their letters by *L'Eléphant* that will leave in the course of the month of April. Dupuy, Master of Requests, appointed Intendant of Canada, will go out on that vessel. The vacancy created by the death of M. de Vaudreuil has not yet been filled. This despatch is intrusted to M. de St. Ovide to be handed to them. Folio 607, 1 page.

January 8. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. It has been found that Sieur Amariton, in command of the post at LaBaye, does not suit; the despatch concerning him has been lost on *Le Chameau*, wherefore he has not yet been relieved of his command. It is the King's intention to put an end to the war between the Foxes and the Illinois. Will send the Sr. de la Noue to the post at LaBaye, and if he is not in a positon to go, the Sr de la Périère Boucher must be sent. Folio 607½, ½ page.

January 11. The same to the Marquise de Vaudreuil. The King has granted her a pension of 3,000 livres on the government of Canada to be taken off the salary of M. de Beauharnais, successor to M. the Vaudreuil. Folio 608, ½ page.

January 11. The same to the Chev. de Beauharnois. Same subject. Folio 608, ¼ page.

1726. Versailles. April 16. The same to the same. Young men of good families, named Nicolas Pierre Richelet, Jacques LeGrand, Samuel Guy and Pierre François Rigaud are going to Canada to there serve as soldiers. They must not leave the colony save on orders from the King. Folio 608, ½ page.

April 30. The same to M, de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Id. for those named Pothier and Delvignes *dit* Flamand. Folio 608½, ½ page.

April 30. The same to the Marquis de Beauharnois. The soldiers who settle in the colony cannot keep their guns, but others will be given them more suitable for hunting. Folio 608½, ½ page.

May 1. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Dupuy, Intendant-General. Injunctions. The religious communities. Troops. Cultivations. Taverns. Decrease in the number of horses. Folio 609½ 19 pages.

May 7. The Naval Board to MM. de Beauharnais and Dupuy. Sends them duplicates of the eleven letters addressed to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Chazel and lost on *Le Chameau*. They will conform to the orders contained in them. Has written the Chev. de la Rochalar, governor of San Domingo, to oblige Brother Chrétien to go to Quebec. He indebted the General-Hospital of Montreal in a sum of 40,000 livres and he must give an account of the use he made of those funds. How could he have contracted such a heavy debt without the consent of the Bishop and of the governor? They will have light cast upon the administration of Brother Chrétien. Folio 619, 1½ pages.

May 7. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Duplicates of the despatches and other documents lost on *Le Chameau*. Leave of absence for the officers. Folio 619, 1 page.

May 7. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to M. de Vaudreuil. General injunctions. He will direct his efforts against the attempts of the English to destroy our trade with the Indians of the upper country, cultivations, foreign trade. Folio 620, 16 pages.

May 7. The Navy Board to M. Dupuy. Accounts of the expenses incurred by the King's ships going to Canada. How those expenses should be classified. Folio 627½, 2½ pages.

May 7. The same to the same. Will make each year a statement of the trading done for the King at the three posts of Frontenac, Niagara and Toronto. Will have the product of such trade sold each year in Quebec. Will have Madame de Ramezay carry out the agreement made with her husband for the supply of planks and deals. Cultivation of hemp. Law-suits against du Chouquet, Security of Réaume. He should be most rigorously dealt with. Salary of Dame Bouchette, mid-wife. Folio 629, 8½ pages.

May 7. The same to M. Bégon. The notices given by MM. de Vaudreuil, de Longueuil, the Bishop of Quebec and himself of the complaints of a few parish priests and inhabitants concerning the boundaries of parishes, were made too soon, as the time, set for making complaints was to extend till the end of 1725. Folio 633½, 1 page.

May 7. The same to M. Dupuy. He will conform to the orders given to the late Mr. de Chazel about the affair of de Tonty with La Marche. Relating to the claims of the religious communities, concerning fealty and homage. He will take steps to check the disorders of which the Bishop of Quebec complains. Folio 634, 1 page.

May 7. The same to M. de Cavagnal. The King has granted him the majority of the troops in Canada. Folio 634½, 1 page.

May 7. The same to Madame L'Hermitte. Was grieved at the death of her husband. Grants her a pension of 600 livres. Folio 635, ½ page.

May 7. The same to Madame de Louvigny. Was grieved at the death of her husband. Grants her a pension of 800 livres. Folio 635, ½ page.

May 7. The same to Madame de Cabanac. Grants her younger son an ensigncy on full pay. Folio 630½, ¼ page.

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May 7. The same to Madame de Ramezay. Was much grieved over the loss of her eldest son. He was a good man and one of great promise. A lieutenancy granted to his brother. Folio 635½, ¼ page.

May 7. The same to M. de Lantagnac. Has granted him one of the vacant companies. Id. to M. La Périère Boucher and de la Gauchetière. Folio 636, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. de la Chassagne. Accords him the governorship of Trois-Rivières, made vacant by the death of M. de Louvigny. Folio 636, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. de la Corne. Has made him the King's lieutenant at Montreal in place of M. de Chassagne. Folio 636½, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. d'Esgly. Has made him the King's lieutenant at Trois-Rivières, made vacant by the death of M. L'Hermitte. Folio 637, 1 page.

May 7. The same to the Chev. Bégon. Has appointed him town major of Quebec in the place of the Sr. d'Esgly. Folio 637½, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has accorded him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 637½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the Marquise de Vaudreuil. The King has accorded to her son, de Cavagnal, the majority of the troops in Canada. Folio 638, ½ page.

May 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnais and Dupuy, Has received a report from M. de Tilly about the cutting of timber at Baie St. Paul, at Chicoutimi, and on the Richelieu river on the seigniory of Madame de Ramezay. It would be advisable to have the cutting done by contract and not directly. The most profitable locality seems to be that of the Richelieu river where masts 78 feet long, 22 inches in diameter measured at 17 feet from the large end and 15 feet from the small end, have been taken out. It is to be hoped that Madame de Ramezay will undertake the supply. Folio 638½, 5 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Salary of the Sr. Berthier, King's surgeon at the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec. The compensation asked by Dame Clérin, an officer's widow, for the lot of land taken from her for the fortifications of Montreal, cannot be granted. Her claims, if she has any, are against the Sulpicians. Folio 640, 1½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. Replacing of the funds lost on *Le Chameau*. Statement of the expenditure for the year 1727. Reduction of the salaries of extra employés. The profits from the sale of powder should suffice for such expense. Folio 641½, 3 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. M. de Vaudreuil, to whom 450 livres rent for his house in Montreal is granted, had represented that he had spent 8,000 livres in repairs on the house and that it cost him 32,000 livres, exclusive of the grand house. He had asked that the rental be raised to 1,200 livres, because he could obtain 1,500 from private individuals. M. de Chazel had been instructed to look into the facts. His death left matters in the same position. Madame de Vaudreuil renews her husbands representations. He thinks that what she asks should be granted They will enquire into the matter and make a report. Folio 643, 1½ pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Has written M. Belamy to send one Grault out to Canada. He is an obstinate and dangerous protestant. They will keep an eye on his conduct and will not allow him to return to France nor go to the English colonies. Folio 643½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. They will enquire into the claim of the miners Cœureux, residents of Quebec. Folio 644, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. An annual pension of 250 livres has been granted to the Sr. D'Artigny to compensate him for 12 acres of land that had been taken from him for the fortifications of Quebec. Folio 644½, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. Clothes purchased or made in the colony to replace those lost on *Le Chameau*, Powder. They should force the inhabitants of Montreal to pay their taxes for the walls of Montreal; as it is not

1726. according to the taste of the captains and the inhabitants that prisoners should be sent out to Canada to serve as soldiers there, the King has decided not to send in future any more and as few as possible of young men of good family locked up in the reformatory hospitals. Folio 645, 4½ pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Promotions of the Sr. de la Chassaigne, de la Corne, D'Esgly, Chev. Bégon, Vaudreuil de Cavagnal, de la Gauchetière, de la Perrière, Adhémar de Lantagnac, de Longueuil, de Rigauville, Chev. de Ramezay, de Verchères, D'Amour de la Morandière, Philibert, DuBaron, de Ferriers, Dugué, de Cabanac, D'Esgly jr., Lorimier, de Vincennes, de Mouchy d'Hocquincourt, de la Loge, Malesépine de St. Vincent, la Pérade, de Joncaire, Herbin, Rocbert, de Contrecœur, de Sagueépée They will give on opinion as to the person suited for the place of councillor made vacant by the death of M. Aubert. It is not thought advisable to give it to the Sr. Berthier nor is he sufficiently acquainted with the qualifications of the Srs. Aubert jr., and Mayeux, trader. Dme LaGuerre de Morville. The Sr. Raimbault jr. Folio 647, 4 pages.

May 14. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. General instructions regarding their respective duties. The complaints made against the pedlars are interested. It would be better to leave trade free. They must see that the General Hospital of Montreal support 8 school-masters; the gratuity of 3,000 livres that is given to that institution is for no other purpose. They will do a great service to the colony if they succeed in bringing about a peace between the Foxes and the Illinois, which is necessary in order to establish a post among the Sioux who are allied with the Foxes and the Sakis. M. de Longueuil has obtained permission from the Iroquois to build a stone fort at Niagara. They informed the English that they would not allow them to build a fort at Chouengen. The French have always alone traded with the Indians of the upper country, it is only since the tready of Utrecht that the English have attempted to advance into that region, believing as they do that the nation which becomes mistress of the Western country will become so of all the rest of America. For the purpose of frustrating the English in their designs it is well to re-establish the leaves of absence, not with-standing the abuses that may result there from. The Iroquois must be worked up to dislodge the English from their Chouengen post. The commandants of the French posts would do well to induce the Indians to plunder the English traders who venture into our posts. It would serve to disgust them. In re-establishing the leaves of absence it is no longer advisable to lease out the posts, and the lease of that at Temiscamingue should be cancelled. Would gladly refrain from permitting the liquor traffic, but as the restrictions have become useless on account of the facility with which the Indians can procure it from the English, it is better to relax the former rigour if we do not want to have the entire fur trade go over to the English. Will only allow those on leave of absence to carry small quantities of spirits and that only in places where the English may come in contact with the Indians. As the English have built themselves two houses and stores on a river that flows into the Ouabache to trade there with the Miamis and the Onyatanous, they will give orders to M. de Vincennes to have an understanding with M. de Boisbriant so as to put obstacles in the way of the English extending their trade in that direction. They will press for the completion of the papier terrier if it is not yet completed. Foreign merchandise. The reduction in the price of the écarlatines should help to put an end to the fraud that was practised. They will fill the Abénakis with the determination of not allowing the English to encroach on their lands. They will not allow the English who came to Montreal to remain more than two days there and will see that they import no merchandise. They will make those who settled in Montreal under pretext of making lots, but in reality to traffic in foreign goods, leave the place. Folio 649, 32 pages

1726. May 14. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Requests him to give his advice as to the choice of a person to hold the position of dean of the Chapter of Quebec, an appointment that belongs to the King. The bishop of Quebec proposed the name of abbé de Varennes, archdeacon, vicar-general, clerical member of the Supreme Council and director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Quebec. On the other hand, M. Hazeur de Lorme, precentor of the same Chapter, asks the position for himself, or for his brother, who is grand penitentiary. If the choice were to fall on M. de Varennes, he would have to resign the directorship of the seminary, because the interests of the latter and those of the Chapter are frequently mixed up and even opposed to each other. Folio 665, 2 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Sends him the appointment of Knight of St. Louis for MM. d'Esgly and de Lignery. Those for MM. de la Ronde Denys, de Beaujeu and de Vivier will be sent as soon as the certificates of service and Catholicity are received. Folio 666, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. In his capacity of temporal syndic of the Recollets, M. de Vaudreuil had tried to give the place of janitor of the Council of Quebec to a religious of that order whom he liked, despite the opposition of the commissionary general of the Order. This resulted in schemes and excesses not very edifying in religions. He will avoid like abuses. Folio 666, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. Sends him M. de Longueuil's appointment as governor of Montreal, and M. Le Verrier's commission to be King's lieutenant at Quebec, a commission for M. de Sabrevois to be town major of Montreal, M. de la Noue's commission to be captain, and the duplicates of the commissions, lost last year, for MM. de Granville Fonville, Beaulac Hertel, De Moras, de Chignancourt, de Louvigny and Cabanac. Folio 666½ 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. The complaints of the Sr. Hertel, seignior of Chambly, against the Sr. de Sabrevois, former commandant at fort Chambly, are ill founded. There is too much wood burned at that fort. The Sr. de Gannes. Folio 667, 1 page.

May 14. The same to M. Dupuy. Asks for information about the excess of revenue. Folio 668, 2 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Requests him to send the information asked of M. de Chazel about the transaction arising between the Sr. de Lanouiller, M. Bégon and Dame Dugué regarding the payment made by the last mentioned in depreciated coin a few days before the reception of the decree diminishing the value of the coin. Folio 668½, 2½ pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Sends him an ordinance of M. Bégon the annulling of which is asked for by M. de la Pérade. He claims the ownership of Ile de Sable, adjoining the seigniory of Ste. Anne, which claim the residents dispute. Folio 670, 1½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. Appointment of the Sr. de Frontigny as clerk of the marshalsea of Quebec, of the Sr. Dubreuil as 1st bailiff of the Superior Council, and of the Sr. Boisseau as clerk of the prévosté of Québec. Folio 670½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. The claim of Dame Chateauneuf to a right of pension is an imposition. She has taken advantage of the loss of *Le Chameau* to put it forward. He will examine if it is advisable to give the Sr. Cugnet, bailiff of the Superior Council a commission of notary which had been refused him by M. Bégon. Folio 671, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. He will give the Sr. Baroguet, who claims that he suffered considerable losses at the evacuation of Plaisance, the making of the shot and bullets for the Quebec magazine, if he can make them as cheap as the others. Folio 671½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. He will take steps to have justice done Miss Leloit, of France, aganist Dme Quénet, of Canada by having the half of

1726. Ile Perrot which belongs to her, seized, in default of having her paid otherwise. Folio 681½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. M. Bégon should have completed the compilation of the papier terrier, since by the latest news there only remained a few declarations regarding properties in socage. The Jesuits have refused to render fealty and homage. He will examine the documents to assure himself whether or not they are exempt therefrom. He will oblige the religious of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec to render fealty and homage. Folio 672, 1 page.

May 14. The same to M. Bégon. Has procured for his brother the position of town major of Québec. Some of the rare animals and birds which he sent for the King's managery have died on the trip. He will treat as his own daughters the Dlles de Vaudreuil who are to cross to France with him on *L'Eléphant*. Folio 672½, 2 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Sends him the King's order making valid the discharges he may have given since the deaths of MM. Robert and de Chazel. Folio 673½, ½ page.

May 14. The same to the same. Has received the papers addressed to him concerning the exploration of the pine groves of Canada by M. de Tilly. Folio 674, ½ page.

May 14. The same to M. de Longueuil. Would have been glad to have procured him the place of M. de Vaudreuil, but the King has seen fit to grant it to the Marquis de Beauharnois. Has procured for his son, who was with the regiment of Normandie, a lieutenancy in Canada. Folio 674½, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. On account of his representations and those of MM. de Longueuil and Bégon, no more criminals will be sent to serve as soldiers in the colony, save a few young lads who are locked up for reform. There may be difficulties on account of not granting the soldiers permission to marry, but there would be still greater ones if they were so permitted, unless they are in a condition to become residents, in which case it is a complete discharge that must be given. Has given promotion to the greater member of the officers in whom he is interested. He should, in concert with MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy appoint a successor, both able and of good conduct, to replace Brother Chrestien at the head of the *Frères Hospitaliers* of Montreal. Has written to the governor of San Domingo to send Brother Chrestien to Canada, by compulsion, if necessary to render an account of his administration. The Abbé Brisacier sends this year a superior for the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 674, 4 pages.

May 14. The same to M. de Tilly. Has received his memorandum on the exploration which he carried on at Baie St. Paul, on the Saguenay and on the Richelieu river. His presence in Canada being no longer required he may return to France with his son. Folio 677, 1 page.

May 14. The same to M. de Chaussegros. Approves of his having placed the arms of France over the main doors of the King's buildings and of the forts. In all that he does he should take orders from the Governor and the Intendant, each regarding his own sphere. He should have taken the advice of M. de Longueuil regarding the site of the stone house that is being built at Niagara. Folio 677½, 1 page.

May 14. The same to Father de la Chasse. The orders that he gave M. de Vaudreuil regarding Father Rasle will be carried out by M. de Beauharnois. Father D'Avaugour sends him the help of 6 religious. Folio 678, 1 page.

May 21. The same to M. Dupuy. It has been represented to him by Madame de Vaudreuil that Madame de Soulanges, her sister-in-law, has a claim of 20,000 livres against the estate of the late Marquise d'Alogny for a donation made to her before the marriage of M. d'Alogny. Requests him to give his attention to the winding up of the affairs of that estate. Folio 678½, ½ page.

1726. May 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Leave of absence for M. LaTour, a sergeant with the troops. Folio 679, ¼ page.

May 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Information and instructions concerning the difficulty between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Dame D'Argenteuil about the boundaries of their respective seigniories at the Lake of the Two Mountains. Will do their utmost to effect a compromise. Folio 679, 6 pages.

May 21. The same to the same. Sends the duplicate of the accounts to be paid by the Western Domain for the present year, amounting altogether to the sum of 156,759 livres. Folio 682, ½ page.

May 29. The same to M. Dupuy. The King has granted him letters permitting him to take the title of State Councillor. Folio 683, ¼ page.

June 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Sends them the decree of the State Council creating an increase of 4 livres per *louis d'or* of the new coinage of 20 sols per *écu*. Folio 683, ½ page.

June 30. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It is perfectly true that fire took place in the Palais de Quebec, the 28th December last at 9 o'clock in the evening during a strong N.E. wind. M. de Longueuil writes that the attics were completely burned but the walls held good which gave time to save everything. Will inquire, with M. Dupuy on his arrival at Quebec, what is best to be done in the matter. Folio 683, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. Dupuy. Same subject. Folio 683½, 1 page.

July 23. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. The King has been obliged to allow a certain amount of trade between New England and the French Islands. This is unfortunate, for the same objects might be supplied by Canada. Folio 684, 1 page.

August 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He shall be present at the *Te Deum* of thanksgiving to be sung at the Cathedral of Quebec for the restoration the King's health. Folio 685, ½ page.

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REGISTER OF LETTERS PATENT, ORDERS OF THE KING AND WARRANTS SENT OUT TO CANADA.

Marly. January 22. Letters Patent for the Sr. Bégon, intendant of the Navy. The Sr. Bégon, Intendant at Hâvre, formerly Intendant of Canada, being detained in that colony, proceedings will not be taken against him in the courts of justice of France before his return. Folio 686, 2 pages.

February 22. Warrant granting to the Sr Brouague, and after his death to his widow, the parts and portions that will have belonged to Dame de Courtemanche, her mother, and to her sisters. Folio 687½, 4 pages.

Versailles. March 30. Decree concerning the beaver trade. Folio 688½, 5 pages.

Letters patent in favour of the Marquis de Beauharnois. Folio 691, 2 pages.

May 14. Safe conduct for the Sr Lanouiller. Folio 691½, 1 page.

May 7. Order of the King appointing the Sr Du Breuil as first baillift of the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 692, ½ page.

May 7.

May 14. Ordinance of the King forbidding the use of foreign fabrics for the making of clothes. Folio 692½, 2 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES OF COMTE DE MAUREPAS TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE COLONY OF ILE ROYALE.

Marly. January 8. M. de Maurepas to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The King issued a decree on the 13th Oct., whereby he revokes the Letters Patent granted to the Comte de St. Pierre for the exclusive fishing right for a league around the Islands of St. Jean, Brion and Ramées. Folio 694, 1 page.

1726. January 8. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He will take from the salary of the Governor of Canada 3,000 livres to augment his own, which shall henceforth be 9,000 livres. Folio 694½, 1 page.

January 8. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Until the colony is better settled they may permit the English colonies to sell cattle, fresh provisions and construction timber, but they will prohibit all other kinds of merchandise. They will afford every business facility to the bearer of this despatch, the Sieur de la Lande Magon, an important merchant of St. Malo, who intends establishing a regular trade with Ile Royale. Folio 695, 1½ pages.

February 26. The same to the same. They will afford all business facilities to the Sieur Jeanpéris d'Haranades a former merchant of St. Jean-de-Luz, who has been 40 years in the cod-fishing business and who since the settlement of Ile Royale, sends several vessels there each year. Folio 695½, 1 page.

Versailles. March 12. The same to M. de Mésy. According to the copy of account sent to MM. Flocher and Boissel, bankers at Lyons and creditors of the Comte d'Agrain, there remains at Louisbourg a sum of 7,019 livres which is to be distributed among the creditors at a *pro-rata* on their claims. Folio 696, ½ page.

April 16. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. They will grant to one Antoine Paris, if what he alleges is true, the 40 feet of land adjoining his property and the garden of Dame de Villejoin. Folio 696, ½ page.

April 16. The same to the same. Instructions concerning the Swiss soldiers of the Karrer regiment, garrisoned at Louisbourg. Folio 696½, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to the same. They will recommend to the Sieur Ganet, contractor for the fortifications, the two brothers Bouillerot, stonecutters, who are going to settle at Ile Royale. Folio 997, ½ page.

May 28. The same to the Sieur Ganet. MM. de St. Ovide, de Mésy and Le Verrier have orders to enquire into the difficulty between the widow Planton, sister of the late Sieur Isabeau, and him, in order to reach an understanding between them. Folio 697½, 1 page.

May 28. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. They will have the decree withdrawing the exclusive fishing privilege at Ile St. Jean and other islands from the Comte de St. Pierre, registered. The letters patent of March 1722, will be cancelled as being obreptitious and surreptitious. The Sieur Henry, merchant at LaRochelle, claims that very good timber for masts is to be found at Ile St. Jean. The masts that were at La Rochelle have been examined, and found to be of poor quality. It is true that they were cut 6 years ago. It is to be wished that there may be some of good quality there for they should cost less than those from Canada. They will have those places visited. Folio 697½, 4 pages.

May 28. The same to the same. The King is pleased with the progress made on the works of the Louisbourg fortifications. He has established a fund of 150,000 livres for the continuation of the works. The Royal Battery and that of *Ile de l'Entrée*. Folio 699, 4 pages.

May 28. The same to M. LeVerrier. Divers instructions concerning the works of the fortifications and the employment of the funds. Folio 701, 5 pages.

May 28. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has noticed with pleasure all that he remarks about the good character of M. Verrier and his zeal in the King's service. Has reason to believe that the work done by the Sr. Isabeau is very defective, which does not agree with the account given of it by M. de Verville. Has reason to believe that the Sr. Ganet is very competent and that he tries to do the work properly. Was satisfied with the understanding he came to with Mr. Corby, Commandant at Canso, regarding the cattle trade with Acadia and the fishing by English boats at Ile St. Jean. Will be glad to have the answer which Mr. Armstrong, successor to Mr. Corby, gave him on this subject. Folio 703, 5 pages.

May 28. The same to the same. Has approved of his sending to Acadia, to assist Abbé de Breslay, the ecclesiastic who went to Ile Royale last year. It

1726. would have been better had the Governor of Acadia not sent away the two Recollets who were there for the last two years. Abbé Gaulin and the mission of Shubénécadie. It appears that all the priests are suspicious to Governor Armstrong. As the Acadians must not be left without religious aid, it would be well to send out Recollets from the Province of Brittany, so as to see if the same objections would be raised to them as were raised to those of the Province of Paris. Since the parish of Shubénécadie alone has 2,500 communicants, one is lead to believe that the population of Acadia is large. Would be pleased to have a census. Was pleased to learn that the Indians of Antigoniche and Ile Royale have settled at Mirliquèche and that the land there gives good crops. It seems that the English formed a kind of treaty with the Malécites and a few Micmacs in the neighbourhood of Mines and that Abbé Gaulin was the author of that peace. It appears that the Abénakis of Panaouské are about to accept peace from the English on very hard terms and that those of the River St. John hesitate. It seems that Abbé Gaulin went personally to River St. John to induce the Indians to accept that peace treaty. It is necessary, for the safety of Canada, that the English should not get possession of the Abénakis lands, and it is necessary that he should do all in his power to foment war between the Abénakis and English. Folio 705, 5 pages.

May 28. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions concerning the difficulty between the widow Planton and the Sr Ganet. Folio 707, 4 pages.

May 28. The same to M. Garnier. Same subject. Folio 708½ 3 pages.

May 28. The same to M. de Mésy. Divers instructions regarding the fortifications. Folio 710, 2 pages.

May 28. The same to M. Verrier. Same subject. 710½, 1 page.

June 4. The same to M. de Mésy, He needs in order to send M. de Selles the discharge for the funds lost on *Le Chameau*, an Act establishing the loss of that ship. Folio 711, ½ page.

June 25. The same to M. de St. Ovide. M. de Ste. Marie will command with his company at the Royal Battery in compensation for his claims regarding his trip to Boston in 1718, provided that he sees no objection thereto. Folio 711½, 1 page.

June 25. The same to the same. The Miré road. Does not think that the sending of 12 to 18 men to Ile au Sable by the English is done with the intention of settling there. There is no good water and access to the island is very difficult. Folio 712½, 2½ pages.

June 25. The same to the same. Despatching of 40 recruits. It is well established that at Ile Royale there existed a good many abuses regarding the Cadets. There is a goodly number of them under 16 years of age. That abuse was corrected in Canada about two years ago and it must be, without delay, at Ile Royale. Thinks that a simple detachment of soldiers would suffice for Port-Toulouse—Port Dauphin. There is no valid reason for the increase in the number of troops which he asks for during time of peace. Would have liked to have rewarded M. de Beaucours for his services by giving him the governorship of Trois-Rivières, but the King had already disposed of it in favour of M. de la Chassaigne, the senior officer of the colony. Divers instructions. Folio 713½, 7 pages.

June 25. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Elm is the best wood for artillery carriages, but, as it is scarce in the island, they did well to make a bargain for half of elm, one quarter of oak and one quarter of cherry-wood, at 55 sol per foot. They will grant one discharge yearly to one soldier of each company who desires to become a resident. The claims of Captain de Ste. Marie rejected. Cannot permit the Sr. de Morpain, Captain of the port of Louisbourg, to collect for his own use a duty on ships entering that port. That is only done on the West Indies because the port captains receive no salaries. His being 1,000 per year, should suffice for him. They

must wait till Louisbourg is better fortified and more populous, to grant the resquest made by the Bishop of Quebec to establish the Sisters of the Congregation there. Has not deemed it advisable to grant the Sr. Vallée lettres of appointment as chief hydrographer and surveyor. Folio 716½, 5 pages.

1726. June 25. The same to M. de Mésy. Is surprised that, in spite of the formal orders given him at different times, he does not send in a statement of the monies applied to the extra-expenditure of the colony. One would think that he had some interest in not conforming to that order. He intends to be obeyed. It is only by seeing the details that he can judge of the curtailments that may be made. Folio 718½, 2½ pages.

June 25. The same to the same. Abuses regarding the admission of cadets into the troops. Folio 719½, 1½ pages.

June 25. The same to M. Sabatier. Same subject. Folio 720½, 1 page.

July 2. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves, in view of the advanced season, that he did not send a detachment of 25 to 30 soldiers to Ile St. Jean. Trusts that he did so early in the spring. Approves of his selecting Captain de Pensens to command at that post. A stronger garrison is not necessary as long as the settlement of that island has not been undertaken and as long as the grant made to M. de St. Pierre shall not have been regularly escheated. During the trips he is supposed to have made last month to that Island he could have made sure if it contains all the timber spoken of and all the kinds of cultivation and other advantages. Nothing should be done to prevent the Acadians from going there, for, whether it remains to M. de St. Pierre or passes into the King's domain, they will always be well off and will enjoy full liberty there. If the Sr. de la Boularderie and d'Auteuil do not fulfil their conditions, their grants must also be forfeited. Folio 721, 2 pages.

July 2. The same to M. de Ste. Marie. Will give him the command of the Royal Battery if M. de St. Ovide proposes it. Folio 722, 1 page.

July 2. The same to M. de Catalogne. The King's intention is not to place a detachment of more than 25 to 30 men at Ile St. Jean for the present. Folio 722½, 1 page.

July 2. The same to M. de Beaucours. Is aware of his zeal and his services but could not give him the governorship of Trois-Rivières. Folio 723, ½ page.

July 2. The same to M. de Pensens. Has been appointed to command the detachment of Ile St. Jean. There will be no general staff established as long as the grant of the Island is not re-united to the King's domain. Folio 723, 1 page.

July 2. The same to M. de Mésy. In accepting the resignation of Philippe Carrérot and in appointing his brother to succeed him as store-keeper, he should have made an inventory and have charged the new official with the goods in store. The Miré road. In answering regarding the anonymous letter written against him, he should not have been silent about the vexations and injuries of which he accuses those whom he suspects to have been the authors of it. In thus acting he allows suspicion to hang over people who do not deserve them. Divers instructions. Folio 723½, 7 pages.

July 2. The same to the same. He will see that a statement is sent him of all that was saved from the vessel *Le Chameau*. He will indicate the use made thereof and the price obtained for such as was sold. Approves of his idea of having the cases containing the funds for Canada raised, but fears that the work would be useless, as they had waited a year to bring divers from Canada. Will not fail to draw attention to his long service, but before he receives any reward therefor he must carry out the orders that have been given to him in vain for three years back. Divers instructions. The pretended mine found in the excavations behind the Royal Battery is nothing but talc and good for nothing. Folio 726, 5 pages.

1726.
July 9. The same to M. Sabatier. Divers instructions concerning food-supplies and munitions. Folio 728½, 2 pages.

July 9. The same to M. de Mésy. His proposal to use the old hospital which was ceded to the Sisters of Charity, for the sick sailors on the King's ships, cannot be entertained, the new hospital being more than sufficient. Folio 729, 1 page.

July 9. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 729½, 1½ pages.

July 9. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. It is not possible to grant the residents of Ile Royale who trade with Canada permission to pay duty in kind. What could be granted them would be to accept the payment of duties through those to whom they sell. Folio 731, 1 page.

End of Vol. 49.

REGISTER OF COLONIAL DESPATCHES.

1727.

B. Series. Vol. 50.

1727. Marly. The Navy Board to the directors of La Compagnie des Indes. Reasons against a copper coinage being current only in Canada. Folio 2, 1 page.

January 7. The same to M. Le Pelletier. Decrease in the duties on the sale of the products of the Windward Islands introduced into Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 2½, 1 page.

January 21. The same to the same. The Bishop of Quebec requests the King to kindly grant the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières a licence of mortmain for a property called Rivière-du-Loup, which they acquired from the Sr Trottier de Beaubien for the sum of 8,000 livres a part of which was paid off by the dower of Françoise daughter of the Sr Trottier. He is requested to take steps to procure them that favour. Folio 9, 1 page.

January 28. The same to the same. Requests him to have paid to M. de Chateauguay, appointed King's lieutenant at Martinique, the sum of 600 livres due him by La Compagnie des Indes on his salary as King's lieutenant at Louisbourg. He needs that money to reach his post. Folio 11½, 1 page.

February 18. The same to Father Saturnin Dirop, definitor-general of the Recollets of the Province of Brittany, at Morlaix. Bad conduct of Father Benin, Superior of the members of his Order at Louisbourg. In the meanwhile the Bishop has replaced him by a Quebec priest. Should be very particular regarding the morality of the religious whom he sends on missions. Folio 18, 2 pages.

Versailles. March 18. The same to the same. The ecclesiastic whom the Bishop of Quebec had sent to Louisbourg to there perform parochial duties in the place of Father Benin, came over to France having handed over his powers to Father Benin. It is probable that the information given to the Bishop was exaggerated, nevertheless, he should recall that religious as well as Father Isidore, for it is certain that their conduct is not regular. Will write to the Bishop to ask him to accept for that post, Father Michel LeDuff whom he recommends. Folio 24½, ½ page.

April 15. The same to M. D'Argenson. Has appointed his relative M. de Gannes to be town major of Trois-Rivières. Folio 35, ¼ page.

The same to the Comtesse de Blanzac. Cannot grant what she asks for the Sr. de la Boularderie. If it is true, as he states, that he is to send 100 men to Ile Royale, to work at the clearing up of the land granted him, he will not be held strictly accountable for neglecting to conform to the conditions of his grant. Folio 35, 1 page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE.

Marly. January 7. The Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Has received a letter from the Marquis de Beauharnois pointing out the danger arising from fires in Canada. It is necessary to send him this year 20 thousand leaded paving blocks, octagonal, 8 to 10 inches in diameter the memorandum of which he sent him. Folio 96½, ½ page.

March 4. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to Canada to the Sr. Testu de la Richardière, captain of a flute. He is granted a year's leave of absence, having lost his wife since his departure from Quebec. Folio 113, ½ page.

1727. April 1. The same to the same. Will give passage to Louisbourg on *Le Héros* to two Brothers of Charity. Folio 121½ ½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. At the request of M. de Bienville he gave a passage to the valet-de-chambre of M. de Chateauguay. Folio 133, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Has granted his discharge to one Jacques Armand, on condition of his remaining in Canada to carry on there his trade of pewterer. Folio 135, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. He will give a passage to the two Jesuits whom Father d'Avaugour sends to Canada. Folio 135, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Is satisfied with the account he sends of the equipping of the flute. *L'Eléphant* which be commands. Folio 135, ¼ page.

April 29. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. de Tilly, lieutenant of a man-of-war, regarding the duties to be performed during his trip to Canada. Folio 137½, 5 pages.

May 13. The Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Despatches for Canada. Passengers. Will give a passage to the two domestic servants whom the Sr. de Fleury sends to his brother. Funds for Canada. Folio 140, 1 page.

May 13. List of persons to whom passage has been given for Québec on the flute, *L'Eléphant*. Folio 140½, 1 page.

May 19. The Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Will give a passage to the two ecclesiastics whom. Abbé LePelletier, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, sends to Canada. Folio 141, ½ page.

May 18. The same to the same. Approves of his equipping *La Néréide* for Ile Royale in case *Le Portefaix* is not ready. Divers instructions. Folio 142, 1½ pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Divers instructions concerning the goods to be sent out to Ile Royale. 143½, ½ page.

June 10. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 144½, ½ page.

June 10. The same to the same. Sends him a commission for the Sr. Dupin du Bellugard, jr. to be commissary of artillery in Canada. Folio 145, ¼ page.

June 12. The same to the same. Divers instructions about the goods to be carried to Ile Royale by *Le Profond*. Folio 145½, ½ page.

June 17. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. Meschin, lieutenant of a man-of-war, regarding the duties to be performed during the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale. Folio 146, 5 pages.

REGISTER OF THE DESPATCHES TO THE OFFICIALS IN CANADA, 1727.

Versailles. March 11. The Navy Board to the Sr. Brouague. Has received the list of the merchantmen who have done dry cod-fishing at Grande Baie, on the Coast of Labrador. Must take means to prevent the Esquimaux from carrying off the boats of the fishermen. The King grants him a gratuity of 20 guns, 200 pounds of powder and as much of shot. Folio 481, ½ page.

April 8. The same to the Marquis de Beauharnois and M. Dupuy. He will cause to be paid to the Sr. Thibault, merchant of Paris, what is due him by the Sr. Vidal, who is settled in Quebec and was formerly a merchant at LaRochelle. Folio 482, ½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. Circumstances will not permit of helping the Seminary of Quebec on account of the losses sustained by fires and at sea. Permits the Ursulines to take possession of the 15 acres of land adjoining their monastery, since the land is not needed for the fortifications, but they cannot claim any compensation for non-occupation as they received it through the King's liberality. The idea of preventing the citizens of Quebec from piling their wood against wooden fences is very good, as precaution against fire, but not easy to put in practice. Cannot grant pensions to the widow of the Sieur Prat and to the daughters of the late Sr. Gaillard, commissary of artillery. Folio 482, 3 pages.

1727. April 22. The same to the same. The King is willing to admit young lads of 15 years as cadets, but in condition that they are strong and robust. Folio 483½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. The Sr. Testu de la Richardière may have the place of harbour-master if he so desires, on condition that he accepts the emoluments that the Sr. Prat enjoyed and gives up those which he enjoys as captain of a flute. If he does not accept it may be given to the Sr. de Risy major of Militia. The works of the improvement of the rive navigation which they propose would cost too much and would give the enemy too much facility in time of war. Folio 484, 2 pages.

April 22 The same to the same. Powder. Will give particular orders to the Sr. Cugnet, manager of the Western Domain, to withhold 2,000 livres each year, of the 6,000 yearly received by the Sulpicians from the King, for the walls of Montreal. He did wrong not to have withheld the same. They shall recover what is due by the residents for the same purpose. Porpoise fishing. Trade with Ile Royale. Has received two census of the colony with a list of the vessels that traded there and of the merchandise imported and exported Folio 485, 3 pages.

April 22 The same to the same. Will have paid to the Sieur de Lignery, commandant at Michillimakinak, the 2,298 livres which he claims for the two trips made to La Baye in 1726 for the purpose of going to confer with the Indians. Folio 486½, ½ page.

April 22 The same to the same. Will have the 150 livres returned to the Sr. de St. Castin, which sum he says he borrowed from the English general when he was a prisoner and which M. de Vaudreuil made him pay by keeping it off the gratuity which he and his brother receive. They will enquire if it is advisable that he should be conpensated for the loans which he made the Indians of Pentagoët and of Acadia for the King's service. Folio 486½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. The King has decided that the Sr. de Lotbinière, although he has entered the ecclesiastical state, should remain a lay member of the Superior Council, which office he has held for sixteen years. He will abstain from assisting at the trial of criminal matters, provided he resigned the position of keeper of the Seals. M. de Lino, 1st councillor, will become keeper of the Seal. Folio 487, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. On the report made by M. de Vaudreuil, the Bishop and Bégon, commissioners appointed to hear the complaints of the inhabitants and curés opposing the regulation of parochial limits, the King has issued a decree, the 23rd January last, whereby he settles the question. Folio 487½, 1½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. Has received a letter of the 20th October last, whereby it can be seen that the claim of the religious not to sell any lands around their monasteries save on condition that only buildings of one story are erected or that if the houses are of more than one story and facing the monastery there shall be no windows on that side, is improper and hurtful to the establishment of the city, and is even injurious to the religious themselves in as much as their lands sustain a lowering of value; but he would like to know what the religious think about it. Folio 488, 1½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He did well to accept the position of temporal syndic of the house of the Recollets at Quebec which they offered him on his arrival. He did well also to inform them that he would have nothing to do with any cabal. He did well, in view of his advanced age, to relieve the officer commanding at fort Chambly and have the two married officers replaced by two others unmarried—which will lessen the consumption of wood. Is pleased that the Sr. de Gannes received satisfaction from the officers of the Montreal garrison. He will see that the men named Richelet, Le Grand, Guy and Rigaud, intended to serve for the rest of their days as soldiers in Canada, do not return to France. It is

1727. hoped that during the trip he took to Montreal he obtained information regarding the movement which the commandant at Detroit must have made to oppose the settlements which the English tried to establish at Ouabache. Cannot grant the Chev. de Gannes, who is appointed lieutenant at Ile Royale, permission to remain in Canada. Folio 488½, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Concerning the age of cadets admitted into the troops. Folio 490, ½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. Has procured for the Sr. de Tilly the command of the flute *L'Elephant* which goes to Canada. Has given a gratuity of 4,000 livres to the Comte des Gouttes for services rendered during his campaign in Canada. He should not delay the departure of the ships save in case of absolute necessity. Folio 490, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. It would be preferable that the Sr. Amariton, de la Véranderie, de Céloron and Dugué should not take advantage of the leave of absence granted them. He will ascertain whether Captain de la Ronde Denys has been paid his expenses in connection with the trip he made to Boston, in 1723, with a lieutenant and 6 soldiers, by order of M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 490½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Was pleased to learn that the missionary, so long asked for by the Miamis, had been sent to them. It is advisable that two should be sent to the Sioux, to draw them to the French side as well as to secure their furs. Folio 491, 1½ pages.

April 22. The same to the same. The commission of M. de Longueuil, as Governor of Montreal, being the same as that which MM. de Callières, de Vaudreuil and de Ramezay had, he should not worry about the terms in which it is couched. Folio 490½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Would have liked to grant pensions to the widows of the Srs. de Varennes, and Desjordy, Portneuf, Villedonné, Le Gardeur and de la Chauvignerie, but the want of funds prevents it. Shall grant gratuities when some become vacant. Folio 492, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Has granted the position of Town Major at Trois-Rivières to the Sr. de Gannes, Companies to the Srs. Chev. de Longueuil, DuPlessis Faber and de Contrecœur, a provisional captaincy to the Sr. de Boishébert, lieutenancies to the Srs. de Granval, who is back from San Domingo for his health, DeCroisille and Desjordy Cabanac. The ensigncies of infantry made vacant by the promotion of the two last mentioned have been given to the Srs. de la Martinière and de la Corne. Has granted the Sr. de Louvigny, a second ensign, his discharge. The Srs. de St. Vincent, de la Pérade, Jonquaire, Herbin and de Vassan have also been promoted. Folio 492½, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to M. LeVerrier. Cannot grant him the increase of salary asked. Folio 293½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Gannes. Has granted him the position of Town Major at Trois-Rivières made vacant by the death of the Sr. Desjordy. Folio 493½, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to M. Dupuy. He will continue to give out gratuities of gun powder to the majors and adjutants of the Colony. Folio 494 ½ page.

April 22. The same to the same. The papier terrier should be closed as soon as possible. If there remain any communities that do not wish to send in their aveux et dénombrement they must be forced to do so by law. The clerks of the jurisdictions of the Superior Council cannot take fees on the sums deposited in their offices. He will put an end promptly to the affair of Madame de Soulanges about her claims on the estate of the late Madame d'Alogny. Divers instructions. Folio 494, 4 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Sends him the petition of J.-Bte. Specha, inhabitant of Belleisle, claiming from him a certain sum for the board of his nephew the Sr. Dupuy, detained under letter de cachet in the Citadel of Belleisle. Folio 496, ½ page.

1727. April 22. The same to the same. As the house of Dame Dugué, which his predecessor occupied is falling in ruins, approves of his having leased for three years from Madame de Ramezay at 800 livres. It is hard to believe that that house, even with the vineyard, is worth 20,000 livres. He will offer to buy it if the price suits. Folio 496½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Regrets that M. Bégon could not delay his departure in order to make him fully acquainted with the affairs of the Intendant's office. The title of Intendant of the Navy which he asks for is not necessary for him, the present one having sufficed for the others. Folio 496½, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Has received the statement of the sale of furs for the year 1726 at fort Frontenac, at Niagara and at the end of Lake Ontario. Is surprised that the expenditure exceeds the receipts, such a thing has never before been known. There must have been dishonesty. He should have given at the same time a list of the merchandise unsold. Folio 497½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. He should not deliver powder to the Abénakis tribe unless the payment thereof be charged to the annual fund for those Indians. *Te Deum* on the occasion of the king's marriage. Folio 499, 1½ pages.

April 22. The same to Madame Dupuy. Has learned with pleasure of her safe arrival at Quebec. Will do all in his power to make her stay in Quebec agreeable. The black fox which her husband sent him was thought very beautiful. Folio 499½, ½ page.

April 29. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Approves of their having enregistered the degree of the 27th April 1725 which regulates what should belong to the general hospital of Quebec, and what should belong to the religious who conduct it, out of the estate known as Des Islets. They will see that the general hospital of Montreal regularly maintains the 7 schoolmasters according to what has been agreed upon. They will act in concert with the Bishop to appoint a competent administrator with a view to restore order in Brother Chrestien's accounts. Orders had been given to have him arrested at San Domingo but he escaped to the Spanish part of the Island with the funds that had been entrusted to him by pious people. A fresh gratuity granted to the religious of the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal to help them to rebuild. The crops being good they will take care not to prevent the export of the products that will go to supply Ile Royale and the West Indies with food-stuffs. New England supplies the French Islands with provisions that could be got from Canada. Decree of the 31st December last to help that trade. They should urge the Abénakis to harass the English as long as these latter have not removed the posts they established on their lands. M. de St. Ovide has reported that the Micmacs have not concluded peace with the English, that those who went to Port-Royal were not chiefs and that they simply wanted to be feasted. Father du Parc, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada has written that the Abénakis are disposed to chase the English off their lands. Was happy to learn that the construction of two boats at Frontenac and of a house at Niagara had met with no opposition on the part of the Iroquois, despite the incentives of the English. Approves of the Sr. de Chaussegros' selection of the mouth of the Niagara river for a house, on the spot where a fort formerly stood. Approves, however, of the rebuilding of the old house at the portage.

They must wait till these works are completed to build a fort at the entrance to the Choueguen river. This affair should be carried on with prudence on account of the attempts already made by the English to establish a settlement there.

The news given M. de la Corne, that the English had made the Iroquois promise to get rid of la Joncaire who commands at Niagara is probably false: all the same, that officer must be warned by M. de Longueuil and an officer

1727. must be sent among the Iroquois to make sure of the facts Approves of M. de Lignery's efforts to bring about peace between the Foxes and the Illinois Does not think that the completion of the fort begun at Sault St. Louis will have the effect of preventing the frauds going on there. As soon as peace is concluded with the Foxes it would be well to send two missionaries to the Sioux. Hopes that the re-establishment of the 25 permits to trade will have the result of paralyzing the efforts of the English to trade in the upper country. The walls of Montreal. If it is true, as it is said, that Father La Chasse has admitted that the liquor traffic is necessary for the conservation of the King's authority and that of the Catholic religion, he has changed his mind. Their proposal to depart from the old time severity, and only to punish excesses, not to forbid nor yet to allow this traffic, cannot be entertained. The thirst for gain will lead in a short time to still greater excess. Post of Ouabache. Papier terrier. Folio 500, 21 pages.

April 29. The same to same. Has seen what M. de Beauharnois says about the house of the Marquise de Vaudreuil ; it cannot be leased for 1,500 livres as she desires ; it is situated in the outskirts of the city, in an unfrequented locality ; that the land surrounding the house is not worth 6,000 livres ; that a part of the land belongs to the King, it being comprised in the 20 toises of the circumference of the Island of Montreal. M. Dupuy will have the estimate of it made and will report. Folio 510, 1 page.

April 29. The same to M. Dupuy. Same subject. Folio 510½, 1 page.

April 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has given orders at Rochefort to have 20 thousand lead filled paving-blocks for the floors of the Chateau sent. Folio 511, 1 page.

1729. April 29. The same to the same. He should have added his own certificate of the services and of the Catholicity of the Sr. de la Ronde Denys, Du Vivier and de Beaujeu, captains, to those given by themselves, for the reception of each of them into the Order of St. Louis. Has sent to the Sr. DeLisle de la Croyère sergeant, the discharge granted him. Folio 511½, 1 page.

1727. April 29 The same to M. Sarrasin. Is well satisfied with his services but cannot grant an increase of gratuity. Folio 512, ½ page.

April 29. The same to M. de Cavagnal 100 men as recruits Will send as many each year to fill up the gaps. Sends M. de Beauharnois the leave of absence which he asks to go to France to settle family affairs. Folio 512, ½ page.

April 29 The same to M. de la Chassaigne. Is convinced, as he points out, that the situation of Trois-Rivieres is very suitable for ship-building. Folio 512½, ½ page.

Brest May 8 The same to MM de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Has received the statement of expenditures from 1717 to 1725 inclusive. Regrets that the statement shows an excess of 34,881 livres over the receipts, which would not be if the 35,000 livres remaining due of the tax for the works on the walls of Montreal had been collected. Will not make a fund of that sum, the state of finances not allowing of it. Payment of what is due must be pushed Divers instructions. Folio 512½, 2 pages.

May 8 The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 513½, 1½ pages.

May 8 The same to the same. Has granted Madame de Rouville, widow of the captain of that name, who died at Ile Royale, permission for her three eldest sons to serve in Canada where she has property and whither she desires to return The eldest will be replaced at Ile Royale by the son of M. de Catalogne who desires to be with his father on that Island. Folio 514½, 1½ pages.

May 8 The same to M. Dupuy. He will transmit statements of the revenues and costs of the ecclesiastical communities as soon as he can procure them. Will give an exact account of his ex characters and talents of the officers, both military and civil. It would be certainly very advantageous could be settle Frenchmen on the lands bordering on *La Baie Française* as far as Beauhasois, but apart from the difficulty of finding men rich enough to

1727. form large establishments there, it is certain that the English would not fail to oppose the same. Shall see later. The French are fairly successful in their cod-fishing since they employ 100 ships from France besides those of Ile Royale. The herring-fishing would be profitable, only the French do not know how to salt them and the cod-fishing takes all their time. Cultivation of hemp. Approves of the idea of building some of the King's ships in Canada, but for that it is necessary to wait until the colony is better established, the hemp is more abundant there and the King is in a position to incur the necessary cost of opening iron mines and establishing smelting works. It would be well to have the surplus horses exported to the West Indies. Folio 515, 8 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Divers instructions concerning the expenditures. Folio 518½, 3 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. Has read the information that he supplied regarding the claims of the Sr. LaMothe Cadillac against de Tonty. Communicated them to the Sr. de LaMothe that he may reply thereto if he desires. Folio 520, ½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. It is right that the Kings' ships should not be detained later than the 8th October. If the despatches should not be ready by that date, it would be better to send them by the merchantmen. Folio 520, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 520½, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Has received two memoranda from M. Collet, attorney general. The first concerns the rights of exchange accorded the Sulpicians in 1704 in consideration of their abandonment of the right to exercise high justice and the indemnities in favour of the religious communities of Montreal. He claims that the right accorded the Sulpicians, although formal, is annullable for lack of consideration; that one of the special reasons for which they obtained that right of exchange, without paying anything in money, is that they ceded to the King *à titre onéreux* in 1693, the right to exercise high justice at Montreal, that they have no longer the burden since they have reserved to themselves the court office which is the paying part of the high justice, while the exercise of high justice itself freed them of the duties which this right involved, that as the king not possessing, himself, the right of exchange in Canada, could not have conferred it on others, save by mistake. M. Collet may be right; will be pleased to examine the question, although it may seem difficult to revoke such a lengthy possession of it. The 2d memorandum of M. Collet regards the *religieuses hospitalières* of Quebec. He proposes to have an account rendered of all the revenues of that hospital, and of the use made of them as well as of the funds which they receive each year from the King. By a decree of 1664 they are oblige to do all this. He adds that they make no repairs to the hospital, which is falling in ruins, although they have gathered in a considerable fund. That since 1712, nobody, not even the poorest, is admitted without paying, that the soldiers are forced to leave their pay there. Will act directly in concert with M. Collet on this question and in such a manner as not to compromise himself with the Seminary and the religious. Folio 521½, 3 pages.

May 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. The comptroller general and La Compagnie des Indes have found very just their remarks on the proposals made by that Company in 1725. The beaver trade and the means of remedying the frauds practised. Folio 522½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Will enquire if the complaints of the Sr. Sylvain, surgeon, commissioned to Montreal, against the Sr. Benoit, the surgeon of the troops, are well founded. Folio 522½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. It is to be hoped that the disorders prevalent in the Seminary of Quebec, on account of the existence of two factions, may not have evil results. Folio 523, 1 page.

1727.
May 13. The same to the same. Can quite understand that the proximity of the Château makes the powderhouse dangerous, but the state of the finances will not permit the cost of a new powder house. Understands that good order requires that the soldiers should be garrisoned and their proposal to build barracks in the royal redoubt is a good one, but it would involve an annual expenditure of 2,000 livres, which cannot be done. It would be fair that the inhabitants should contribute thereto, as that would free them from billetting soldiers and from supplying domestic utensils. Folio 523½, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. The position of lieutenant-generals of the jurisdiction of Montreal, made vacant by the death of the Sieur Bonat, is granted to the Sieur Raimbault, King's attorney for the same jurisdiction. The Sieur Raimbault will be replaced by the Sieur Faucher, advocate, who has worked for a long time in the offices of the Intendance under M. Bégon, Sends the appointment of councillor in the Superior Council to the Sr. Crespin, merchant. The Sr. Sarrazin. Folio 524, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Instructions given M. de Tilly, commander of the flute *L'Elephant*, bound for a voyage to Canada As the bargain made with Madame de Ramezay for the supplying of oak and pine planks and boards expires this year; a new agreement must be made, either with her, with LePage or with another. The price being equal preference shall be given to Madame de Ramezay. Folio 525½, 3 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Will enquire if it is advisable to grant the Sr. Martin a priest serving on the Labrador coast, a seal fishing privilege on that coast. Folio 526½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to the same. Divers instructions regarding the statement of expenditures and the employment of the funds. Folio 527, 3 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. Damages claimed by Madame de Ramezay based on the destruction of her mill by the floods, the incidental expenses caused by the loss of *Le Chameau*, &c. She can have no claim save for the last mentioned cause. Other damages asked for on account of the loss and the demolition of a brick and tile factory, the land of which had been enclosed within the fortifications. Folio 528½, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. M. de la Perrière and de Lantagnac do not take precedence of M. de LaGauchetière. Folio 529, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Is pleased to learn that he had been received at Quebec with great signs of rejoicing. The King has not yet provided a dean for the Chapter of Quebec. Majors and adjutants. Will not fail to grant the Cross of St. Louis to the Sieur Chaussegros de Léry at the first opportunity. Folio 529½, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Is pleased to learn that M. de Joncaire went to Niagara and that he sent his son to the Sonontanous to find out what passed in the Council at Orange. It is to be hoped that the Indian chiefs of the Lake of the Two Mountains will keep their word which they have given and prevent their young men from going to Orange. Folio 530½ 1 page.

May 13. The same to the same. Father d'Avaugour has sent an extract from a letter of Father Aubry, a missionary at the Abénakis village of St. François. He claims that the Indians of his mission are alone in making war on the English, and that the others are discontented and on the point of making peace. They claim that they were coldly received at Quebec at the time of M. de Vaudreuil's illness. On the other hand, it is claimed that they drew that reception upon themselves by their arrogant manner of proclaiming that they were going to make peace with the English. This missionary claims that the Abénakis war is necessary in the interest of religion and of the State, that without it the King's dominion over the south side of the St. Lawrence is greatly endangered. Folio 531, 2 pages.

1727. May 13. The same to M. Dupuy. Will issue a fresh ordinance enjoining the inhabitants of Montreal to present their claims if they wish to be indemnified for the land that has been taken from them for the fortifications. Folio 532, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 533, 1½ pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Will examine the petition of the Sr. Haymard, brother and heir of the late Pierre Haymard, merchant of Quebec, who has a claim against a gift *inter vivos* made by his brother to Louis Gosselin. Folio 533½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Chaussegros de Léry. Has received from MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy the maps and plans which he had transmitted them with the memorandum explaining the reasons that led him to have the house at Niagara built on the place where M. de Denonville had constructed a fort which time has destroyed, instead of erecting it at the portage where the old house stood. Has approved of this although the same has occasioned a double cost. Folio 534, 1 page.

May 13. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. Is satisfied with the account which he sent in about all that concerns the Indians, the settlement at Niagara, &c., &c. Knows better than any one the interest the King has in preventing the English from establishing themselves at Choueguen. Approves of M. de Beauharnois selecting his son. The Chevalier de Longueuil, to command at Frontenac. The King has granted him the company of which he held the promise. Will propose his eldest son for the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 534½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de la Corne. He does not require a warrant for the pension of 400 livres granted him in February 1724. Has granted an ensigncy to his son. Folio 535, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has informed Father Saturnin Dirop, definitor general of the Recollets of Brittany, of the reasons why the Bishop had recalled Father Benin from the cure of Louisbourg to send Father Fornel from Canada to replace him. Does not object to the replacing of Father Benin, as his conduct was irregular, and is ready to name in his place Father Le Duff who has been serving six years in the colony, or any other one suitable. He claims that if the parochial charge of Louisbourg is taken away from the missionaries of his order they will be without any resources and be obliged to leave the island. M. de St. Ovide has written to him that the conduct of Father Benin is far from being as irregular as is said and that the inhabitants object strongly to the departure of the Recollets, as they serve the people free of cost and their departure would necessitate either the building of a new church or the purchase of that of the Récollets. The colony is still too poor to do without the Recollets. Regrets the noise made about this affair, and hopes that he will grant his license to Father Le Duff. The Fathers Bénin and Isidore have received orders to return to France and Father Varin and another religious have already left to replace them. Has granted promotions to the Srs Raimbault, DuPlessis Fabert and Boishébert, in whom he is interested. Hopes he will be satisfied with the choice the King will make of a dean for his chapter. Folio 535½, 6 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Received a memmorial from the canons of his chapter in which they state that it is intended to appoint four chaplains. Trusts nothing will be done, as the financial reasons that so far have prevented the same being done still exist. Folio 538, 1 page.

May 13. The same to Father Duparc. Sees, by a letter of Father Aubry, that the Abénakis of Lake St. Peter are the only ones to make war with the English. He must understand that the encroachment of the English constitute a great check on the colony. Folio 538½, 1½ pages.

May 13. The same to Madame de Ramezay. The King cannot be held responsible for the losses she has suffered; however, orders have been given to M.

1727. Dupuy not to be exacting regarding the quality of the timber. Approves of the lease that M. Dupuy made of her house. Will offer to buy it if it proves suitable. Has granted to Sieur de Boishébert, her son-in-law a provisional captaincy. Folio 539, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de Longueil, captain. M. de Beauharnois has expressed his satisfaction with the services which he rendered at Niagara. Folio 539½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to D'Esgly, Well pleased that, despite his indisposition, he proceeded to Trois-Rivières to fulfil the duties of his office. Will see to the promotion of his two sons. Folio 540, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. D'Aigremont. Has learned with regret of the loss of his goods in the fire at the Palais. Folio 540, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Collet. Will examine into what he says concerning the rights of exchange and of succession to alien property (d'aubaine) which the Sulpicians enjoy, as well as of his proposal to have the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec render an account of its revenues. The Sieur de Lotbinière. Folio 540½, 1 page.

May 19. The same to M. Dupuy. Will give a passage to M. Robert. Folio 540, ¼ p.

Rochefort. May 31. The same to M. de Beauharnois. To avoid complaints from captains of merchantmen, he should have the despatches ready so as not to delay their departure in the autumn. Folio 541, ½ page.

Versailles. June 10. The same to the same. Since there is no person in Canada qualified to replace the Sieur Rey Gaillard as instructer of artillery, he proposed the name of the Sieur Dupin de Bellugard, son of the artillery captain. He will sail on *L'Eléphant*. Folio 541, ½ page.

June 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnais and Dupuy. Regarding the law-suit between Dame Thiersant and the Sieur Hamard de la Ronde, King's attorney for the Prévoste of Quebec. Folio 541½, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. Respecting a sum due by the Sr Denys de la Ronde to the Sr Paulmier, trader at La Rochelle. Folio 541½, ½ page.

June 10. The same to M. Dupuy. Forwards him the reply of the Sieur de la Marche, grantee of the claims of the Sieur La Mothe Cadillac, about his claims against the Sieur deTonty. He will make the latter understand that it is in his own best interest to have the affair settled. Folio 542, ½ p.

Brest. May 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He will hand M. de Cavagnal the leave of absence that is granted him to come over to France to settle family affairs. Folio 542½, ¼ page.

Rochefort. May 29. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. According to his request, the King will give him a co-adjutor who will have the necessary qualifications. M. de Mornay. Folio 542½, 1 page.

Versailles. July 22. The same to M. Perriers. He did well to inform M. de Beauharnois about what he had learned from M. de Luttes, commandant at Illinois, concerning the lieutenant and seven French soldiers killed by the Foxes on their way to the Missouri. Expects to hear from M. Beauharnois that a solid peace has been made with those Indians, otherwise they must be reduced by force. Folio 543, 1½ page.

August 19. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Sends him the King's letter to have a *Te Deum* chanted on the occasion of the queen's happy accouchement. Folio 544, ¼ page.

August 19. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Same subject. Folio 544, ¼ page.

1727.

REGISTER OF THE ORDERS OF THE KING, DECREES, DECLARATIONS, ORDINANCES, CONCERNING THE COLONY OF CANADA.

Marly. January 23. Decree concerning the demands made by the curés of Ancienne Lorette and La Prairie de la Madelaine about the boundaries of the parishes. Folio 547, 6 pages.

1727. Versailles. April 8. Order of the King to have the Sr. Jean de Lamoignon *dit* Jean de Varsy go to Canada and to have him remain there until further orders. Folio 549½, 1 page.

Marly. February 19. Order of the King, granting the keepership of the seals of the Superior Council, to the Sr. de Lino, 1st. councillor. Folio 550, ½ page.

Versailles. April 12. Degree commissioning M. Dupuy to proceed to the valuation of the house belonging to the Marquise de Vaudreuil at Montreal. Folio 550½, 2 pages.

August 19. Letter of the King to the Bishop of Quebec to have a *Te Deum* sung on account of the happy accouchement of the Queen. Folio 551, ½ page.

ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. February 4. The Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Recommends to them the Sr. Godalle, whose father is chief hydrographer and a ship builder, since 40 years, at St. Malo. He goes to Ile Royale with five carpenters to work at ship-building. Folio 569, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. He has been able to judge by a comparison of the plans that M. Verrier has had the works in the fortifications pushed forward with great despatch. The King has created a fresh fund of 150,000 livres for those works. Battery of Ile de l'Entrée. Divers instructions. Folio 570, 5 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. About the replacing of Father Benin, in the cure of Louisbourg, by Father Fornel, and the reasons they had to oppose the latter's taking possession. Folio 572, 3 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 573, 5 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. The King's statement with regard to the expenditure at Ile Royale amounting to 144,889 livres. Folio 576, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. About the increase of trade between Canada, Ile Royale and the West Indies. Decree issued to give a fresh impetus to it. Folio 576, 2 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Has examined the annulling of the bargain made between the Sr. Ganet and the widow Planton, sister of Isabeau Approves of her being admitted to continue the works undertaken by her brother The Sr. Bolvin, brother-in-law of Isabeau, goes to Ile Royale to superintend the works. Divers instructions. Folio 577, 2 pages.

June 10. The same at the same. The moment the English will accept only money in return for the trade that they are allowed to carry on at Ile Royale, it must be stopped, and since they admit the injury that it does, they should have taken upon themselves to suspend it. Folio 578, ½ page.

June 10. The same to the same. Surprised to learn that the Swiss officers dissuade their soldiers from profiting by the advantages offered them by the King to induce them to become farmers. It is not possible to send peasants from France, their passage would have to be given them, and that would cost too much. Folio 579, 1½ page.

June 10. The same to the same. They will see to it that the English only bring to Louisbourg building timber, provisions and cattle. Folio 580, 1½ pages.

June 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of his having gone to Port-Toulouse and to Ile St. Jean to confer with the Micmacs and to induce them not to conclude a treaty of peace with the English. Is pleased with the assurance given that Father Gaulin did nothing to induce the Indians to make peace. It is evident that the English seek to draw our Indians to their side. Their designs must be frustrated. Approves of his having Father Brau—who was sent to Louisbourg by the Bishop of Quebec—proceed to Shubénécadie to minister to the Indians. Should make an effort to always have a sufficient number of missionaries in Acadia. However, the distrust of the English must not be increased. Would be glad to have a census of the Acadian people. Pleased that the church and presbytery built at Mirliquèche, for the Indians of Antigoniche, are finished. Did well to send

1727. M. de Pensens to Canso to formulate objections regarding the infringement of the treaty of Utrecht by (the English) visiting the French ships that may happen to be in the Fronsac strait. Governor Armstrong's aim seems to be to prevent the cattle trade between Acadia and Ile Royale. Such is doubtless his right, but it cannot extend to visiting the fishing boats in our ports or in neutral places. Must act prudently. Folio 581, 5 pages.

July 10. The same to the same. Read with great satisfaction the memorandum of M. de Pensens on the advantages of Ile St. Jean; the fertility of the soil, the fine quality of the timber and the fishing facilities. It would be desirable that the Acadians who are pinched for room at home should send their sons to settle there; and, to push them to it, they must be assured that there is no danger of their falling into the hands of the Companies, as the King does not wish to make any more such grants. Cannot for the moment, give the office of King's lieutenant to M. de Pensens; must wait a while before bestowing a regular organization on Ile St. Jean. M. Dubuisson, who went to that Island as sub delagate of the Intendant may remain there, but without any salary for such office. As M. D'Auteuil, grantee of Ile Madame, does not seem to take any interest in his grant, steps must be taken to annul it and to unite it to the king's domain. Meanwhile land-clearing may be encouraged, M. de la Boularderie has agreed to send this year 100 engagés, besides the fishing crews, to work at the settling of his land-grant. On condition that he fulfils his promises he will not be interfered with. Folio 583, 3 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. The request he makes to separate the government of Ile Royale from that of New France in order to make it an independent government, cannot, for the present, be entertained. Folio 585, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. Recuits. It is well to maintain a garrison of 30 men at Port-Toulouse, considering the proximity of Canso and to free the inhabitants and neighbouring Indians from anxiety. Divers instructions. Folio 585½, 2½ pages.

June 10. The same to the same. It is very vexing that there should be serious defects in the construction of the barracks. M. Verrier must find out if the fault lies with the contractor, for, if so, the repairs will be made at the expense of Isabeau's heirs. Folio 586½, 2 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Foreign trade. The Sr. de Pensens, junior. The Sr. Consolin. Folio 587½, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. Regarding a petition of M. d'Agrain, claiming ⅙ share in the ship *La Marie Joseph* which has come into his brother's estate. Folio 588, ½ page.

June 10. The same to M. de Mésy. The cure of Louisbourg should be retained by the Recollets for a few years more. Desires to have a detailed list of the revenues of that cure. If it is true that a religious who had performed the parochial duties there brought 6,000 livres back to France, the revenues should be sufficient to support secular priests all over the Island. Folio 588½, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. About the effects rescued from *Le Chameau* by two divers from Quebec. Folio 589, 1½ pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 589½, 1½ pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Cannot help telling him that he appears to be acting with the predetermination of hiding the state of affairs and the use made of the funds, the least he can say is that there exists disorder or neglect. Information asked for about numerous items. Folio 590½, 5 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 592½, 2 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Ile St. Jean. Fertility of the lands. Construction timber. The Acadians must be drawn there. Since the Acadian Carpenters agree as to the good quality of the timber on that Island, they

1727. cannot err. Examine the proposal made by one Le Comte, an Acadian, regarding the supplying of masts. Folio 593½, 2 pages.

June 10. The same to the same. Should have paid the Sr. Ganet the sum he claims for damages caused by the hurricane, according to the bargain which specifies that he is to be compensated for losses due to unforeseen causes. All are agreed in speaking well of him and about the solidity of his works. Folio 594½, 1 page.

June 10. The same to the same. About the complaints of the heirs and creditors of the Comte d'Agrain. Folio 595, ½ page.

June 10. The same to M. Le Verrier. Divers instructions concerning the fortifications, the barracks, the hospital, Ile de L'Entrée, &c. Folio 595. 4½ pages.

June 10. The same to the same. The widow Planton must be obliged to do over again the works which the Sr. Isabeau did not carry out according to his agreement. Divers instructions. Folio 597½, 4 pages.

June 10. The same to the Sr. Ganet. Satisfied with his attention to the proper carrying out, of the works under his charge. Approves of the annulling of his agreement with the widow Planton. He may use lime from Baie de Miré in place of that from Dauphin, since M. Le Verrier finds it good. Sends out dressed stone and slate. Folio 599, 3 pages.

June 10. The same the Sr. Sabatier. Divers instructions concerning food-supplies, munitions, and clothing for the troops. He should follow M. de Mésy's instructions, but he may send in explanations. Folio 600½, 4½ pages.

June 10. The same to M. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. Has received his letter and the memorandum of his services. He may count on his doing for him with pleasure all that lies in his power. The King has not seen fit, for the present, to establish a general staff at Ile St. Jean Folio 602½, ½ page.

June 10. The same to the Sr. de Merveilleux. M. de Karrer has the right to choose his officers. Regrets that he did not keep the promise that he gave to appoint him major in his regiment. Folio 602½, ½ page.

June 10 The same to the Sr. de Pensens Was satisfied with his conduct at Canso and with his remarks concerning Ile St. Jean. Did well not to make any grants to the Acadians before the grant to M. de St. Pierre was cancelled, and he did equally well to let them select their own lots. He should make an effort to draw them to us and treat them with consideration and mildness. Has accorded him a gratuity of 500 livres apart from his salary. Folio 603, 2 pages.

June 10. The same to the officers of the Admiralty. Has received a list of the ships, schooners, &c., that were used in fishing, in trade and in transportation to Ile Royale. They will give written permits for the sale of the cattle, provisions and construction timber which the English bring to the colony, on condition that the captain registers his permits at the Court House and makes a declaration as to his cargo. Folio 604, 1½ pages.

June 12. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Has selected the flute *Le Profond*, which has returned from San Domingo, for a trip to Ile Royale. Folio 604½, ½ page.

July 1. The same to the same. Disapproves of the judgment of the Superior Council that deprives François Allain de Lamothe of the administration of the goods of his ward Pierre Allain, the illegitimate son of Pierre Allain de Lamothe, giving the same over to the clerk of the Council. The father of that child could not constitute his illegitimate son his universal legatee, but since Fraçois Allain had accepted the guardianship, the petition to have the will set aside can no longer be entertained. Folio 605, 3 pages.

1728. 1727.

REGISTER OF THE KING'S ORDERS, PASSPORTS, DECREES, DECLARATIONS, ORDINANCES, &c., REGARDING ILE ROYALE.

Marly. February 18. Permit for the transport of 50 thousand slates to be taken from Anjou to Nantes to be there put on ship-board, taken to Ile Royale, and handed over to the Sieur Ganet, contractor for the King on that Island. Folio 609, 2 pages.

End of Vol. 50.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

B. Series, Vol. 51.

1728. Marly. January 20. The president of the Navy Board to M. de Verthamont. If the King grants the place of Attorney general, of the Superior Council of Quebec, to the Sieur Daine, he will give the Sieur Cugnet, whom he recommends, that of clerk of the council. Folio 6, ¼ page.

February 3. The same to the directors of La Compagnie des Indes. As there are people who pass from Canada to Louisiana and from Louisiana to Canada for the purpose of avoiding their creditors, it would be advisable to stop those who have no passports. Folio 9, 1 page.

February 10. The same to the Father Saturnin Dirop. Since Father Michel LeDuff, whom he selected for the cure of Louisbourg and whom the Bishop hesitates to appoint, asks to return to France, he may send Father Gracien Raoul, whom the Bishop accepts and whom he has asked to have for some years back, to replace him. He would do well to go by Quebec. Folio 11, 1 page.

Versailles. March 9. The same to M. Le Pelletier. About the petition of Father Laure, missionary at Tadousac, asking for an assistant-missionary. Folio 19½, 1 page.

March 17. The same to Abbé Le Pelletier de St. Aubin. Cannot exempt the Sulpicians from contributing to the works on the walls of Montreal. Folio 25½, 1 page.

March 23. The same to the attorney general. Desires to know from him if the Sieur Verrier, advocate at the parliament of Paris, who seeks to obtain the position of attorney-general of the Superior Council of Quebec, is possessed of the necessary qualifications for the office. Folio 27, ¼ page.

March 30. The same to M. de Mornay, Bishop of Eumesnie. Thanks him for the notice he has given to him of his unconditional resignation, in presence of the Sieur de la Ball, notary, of his position as coadjutor of Quebec. Will take orders from the King for the new permit that he needs in order to enjoy the pension of 3,000 livres. Will try to exempt him from the payment of the tenth-part. Folio 28½, ¼ page.

April 6. The same to M. Le Pelletier, Abbé de St. Aubin. Received, with his letter, the model form of consent which the Bishop of Quebec must furnish for the new coadjutor. As the income of 800 livres belonging to the deanery of Quebec does not suit Abbé de Jussien, it must be offered to another. That position is incompatible with that of Superior of the Seminary. Have had the letters about Abbé Robert burned. Folio 30, ½ page.

April 6. The same to M. de Cotte. Six large and twelve small silver medals, with their rings, for the King's service in Canada will be sent to him. Requests him to send him the one of 1722, struck for the King's coronation, and which represents him standing, clothed in royal robes, bearing in one hand the sceptre of Charlemagne and in the other the hand of Justice, with the legend: *Ludovicus XV. Rex Christianissimus.* Folio 30½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Gaumont. Regarding the licence in Mortmain for the lands of Rivière du Loup which the Ursuline nuns of Trois-Rivières have acquired from the Sr. Trottier de Beaubien. Folio 36½, 1 page.

May 11. The same to Abbé de la Croix. Sends him the King's permit for the marriage of his nephew, Chev. de la Croix, to Miss Dearing, of Jamaica. Folio 39, ¼ page.

May 24. The same to Father Saturnin Dirop. About the cure of Louisbourg. Folio 42, 1 page.

1728. March 31. The same to M. LePelletier. Thanks him, in the name of the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières for the orders that he kindly gave regarding the licence in Mortmain for the Rivière-du-Loup lands. Folio 43, ½ page.

June 1. The same to Comte de Broglie about the Sr. DuBuron, an officer in Canada. Folio 43½, ½ page.

June 1. The same to Abbé Brisacier. If M. Plante, canon at Quebec, can be of use in the re-arranging of the affairs of the seminary in that city, he may accept the place of a director. Folio 44, ½ page.

June 1. The same to M. LePelletier. Explains why the English are allowed to carry on certain trade with Louisbourg. Folio 44½, 2 pages.

June 11. The same to M. LePelletier. Thinks that the establishment of a police force, such as M. Dupuy proposes at Montreal to prevent foreign trade, would be useless. What is being done to put an end to that trade. Folio 46½, 1½ pages.

June 11. The same to Father Saturnin Dirop. The cure of Louisbourg. May write to M. de Mornay who has just succeeded Mgr. de St. Valier, who died at Quebec on the 26th December. Folio 47½, ½ page.

July 20. The same to the Sr. de Vtiré. The King does not deem it necessary to send back to Quebec the ship *St. Louis* of which M. Dupuy gave him the command. Folio 56, ½ page.

July 20. The same to Mademoiselle de Vermandois. Cannot give suitable employment to M. de Montigny except in Canada. Folio 58½, ½ page.

August 3. The same to the Comte de Toulouze. About the bad treatment which the Sr. Cotterel, of St. Malo, claims to have received from M. de St. Ovide at Louisbourg. Folio 62½, 2½ pages.

November 9. The same to M. LePelletier. Requests him to consider the long service of the Sr. Dugué de Boisbriant, discharged from his position of first lieutenant of the King in Louisiana. He is most honest, beloved, respected and penniless, and it would seem to be in the interest of the *Compagnie* to look after him. The Ursulines of Louisiana would prefer to return to France rather than be under the direction of the Capuchins. Folio 89½, 1½ pages.

April 5. Warrant for a pension of 3,000 livres for M. de Mornay, Bishop of Euménie. Another warrant for the same. Folio 101½, 1 page.

1728.

REGISTER OF DISPATCHES CONCERNING ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

May 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will give passage on *L'Eléphant* to the Sr. Verrier, attorney-general of the Superior Council at Quebec, and to the Sr. Boucault, King's attorney at the said Quebec. Folio 148, ½ page.

May 18. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Comte Desgouttes, lieutenant of a man-of-war, regarding the duties he has to perform during the voyage he is to make to Canada. Folio 151, 5½ pages.

May 24. The same to the Sr. de Silly. The King sends him to Quebec to act as commissary under orders of M. Dupuy. Folio 154½, ½ page.

June 11. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. de Conteneuil, lieutenant of a man-of-war, regarding the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale. Folio 161, 5½ pages.

June 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The Sr. de Boishébert, a captain in Canada, could not sail for Canada on *L'Éléphant*, as he had fallen sick with small-pox at Blois. He will go to Canada by way of Louisbourg. Folio 168½, ½ page.

July 6. The same to the same. Departure of the Comte Desgouttes for Canada. Did well to send Brother Chrestien, former superior of the Montreal hospital, whom M. de Rochalar had sent back to France from San Domingo to Canada. Folio 170½, 1½ page.

1728. August 24. The same to M. Denis de Vitré. Has learned from M. de Beauharnois of his arrival at Rochefort. Sorry for the trouble he was caused by his kindness to M. Dupuy in taking upon himself the command of the schooner *Le St. Louis*; he may return to Canada by way of England. Folio 183, ½ page.

Fontainebleau. October 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will have 100 livres paid monthly to M. de Vitré, who has been very ill, until his return to Canada, for he only came to France in obedience to M. Dupuy who had agreed to give him 200 livres per month. Folio 192, 1 page.

October 26. Statement of the clothes and uniforms to be sent for the troops in the colonies during the year 1729. Folio 196, 2½ pages.

Versailles. June 2. The same to the Comte Desgouttes. Packages for MM. Dupuy and D'Aigremont. Folio 214, ½ page.

June 2. The same to the same. He must not open the sealed package addressed to him untill he shall be on the St. Lawrence river. Folio 214½, ¼ page.

June 3. The same to the same. M. Dupuy has orders to return to France. He will take him on board with madame Dupuy, their furniture, &c. Folio 215, ¼ page.

End of Vol. 51.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1728. PART 2.

B. Series. Vol. 52.

CANADA.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING NEW FRANCE.

1728. Marly. January 27. The President of the Navy Board to M. Dupuy. Being desirous of testing how the red wines of Saintonge stand the sea voyage, order has been given to load on one of the King's vessels two casks, containing from three to four barrels each, of those wines, in good condition and properly bunged and sealed with the arms of M. de Beauharnois, Intendant of the Navy at Rochefort. He will report concerning the condition of the wine on its arrival at Quebec. Folio 477, 1 page.

Versailles. February 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Has given orders to M. Belamy to have sail for Quebec a gardener, a currier and a tanner, whom M. Bégon, Intendant of the Navy at Havre, sends to Canada. Folio 478, ½ page.

March 23. The same to M. de Brouague. Has received the statement of the cod-fishing at Labrador. Folio 478½, 1 page.

May 4. The same to the Chev. de Raymond. His absence has been so long that he would do well to sail for Canada, otherwise his position may be taken by another. Folio 479½, ½ page.

May 4. The same to M. Dupuy. He will give the Sr. de la Cétière, notary at Quebec, the necessary assistance to secure for the Sr. Sonnet, son of a former domestic servant of the Maréchale de Gramont, the effects which the father had sent to the son, and which his associate misappropriated. Folio 480, 1 page.

May 4. The same to the same. Has accorded the Sr. Chev. de Mouchy d'Hocquincourt, a second ensign, his salary during his absence. He sails for Canada. Folio 480, ¼ page.

May 4. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will see by the letter to himself and the Intendant what had been decided regarding the missionaries sent to the Sioux and the officers at the Posts. Divers instructions. Blames him for not consulting with M. Dupuy about matters which concern them both. Folio 480½, 2 pages.

May 4. The same to M. Dupuy. The progress made in the cultivation of hemp in Canada seems to him to be fairly great. Believes the time has come to reduce the price given to the farmers for their hemp; but he should have furnished more detailed information about the matter in order that the King might be able to judge clearly of the situation. For the present he might reduce the price of 40 livres per quintal to 25 livres, beginning on the 1st January, 1730. Approves of the advice which he has given concerning this cultivation to the people of Champlain and Batiscan, who are the only persons to carry it on. Should induce the merchants to build ships. If, heretofore, the opening out of mines has been prohibited it was on account of the difficulty of carrying on the work rather than for any other reason. Would like a memorandum about this. M. de Réaumur has not yet presented his report on the black sand which the Sr. Sarrazin sent. He will report on the causes of the forest fires and the best means to prevent

1728. them. Will give information regarding the success of the steps taken to bring Illinois cattle to Canada. Tar. Folio 481½, 10 pages. Say, 13 pp.

May 11. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Requests them to make themselves exactly acquainted with the difficulty between the curé of Batiscan and the inhabitants, on the one side, and M. Dupuy and the Bishop, on the other, regarding the division of that parish. Folio 486, 4 pp.

May 11. The same to the same. Greatly surprised that 127 men are still lacking to complete the companies, notwithstanding the 100 recruits sent annually. There is evident negligence or carelessness on the part of the officers. Remedies to be applied. Folio 487½ 2 pages.

May 14. The same to the same. Has given the King an account of the bad state of the Quebec Seminary's affairs. Trusts that the King will take measures to relieve them of trouble. Meanwhile the creditors must be asked to grant an extension of time. The proposal of M. Dupuy to the superior to sell the building lots in the town is a good one. Power house. Barracks. The officers on leave of absence should pay for their passages to France. The Jesuits and Recollets will travel free. Those who obtain grants along the shore, from the lower Town to the Palais, should be obliged to build wharves on the staked line. Await information about the indemnity claimed by the Sr. de St. Castin for the presents given to the Indians of Pentagoët and which M. de Vaudreuil had promised to have paid. Approves of the bargain made by M. Dupuy with the Sr. Le Page for the supplying of boards and planks, since Madame de Ramezay did not wish to undertake a new contract. Folio 488½, 6 pages.

May 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Approves of the orders he gave to prevent Canadians from going to Louisiana without passports. The same orders were given by M. Verrier in Louisiana. Medals for the Indians. Is satisfied with the means he has taken to prevent the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis from trading with the merchants from Orange. Madame d'Argenteuil. The Sr. d'Auteuil de Mousseaux. Since M. d'Esgly takes no care of his children and leaves them in charge of his deceased wife's relatives, 600 livres must be taken yearly off his salary as king's lieutenant at Trois-Rivières. Folio 491, 4 pages.

May 14. The same to M. de Cavagnal. The increase of the number of troops asked by him does not seem necessary. A new call for tenders for the furnishing of food supplies must be asked if M. Dupuy deems it advisable. He may take a holiday this year if he so desires. Folio 492¼, 1½ pages.

May 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has seen by the general militia roll that it consists of 6,977 men, of whom 322 are without arms. They must be persuaded to get them for themselves. He has done well to settle the difficulty between the Sr. d'Orvilliers, militia captain of the seigniory of Champlain, and the Sr. Montplaisir, major of militia, about the consecrated bread, in favour of the former. Has seen by the artillery returns that at Quebec there are 76 good pieces of ordnance and 29 defective ones. Does not think it right to send the pieces asked for. They must pull through with the old pieces by having them repaired. The zeal shown by the Sr. des Moloises and de la Martinière in perfecting themselves in artillery work, will be of use to them in their promotion. Did not deem it well to grant the Sr. de Chaussegros that which he asked for himself. There is not a superior officer in the Colony as well treated as this engineer who draws 2,420 livres of salary, has lodgings and heating. Must not thing of establishing a college at Montreal, it would be too burdensome to the King. Folio 493½, 6 pages. say, 8 pp.

May 14. The same to M. Dupuy. Approves of his giving orders for the passage of Abbé Robert and that of Dame Bernard, whose husband is employed at the intendance. Will hand over to the heirs of Charles Turgeon and to Madame de Ramezay the notes of the attorney-general upon the service of a judgment. Folio 495½, 1½ pages.

1728. May 14. The same to the same. He will have justice done the Sieur Jacques Neveu, a native of Canada, who left a property, on the Island of Orleans, in the hand of the Sieur de la Caltière, notary. Folio 496, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. Requests him to do justice to the creditors of Brother Chrestien by paying them from the goods which he left in Canada. Folio 496½, 1 page.

May 14. The same to the same. Learns with regret from the letter, of the abuses in connection with the choice of officers to command the posts, and the distributions arising from the proceeds of leaves of absence. If it is true that the choice of officers is made for a money consideration and that leave of absence is sold at the price of 1000 livres instead of at the set price of 250 livres, there is grave abuse. It is quite certain that M. de Beauharnois has no part in this. He should have made a stay of two months in Montreal in order to supervise carefully the granting of leave. Regrets that his relations with M. de Beauharnois are not more friendly, the service suffers in consequence. M. de la Ronde must be recalled from his post, and must have none in the future. In respect of the great number of English settled in Montreal, the letters patent, in form of an edict of the month of October last, set forth that they cannot engage in commerce. Folio 497, 4 pages.

May 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. The Sieur Rageot Beaurivage, merchant of Quebec, has reported to him that the Sieur Morin, his curé of Cap Santé has been dispossessed of his *cure* without any formalities; that the bishop called in the authority of the governor in order to have him arrested; that the distress caused thereby has driven him mad. Without entering into the bishops' reasons, he could not take away the *cure* without judicial process, and the civil authority had no right to intervene. The Sieur de Silly, commissary of the Navy at Quebec. Folio 498½, 1½ pages.

May 14. The same to the same. The complaint which he makes against M. Dupuy, for having placed the Bishop's name first in the regulation concerning the Montreal hospital, was not well founded. M. Dupuy could not have had intended raising a difficulty between him and the Bishop, for what he did, is in accordance with the practice in France. The request of the children of M. de Sabrevois, to have the Cross of Saint Louis, which had been given their father and which the Baron de Longueuil took possession of on his death, restored to them, cannot be granted. That Cross should be returned to the King; the documents establishing that such mark of distinction had been conferred on their father, should suffice for them. The man Carle, an Italian, cannot return to France, without an order from the King. As the commission of Governor of Montreal in favour of M. de Ramezay is in every way similar to that given to the Baron de Longueuil, there is no change to be made therein. Approves of his having renewed his orders to the captains of ships to take no one on board without his written permit, this is necessary in order to prevent the deserting of soldiers. The memorandum of Father Lafiteau concerning the quarrels with the English is well done; but it contains nothing new. Sees no need of sending 1,500 men of veteran troops, the two countries being at peace and that peace being about to be immediately cemented afresh by the treaty which will be signed at the congress of Soissons. It is not advisable to settle anything with the English of New England in the matter of boundaries nor to give them reason to suppose that the King has any doubt as to his right to Canada. Nor should they be given reason to believe that the French seek to make new settlements. The better part to play is to remain quiet and to frustrate the aims of the English in regard to the Western trade. The spirit of the peoples of New England is to strive to cultivate the soil effectively and extend their settlements gradually. If they were to scatter them they would have to bear the expense themselves. The inhabitants of New France think differently; they would like to advance constantly without troubling themselves about the settlements of

1728. the interior, because they earn more and are more independent when scattered. These different ways of seeing things have for result that the English colonies are more peopled and better settled than are ours. The best thing is to settle the interior of the colony well. Does not think as he does regarding Ile Royale. Considers its settlement as the most solid means of increasing navigation. Looks upon it, also, as the rampart of Canada, which, with the fisheries, would soon fall if the English were in possession of Louisbourg. Hopes that, through the attention given to the fortification of that place to a degree that it could not be attacked with impunity, they will never succeed in becoming possessors of Canada. Folio 499½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 14. The same to the same. Has granted the position of Town major of Montreal to M. de Gannes, that of Trois-Rivières to M. de Lignery, de Lignery's company to M. de Boishébert, the latter's lieutenancy to M. de Dormicourt, heretofore of Martinique, and has also promoted the Sr. de Sabrevois. Madame de Louvigny had been so treated after the death of her husband as to have no reason for complaint. A detachement must be still kept at Lake Champlain to prevent fraud in the beaver trade. Was very pleased that M. de Cavagnal did not make use of his leave of absence and that he remained in the colony to go with the expedition against the Foxes. He may come over to France this year, with his brother de Rigaud, to see to the affairs of his father's estate. Folio 502, 4 pages.

May 14. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Regrets the misunderstanding that exists between them. Approves of the regulation they passed, in concert with the Bishop, regarding the General Hospital of Montreal, and the choice they made of a Superior to succeed Brother Chrestien Turc. It is a good precaution which they have taken to oblige the Brothers to bring certificates from the curés, the church wardens and the militia officers as to the instruction they will give the youth of the parishes. Approves of their idea of increasing the number of school-masters. The religious of the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal. The Crop. General observations on the trade with France, Ile Royale and the West Indies. Learned with surprise of the peace concluded between the English and the Abenakis. Hopes that the friendship of those Indians for the French will not be weakened. If it is deemed necessary they can give a missionary to the Hurons at Detroit. The King was surprised to learn that the English had finally succeeded in building a fort at Chouenguen. They should not take any action against it. The building of a house at the Niagara portage is no longer necessary. A good selection of officers to command at the posts must be made, possibly it is to the slight care taken in this matter that we must attribute the decrease of trade while that of the English increases. The King is not in a position to bear the cost of a settlement at La Galette on Lake Ontario. They must however, send the plan of that settlement. Will make a report as to the advantages to be gained by the leasing of the post in the West. The King was sorry to learn that peace has not been concluded between the Illinois and Foxes. Believes that it will be necessary to destroy that unmanageable tribe, (the Foxes), but could have wished that M. de Beauharnois had not decided to make war on them without referring the matter to France. A fund of 60,000 livres has been established for that war. Did not approve of the project of a citadel at Quebec, such fortifications do not suit the special character of the Canadians, who do not like to be shut in. Approves of their having sent away from Montreal the English who, had settled there under pretext of making hats but in reality to do smuggling. Folio 503½, 25 pages. Say, 35 pp.

May 18. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. The Srs. de Cavagnal and de Rigaud. Approves of their not having taken the position of keeper of the seal from Abbé de Lotbinière since there is no incompatibility. Surprised that M. Dupuy could not find an execu-

1728. tioner in the colony; such being the case, a negro from the West Indies must be purchased to perform those duties. As the sending out of the donkeys is very troublesome, they must preserve the breed by having the mares served by the male donkey sent four years ago. Folio 516½, 3 pages.

May 18. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Abénakis. Has seen his letter to the Sr. des Liettes, commandant at the Illinois. The trouble with the Foxes is surely of sufficient importance to deserve a memorandum being sent in. It remained with Madame de Ramesay alone to have a renewal of her contract for the supplying of timber. If the only son she has conducts himself well, he will not be forgotten in consideration of his fathers services. The King is not in a position to purchase the property which Madame de Ramezay offers. Should not have intervened in the matter of the curé of Cap-Santé, much less have used the King's authority to deprive him of his cure. Believes that he is right in what he says about the Canadian priests, for the people of that country are naturally vain. It is the Bishop's business to correct them. He must have acted without reflecting when he asks that the Bishop be supplied with *lettres de cachet* in blank form. The conduct of the Sr. Fornel, a canon of the chapter, shows that he is light-headed. The Bishop of Eumesnie, coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec, has given in his resignation and has been replaced by Abbé de Macheco de Préméaux, brother of the Bishop of Consérans and at present vicar-general of the diocese of Soissons. He is a man of standing, good habits and sound doctrine. Folio 517½, 4 pages.

May 18. The same to M. Dupuy. Has examined all that he has written about his quarrels with M. de Beauharnois. His claim to have two yeomen, with carabines on their shoulders, precede him, at official ceremonials, is ill-founded; he has no right to incense. It is true that M. de Champigny had that privilege for some years, but the King withdrew it and since then no Intendant has enjoyed it. If M. de Beauharnois granted him a body guard during the summer it was through pure politeness. He has displeased the people by issuing a number of ordinances on his arrival and without knowing the state of affairs in the country. It is not, then, surprising that the news went abroad that he wanted to establish the poll-tax and other taxes as in France. Should have submitted his ordinances to the Council for approval. M. de Beauharnois was justified in disapproving of his ordinances forbidding the celebration of the Sr. Berthelot's marriage, firstly, because an ordinance of that character was quite as much the Governor's affairs as his and it should be made in both their names, and then, because, instead of discouraging marriages, even of minors, they should he encouraged. There have often been disagreements between Governors and Intendants, but never for such trifles. He should remember that he is not the first man in the country. The lease of the Toronto post should not injure that of Frontenac, but the price, 400 livres, seems very moderate, etc. Folio 519, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 18. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Thinks that he acted with too much haste in recalling M. de Tonty from Detroit at the request of the Hurons. He had been appointed to that post by the King and could not be withdrawn therefrom except by him. Such yielding to the Indians will set a bad example. Should have informed him of the reasons that urged him to take the post at Frontenac from M. de Longueuil to give it to M. de Beauvais, an aged man crushed under the burden of debts and of a family. Does not approve of his sending M. de la Ronde Denys to the point of Lake Superior. Of all the officers in the colony he is the least deserving of confidence. Is sending him a copy of a treaty which he made at Boston with the Sr. Nelson in November 1723 and the letter he wrote to the same Englishman in January 1724, after his return to Montreal. He will see that if he could make profit out of the trip which M. de Vaudreuil made him take he could do the same every where else. Had he not been poor

1728. and burdened with a family he would have been dismissed as an officer. He will recall him. It is claimed that he gives positions of command as well as leave of absence for money considerations. Thinks that he has allowed himself to be deceived. Folio 522, 4 pages.

May 18. The same to M. Dupuy. Writes M. de Beauharnois that there ought to be enough cannon in Quebec. Thinks with him that there is no necessity of establishing a college at Montreal. Should so act as to get the religious communities, in a friendly manner, to render an account of their revenues by showing them that this would be to their interest. Approves of what he has done to put a stop to the designs of the Chapter of Quebec against the Seminary. Folio 523½, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 18. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Enquiry into the difficulties between him and M. Dupuy. Blames him on certain points. Folio 526, 6 pages. Say 8 pp.

May 18. The same to M. de Lino. Could have wished that the position of keeper of the seals which he procured for him, had a larger salary attached to it. Folio 527½, ½ page.

May 18. The same to M. Raimbault. Hopes he will continue to give his attention to the suppresion of foreign trade and the exportation of beaver to the English colonies. Folio 528, ½ page.

May 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. The present condition of the finances of the King does not permit the acquiring of Madame de Vaudreuil's house in Montreal. Bills of exchange. Should oblige the residents to build along the projected lines of the streets. As the Sr. Testu de la Richardière elected to take the position of harbour master at Quebec, the place has been given to him. His salary will be 500 livres instead of 150 which his predecessors enjoyed. Begs of them to give their advice upon the request made by M. Adhémar de Lantagnac to establish a tile-kiln at Quebec with a five years privilege. Cannot undertake the expense of another missionary at Tadousac to assist Father Laure. Folio 528, 4 pages.

May 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Approves of the motives that led him to join the Nipissingues of Ile aux Tourtes to the mission of the Two Mountains. The Sr. Sylvain, King's physician at Montreal. It is useless to send him the book by M. de Chaussegros, as the cost of engraving the wood-forms and of printing it is too high. Does not think it right to make the grant which his brother, M. de Beaumont, jointly with himself, request. That made to M. de Vaudreuil at Ile aux Tourtes gave rise to reiterated accusations of trading against his agents. It might be the same in this case and such accusations reflect on the governor and are prejudicial to his authority. Would be glad to give him one in another direction where the same obstacles do not exist. Folio 530, 3 pages.

May 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. He must keep back from the salary of the Sr. Amariton a sum sufficient to pay in a few years what he owes to the Sr. Gendron, the Paris merchant. Folio 531, 1 page.

May 24. The same to the same. Has been informed that the most of the canons of the chapter absent themselves from divine service on the pretext of illness and of unnecessary journeys which they make, so that there are never more than three in the choir and always the same three. If they keep on acting in this way the King may withdraw the assistance he gives them. Folio 531½, 1 page.

May 24. The same to the same. The estimate of the present year will reach 381,152 livres including the 60,000 for the war against the Foxes should it take place. Is sending a copy of instructions to the Sr. Desgouttes who commands *L'Eléphant*. Folio 531½, 2 pages.

May 24. The same to M. Dupuy. Instructions as to what he should enter in the statement of the accounts for Canada. Folio 532½, 3 pages.

May 24. The same to the same. Sends him the answers of the Sr. de LaMarche, about the disputes with the Sr. de Tonty as assignee of the claims of the

1728. Sr. Lamothe Cadillac. Impatient to hear of the completion of the papier terrier. Trusts that an agreement may be reached between the Sulpicians and Madame d'Argenteuil. The King has not thought it well that he should take the journey to New England which he proposed, because it is not advisable to settle with the English, or even that they should be able to think that we wish to do so, nor that France has any doubts as to her right to Canada. They must remain quiet, make no new settlements, and confine themselves to taking steps to frustrate the aims of the English regarding trade in the upper country. Folio 533½, 5 pages.

May 24. The same to the same. M. de Beauharnois had good reasons for recalling M. de Tonty from the post at Detroit. The two thousand pounds of powder given each year, at current price, to the Sr. de Tonty, was a personal matter, his successor has no right to the same. Is satisfied with the testimony he gives to the ability of the Sr. Dugué—ensign and assistant-engineer; would regret the excess of expenditure over the profits from the trading posts at Frontenac and Niagara for the year 1726, were it not due to the decrease in the price of beaver; the rise in the price, since then, should ensure a fair increase in the revenue. Hopes that the measures he has taken will completely destroy the large trade in foreign merchandise that is going on at Montreal. What he proposes for the increase of specie in Canada cannot be realized. Is studying, himself, a plan in the same direction. Folio 535½, 5 pages.

May 24. The same to the same. Explanations regarding the accounts. The outlay should not exceed the funds. He will incur no fresh expenditure, either for the Palais or for other buildings. Those proposals for basins, fountains and other embellishments are as useless as they are costly. Should not think of them. Folio 538, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.

May 24. The same to the same. It would be desirable to have a horse trade established between Canada and the West Indies but it should be left to individual initiative. The prices for which the English of New-England sell them in the West Indies are not as high as he thinks; the ordinary price varies between 300 and 400 livres. Folio 541, 2 pages.

May 24. The same to the same. The Sr. D'Esgly. The Sr. de Tiersan. Deductions must be made from their salaries for the maintenance of their children whom they leave to the care of their relatives. Folio 542, 1 page.

May 24. The same to the same. The garrison at Louisbourg uses each year 2,165 quintals of flour and 340 of vegetables. It would be well if that whole quantity were furnished by Canada. Folio 542½, 1 page.

May 24. The same to the same. M. de Silly has been appointed commissary of the navy at Quebec. He is a good man who has done long service in the navy. Folio 543, ½ page.

May 24. The same to the same. The right of exchange claimed by the Sulpicians. It is clearly in their favour and it would be better if it did not exist. No person, however, has up to the present complained about it. It is susceptible of modification. If anyone complains about it, or if the Seminary should ask for authorization to have it paid them, dilatory measures must be used by suspending judgment under pretext that it must be referred to the King, which will give an opportunity to discuss the matter fully. Will not allow the recognition of the same rights in the case of the Western Domain, if it makes a similar claim, the colony not being in a position to bear it without injury to its growth. Regarding the claims of the religious of the Hôtel-Dieu to be freed from the obligation of rendering an account of their revenues, he has had the charter of their foundation sent him in order to study the case. Tariff of the admiralty duties. Folio 543, 2 pages.

May 24. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. Was very surprised to learn of the settlement of the English at Choueguen. For the present all to be

1728. done is to render that establishment useless and to rouse the Iroquois from their lethargy. Folio 544, 1 page.

May 24. The same to M. de la Corne. Good reports about his eldest son have come to him. Will secure him an ensigncy on the first occasion. Folio 544½, ½ page.

May 24. The same to M. de la Chassaigne. Is persuaded that it is not his fault that his journey to New England was not more successful. Folio 545, 1 page.

May 24. The same to M. LeVerrier. Will secure an ensigncy for his son on the first occasion. Folio 545, ¼ page.

May 24. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. Surprised that he did not transmit the general returns of the artillery to the Intendant. Folio 545½, 1 page.

May 24. The same to Madame Dupuy. Had always been convinced that M. Dupuy possesses all the qualifications required by his position. Regrets this misunderstanding with M. de Beauharnois and the noise of their quarrel about trifles beneath their positions. Would do well to induce him to change for the better. Madame la marquise de Maurepas and he are very grateful for the beautiful skins they received from her. Folio 545½, 1 page.

May 24. The same to M. Sarrazin. Satisfied with the zealousness of his researches in regard to the properties of plants and with the instructive memoranda given to the commandants of the different posts to facilitate discoveries of this kind. Good quinquina such as he mentions as being required in the hospitals is very rare and very dear in France. Folio 546, ½ page.

May 24. The same to M. de Lotbinière. Has procured for him the continuation of the salary which he enjoyed as lay councillor. Folio 546½, 1 page.

May 24. The same to M. de Chaussegros. Pleased to hear of the termination of the work on the house at Niagara. Nothing for the present will be done to that at the Portage. Has suspended the order to place the new powder magazine in the two postern gates of the old fortifications on Cape Diamond on account of the dampness of the place. Folio 547, 1 page.

May 24. The same to M. D'Aigremont. Has taken cognizance of the difficulties raised by the officers of the Quebec garrison in refusing, during his absence, to be reviewed by the Sr Boiscler, comptroller of the Navy. The appointment of M. de Silly at Quebec will prevent a repetition of such troubles. Folio 547, 1 page.

May 24. The same to Father Du Parc. Learned with pleasure of the departure of two missionaries for the country of the Sioux. Looks to him to replace at Quebec the mathematical instruments which the missionaries took with them. There is reason to believe that the Abénakis were forced to make peace with the English. Hopes that the missionaries will labour zealously to keep them in the catholic faith and the interests of France, by making them understand that, while the English take possession of their lands and drive them to the interior, the French leave them masters in their own place and only look after their preservation. The King would have a good excuse to withdraw the fund of 4,000 livres which he grants them, but will however, not do so. M. Dupuy has orders to replace the church ornaments stolen by the English at Nauransouak. Folio 547½, 3 pages.

May 24 The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Has granted Madame de Beaujeu a passage on *L'Elephant* to return to France to become "remueuse" to the Kings' children of which she has the reversion. Folio 549, ½ page.

May 24. The same to the same. Sends him the list of thirty individuals taken from the General Hospital of Paris and intended to be sent to Canada to remain there for the rest of their lives. They are not great criminals and the greater number are trades people. The man Gilles Lenoir is an executioner, and he will save buying a negro from Martinique for that purpose. Of the number there are three poachers and five sons of good families. Of

1728. the latter, Jean Rouleau, aged 16 years, is one, whom M. de Beauharnois will have enlisted in M. de Beaujeu's company. Folio 549, 1 page.

May 27. The same to M. Dupuy. On the question of the contestations between the Sr de la Pérade, joint Seignior of the seigniory of Ste. Anne and the residents, about Sable Island, the King has decided, upon his advice, to annul the ordinance of M. de Bégon of the 16th August, 1720, and has sustained the Sr de la Pérade in the ownership of that island. Folio 549½, ½ page.

May 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy. Sends them the duplicate copy of the list of payments to be made by the lessee of the Western Domain for the year's expenditure, amounting to the sum of 115,975 livres. Folio 550, ¼ page.

May 27. The same to same. The King, on the advice of the comptroller general of finance, has granted the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières the licence in Mortmain for the lands at Rivière du Loup bought from the Sr. Trottier de Beaubien. Folio 550, 1 page.

May 27. The same to the same. On the representations of M. Brisacier, Superior of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, the King has been pleased that M. Plante, canon, should be one of the directors of the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 550½ page.

July 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Cannot but praise his zeal in restoring peace in the Church in Canada. Hopes that through the orders of the King and his (the Bishop's) letter, peace and good order shall have been restored. "It is true that M. Boulard, had interdicted the church of the General Hospital at Quebec because the archdeacon had secretly buried therein the body of M. de St. Valier when the chapter was having a public funeral prepared at the cathedral to which the body was to be carried and then taken back to the General Hospital where the deceased had selected his own place of sepulture. M. Boulard removed that interdiction a few days later. Does not know if he has removed the one against the superioress whom he interdicted because she refused to recognize him and to speak to him." Folio 551½, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. August 31. The same to the same. The King is willing to have him paid the 3,000 livres mentioned in the ordinance which has been sent him since his resignation. Hopes that favour will lead him more and more to do whatever the King may ask of him. Folio 552, ½ page.

Versailles. June 1. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Blames him for interfering in a matter that concerns only the Sr. André de Leigue, in his capacity of lieutenant general of the prévosté at Québec. Should not dismiss nor interdict him, as he was within his rights. He should be content with the satisfaction given him by the King in recalling M. Dupuy. Folio 552½, 3 pages.

June 1. The same to M. Dupuy. Much pained to inform him that the King has taken away from him the position of Intendant of Canada. Will do his best to smooth over his trouble when he returns to France. Folio 553½, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. D'Aigremont. He will fulfil the duties of Intendant on awaiting the successor of M. Dupuy. Folio 553½, 2 pages.

June 3. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The King seemed to be surprised that the chapter of Quebec should have ignored the right of the archdeacon to bury the body of the Bishop. The irregular conduct of M. Dupuy in this matter decided his recall. The season being too advanced to send an Intendant to Canada this year, M. D'Aigremont, who has been 28 years in the colony and who has already performed the duties of Intendant, will again fulfil them until the arrival of the new Intendant. M. de Mornay's resignation of the coadjutorship having been sent in after the death of Mgr. de St. Valier and being null and void, he took advantage of it and he has sent by three different routes his powers and copies of the bull to take possession of the bishopric in name, a right that cannot be disputed. The ecclesiastic

1728. to whom he offered the deanary of the chapter would not accept it. It is probable that the King will appoint another. The Sr. Verrier, attorney general of the Superior Council, goes to Canada. Will arrange with him to get the Council to withdraw the seizure on the temporal goods of the chapter. Now that M. Dupuy is no longer there to influence the Council, they should not object to the annulling of their decrees. Folio 554½, 4 pages.

June 3. The same to the chapter of Quebec. The King was surprised that they should have ignored the prerogative of the Archdeacon, M. de Lotbinière, to officiate at the burial of the Bishop. He has the same privilege for great holidays. Hopes that the members of the chapter will in future settle their affairs in a spirit of concord and charity. Folio 566, 2 pages.

June 3. The same to M. Boulard. Sees with pleasure that he removed the second interdiction on the church of the General Hospital, hopes that he has equally removed his interdiction on the superioress. Folio 557, 1 page.

1728.

REGISTER OF THE KING'S ORDERS, ORDINANCES, &C.

April 6. Order condemning one Pierre de la Croix to serve for the rest of his life as a soldier in Canada. Folio 554 *bis*, 1 page.

May 18. Commission for the Sr. Boucault to be the King's attorney at the Admiralty Court of Quebec. Folio 555½ *bis*, 2 pages.

May 22. Decree in favor of the Sr. de la Pérade against the inhabitants of the Parish of Ste. Anne. Folio 556½ *bis*, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

December 23. Letters patent on the decree of the 29th May, 1725, discharging those interested in the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France, of the sum 132,892 livres due to His Majesty. Folio 559, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

May 31. Letter from the King bearing the recall of M. Dupuy from the intendancy. Folio 562, ½ page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

Febrnary 24. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Mésy. Criticizes the account he gives of the expenses and revenues. Folio 566, 5 pages.

February 24. The same to M. Verrier. Very well satisfied with the plans and memoranda he has sent him. Is impatient to hear that the Royal Battery and that of l'Islet are in a condition of defence in order to have him put the workmen at those of the half bastion Dauphin. Has examined the plan of the beacon to be set up on a hill where the fishermen had formerly planted a cross; but as the place cannot be reached by the scows carrying the coal required to keep up the fire, is of opinion that it would be better, for that purpose, to raise the clock tower on the main building of the barracks, so as to set the beacon thereon, if the foundations are sufficiently solid to support that additional weight. Folio 568, 3 pages.

February 24. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Same subject. Folio 569½, 2 pages.

February 24. The same to M. de Mésy. Same subject. Folio 570, 1 page.

April 27. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Is sending them a memorandum drawn up by order of the King by which His Majesty invites those of his subjects who are able to assist in the carrying out of His plans for the promotion of arts and science. Will find out those who have recognized talents and will induce them to send in their view. Folio 570½, 1 page.

May 14. Certificate of Jean Frédéric Phelypeau, comte de Maurepas, attesting that, by the record and judgment rendered, the 1st september, 1722, by the Superior Council of Louisbourg, against the murderers of the Comte d'Agrain, major of the said island, it would appear that he was

1728. assassinated on the 23d January, 1722, by two of his employees. Folio 571, ½ page.

Compiègne. June 10. The President of the Navy Board M. de St. Ovide. Should give his vote on all questions that come before the Superior Council. If he does not desire to give his opinion he should remain absent. Folio 571½, 1 page.

June 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The decree rendered upon the subject of the guardian of the child of Pierre Allain de Lamothe can not be sustained. Hopes the council will rectify its decree in order to avoid the mortification of seeing it annulled. Folio 572, 1 page.

June 12. The same to the same. The sergeant of the Swiss regiment who ill-treated one Dupré should, by virtue of their accorded privilege, be judged by the officers of that regiment. Folio 572½, 1½ pages.

June 15. The same to the same. Troops. Recruits, leaves of absence. Folio 573½, 3 pages.

June 18. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Should not, without authorization, have given 10 more soldiers to M. de Pensens at Ile St. Jean. Grants him leave of absence to return to France. Grants the same to the Sr. du Chambon, captain, who has lost his mother and to the Sr. Benoist, ensign, who has lost his father. Approves of his permitting the Sr. de la Tour to come to France where he has had the ball extracted that he had in his thigh. Was made a Knight of St. Louis on account of his wound. Promotions. Folio 574½, 6 pages.

June 18. The same to M. de Merveilleux. Must decline the offer he has made to raise a company for service at Ile Royale. Folio 577, ½ page.

June 18. The same to the Baron de L'Espérance. Would gladly do something for his promotion but that concerns Colonel Karrer only. (Swiss regiment.) Folio 577, ½ page.

June 18. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Is pleased to learn that his efforts have caused ship owners and merchants of Ile Royale to decide to take dry and green cod-fish, oils and herrings to the West Indies. As to the timber and cattle for the same places, it might, perhaps, be more advantageous to take them from Canada, either directly, or by means of a depot at Port Dauphin where there are fine natural pastures. Folio 577½, 2 pages.

June 18. The same to M. de Mésy. Has procured for the Sr. Jacault, master-gunner, and for Carrerot, store-keeper, the increases of salary which he asked for them. Has made his nephew, the Sr. Lambert, a gunner. Divers instructions. Folio 578½, 3 pages.

June 18. The same to the same. The conditional contract which he made with the Sr. Le Comte, an Acadian, for the supplying of masts from Ile St. Jean to be delivered at Louisbourg, has been approved. According to the report of M. de Pensens, of M. Le Normant, his son (M. de Mésy's), and of three carpenters, there can be no doubt that the timber for mast making, taken from Ile St. Jean, is all that could be desired. Folio 579½, 2 pages.

June 18. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions regarding arms. Folio 581, 2 pages.

July 18. The same to the same. Receives from all sides complaints about the toleration he has for the English traders. Divers instructions regarding expenditure found to be excessive. The Sr. Morpain. Folio 581½, 10 pages.

June 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has received the letters in which he informs him of the movements of the Indians of Acadia against the English. The taking of a ship by them at Newfoundland proves clearly the antipathy which always exists on their part against the English and that is not surprising after the torture of three of their number at Boston and the scalping of four others at Port-Royal by order of Governor Armstrong. He should lose no opportunity of fomenting that division and of drawing the Indians to the side of the French. Approves of his pretending illness, so as not to offend Governor Armstrong, and not to be at a meeting of the chiefs of

1728. Acadia and for having entrusted M. de Pensens with the distribution of presents, from the King, at Ile St. Jean. The peace between the Abénakis and the English is only too real, but the Indians say that they only concluded it through fear of being overpowered and that they always preserve the same attachment toward the French. Approves of his writing to M. Armstrong to permit Fathers Gaulin and Brau to leave Port-Royal where he detained them Well pleased that last year the latter took with him from Quebec Father Lesclaches to help him in the ministry at Pigiguit and Beaubassin. Since M. Armstrong is greatly prejudiced against the religious, he did well to recall the Recollet missionary who was there. Saw by Father Gaulin's census that the Acadian families in Acadia number 927, exclusive of those of La Hève. Folio 586, 5 pages.

June 20. The same to M. LeVerrier. No doubt the Royal battery and the bastion at Ile de l'Entrée will be completed by the time this letter is received. General remarks concerning the works and pointing out certain defects of construction, &c., &c. Folio 588, 10 pages. Say, 13 pp.

June 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of the orders he gave M. de Tonty, who was in command at Ile St. Jean during the absence of the Sr. de Pensens, to treat with mildness the Indians who may go to Ile St. Jean. M. de Tonty has no claim on a gratuity for the services he rendered there, or, if he has, it is M. de Pensens, who owes it to him. Folio 592½, 1½ pages.

June 20. The same to M. de Beaucours. No reason to complain about the promotion accorded MM. de Longueuil and de la Chassaigne of Canada. They had claims thereto on account of long service. His own are known and will not be forgotten. Folio 593, ½ page.

June 20. The same to M. de Catalogne. Is informed of his services and of the establishment and the kinds of husbandry, all of utility to the colony, that he has introduced. Will remember these things when the occasion offers. Folio 593½, ½ page.

June 20. The same to M. de la Valière. Cannot allow him a gratuity for his services at Port-Toulouse during the absence of M. de Pensens. Will see about it when M. de Pensens shall be finally in charge of the command at Ile St. Jean. The Sr. Du Chambon, who has command at Port-Dauphin, and whom he cites as an example, has not his gratuity because of his being commandant at that post, but on account of his wife who acts as interpreter for the Indians. Folio 593½, 1 page.

June 23. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Works on the Royal battery and on that of the half bastion Dauphin, &c. General instructions. Folio 594, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

June 23. The same to M. de Mésy. Same subject. Folio 597½, 3 pages.

June 23. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Does not think that the Royal battery has the defects that he points out. In any case, he should have made his remarks at a suitable time. It is known that the cannons of that battery will not command the whole bay, and it was for this reason that the half bastion Dauphin has been built. M. de Verville, who made the plans, is an able engineer and he has too ~~good an opinion~~ of M. Verrier to believe that he would not have noticed and pointed out faults of such an essential character. Does not think he should recall the Sr Boucher, as he requests, unless he has prevaricated which he does not state. M. Verrier gives an excellent report of him. Folio 598½, 4 pages.

June 23. The same to M. de Mésy. Approves of his having sent his son, the Sr. LeNormant, to France to allow him a chance of being received as an advocate. Has procured him the commission of chief scrivener and he returns to the colony to continue his services. A more favorable time must be awaited to replace the Recollets by secular priests in the *cure* of Louisbourg, for the revenues are only 1,200 livres. The Recollets supply their needs by begging, which would not suit secular priests. Thinks

1728. that a portion or all of the flour and vegetables needed for the supply of the Island can be got in Canada. Folio 600, 4 pages.

June 23. The same to M. Sabatier. Divers instructions about food-supplies and the accounts referring thereto. Folio 601½, 2 pages.

June 23. The same to the Sr. Ganet. If the bargain he made with the heirs of the Sr. Isabeau has resulted in losses to him, he cannot blame the King. Is well satisfied with the works he has done and with his activity. The King has had 150,000 livres sent out for the continuation of the works on the fortifications. Folio 602½, 1 page.

June 24. The same to M. de Pensens. Has received from M. DuVivier the box containing the two large pearls found in shells at Ile St. Jean. Happy to know that last year there was an increase of six Acadian families on the Island. The harbour that he discovered on the Island (Hâvre à l'Ours), cannot be of much utility since it is full of sand bars. Is satisfied with the fine quality of the mast-timber and the success of the cultivation and of the fisheries. It would be well to draw the Acadians thither, but not those of Port-Toulouse. Should abstain from his long and frequent trips to Louisbourg. Has procured for his nephew, Chev. de Pensens, a second ensigncy. Cannot grant him a commission of King's lieutenant on the Island. Folio 603, 3 pages.

June 24. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The King had 2,000 livres paid yearly to the Recollets, viz: 1,200 for four missionaries performing parochial duties in Acadia, 400 for two others among the Miramichi Indians. Since there are no more Recollets in Acadia, the sending of the 400 must be discontinued. That sum might be given to Father Gélase who is at the Baie des Chaleurs and to his mission. Folio 604, 1½ p.

June 24. The same to the same. In sending the statement of expenditure for the present year. Folio 605, 1 page.

June 24. The same to M. de St. Ovide. There are numerous complaints against him. He is accused of favouring English trade, of having their goods bought by people attached to his service; it is asserted that he has schooners and boats that he loads for France, the West Indies and Canada; that everything is carried on by the Sr. de Pensens and is done under the names of the Srs. d'Accarette and d'Artigue, &c. He must clear himself of the charges and do better in the future, because, by his conduct he injures and discourages the traders. Folio 605, 3 pages.

June 24. The same to M. de Mésy. M. de Pensens claims that there are no vehicles at Ile St. Jean and that such lack causes the King an expenditure of 4,000 livres per year. He offers, for 1,500 livres to undertake the transportation, to maintain a ship of 20 tons at Port Lajoie to go from one island to the other and a boat to go to the North where the inhabitants are. Will give his opinion thereon. Folio 606½, 1½ pages.

June 24. The same to the Admiralty officers. The trading which the English are allowed to carry on at Louisbourg should be confined to live stock, sheep, pigs, fowls, fodder and building materials. No other commodities must be allowed to enter. Folio 607, 1 page.

June 24. The same to M. de Mésy. No one has accused him of participating in what had been done to tolerate the trade carried on by the English, but he is guilty of complicity in not opposing that which was done. Requests him to give answers to the list of question sent him and he need have no fear of incriminating M. de St. Ovide, if necessary, because the information he may give will remain secret. M. de St. Ovide represents Niganiche as one of the best established ports of Ile Royale; that there are more fishing smacks there than all the rest of the Island; that great disorder reigns and that 15 or 20 men are needed for the garrison. He adds that the residents offer to build a guard-house and a small building wherein to lodge them. Folio 607½, 2 pages.

End of Part 2, Vol. 52.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1729.

B. Series, Vol. 53.

1729. Versailles. January 4. The President of the Navy Board to Father Saturnin Dirop, Principal of the Recollets in Brittany. Pleased to learn that Father Zacharie Caradec, superior of his community at Ile Royale, had been appointed vicar-general and curé of Louisbourg. Folio 1½, ½ page.

January 11. The same to M. Le Pelletier. Will grant a promotion, as soon as an opportunity arises, to the Sr Bailly de Marin, an ensign in Canada. Folio 5, ½ page.

January 12. The same to M. de la Lande Magon. About the trade to be carried on between Canada and the West Indies. Folio 5, 4 pages.

January 12. The same to M. Monet. Requests him to state his opinion as to what should be done to settle the taking possession of the episcopal see of Quebec by M. de Lotbinière in the name of Mgr. de Mornay, which is contested by the Chapter of Quebec. Folio 5½, 1 page.

February 28. The same to the Comte de St. Pierre. He should return the grants of the islands of St. Jean, Miscou, de la Madeleine, Brion and Ramées, so that as not to impede colonization. The indemnity to which he may have a claim can be settled separately. Folio 20, 2 pages.

March 15. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Hopes he will find means to replace Father Gaulin, in Acadia, who, on account of age and exhaustion, goes to Canada to end his days. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 15. The same to M. Dosquet, coadjutor at Quebec. Same subject. Folio 24½, ½ page.

April 5. The same to M. Le Pelletier, Abbé de St. Aubin. The gratuity to the coadjutor at Quebec will be 1,000 livres. May assure him of this so that he may make his preparations to sail next month at the latest. Folio 30½, ½ page.

April 5. The same to M. Gaudion. The King has made clear to M. Hocquart his intention of putting the receipts and expenditures for Canada in order. Instructions regarding that subject. Folio 31, 1½ pages.

April 17 The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is sending him the decree of the Board confirming the taking of possession of the see of Quebec by M. de Lotbinière. Folio 32½, ½ page.

April 17. The same to Father de Charlevoix. Has seen, by his letter that he has undertaken to write, from notes given to him, the history of San Domingo. Is writing to M. de Clairambault to give him access to the plans, maps, &c., &c., in the Navy Department which may be of use to him for the history in question as well as for that of Canada. Will place him in a position to work up successfully the natural history of the colonies. Folio 33, ½ page.

April 19. The same to M. de la Tuilerie. Has been pleased to consent to the suspending of the recall of his clerk, the Sr de Lanouiller, at Quebec, until he can have obtained information as to his conduct. Folio 34½, ½ page.

Compiègne. May 16. The same to the directors of la Compagnie des Indes. As the Sr. D'Aigremont died on the 4th January last, it is not necessary to trouble about the gratuity attached to the position of Intendant on account of the beaver trade. That gratuity for the year will revert entirely to M. Hocquart. Folio 39½, 1 page.

1729. May 17. The same to M. Le Pelletier. Thinks it would be well to renew the exemption from duty on coal taken from Ile Royale to France. Folio 40, 1½ pages.

May 22. The same to Madame de Montigny, a religious at Val de Grâce. He granted her father the rank of retired captain in the troops serving in Canada. Folio 41, 1 page.

May 30. The same to M. Le Pelletier. Received the list of the five ploughmen and the miller whom the farmers-general intend for the cultivation of the lands which the Western Domain has bought at Malbaie. Gives orders for their passage to Canada. Folio 43½, ½ page.

Versailles. June 4. The same to M. de la Tour. Advocate at the Parliament of Toulouse. Has procured for his son the deanery of the cathedral at Quebec and appointed him, at the same time, clerical member of the Superior Council. Folio ,

June 21. The same to M. de la Villion, mayor of St. Malo. The King has fixed the import duty on coal from Ile Royale at six livres per ton instead of thirty. Hopes the merchants of St. Malo will take advantage of this reduction. Folio 48, ½ page.

June 21. The same to M. de la Tuilerie. Funds for Ile Royale. Folio 49, 1½ pages.

August 16. The same to M. Le Pelletier. About the materials asked for by the Sr. Ganet, contractor for the works at Louisbourg. Folio 66½, 1½ pages.

August 16. The same to the Sr Maugars, superintendant of slate quarries at Angers. Same subject. Folio 67½, 1 page.

September 15. The same to M. de la Blandinière. He will permit Father Charlevoix to make copies of the plans in the Marine Department for his history of San Domingo and Canada. Folio 75½, ½ page.

September 15. The same to M. de Clairambault. Same subject. Folio 75½, ½ page.

September 15. The same to Father Charlevoix. Same subject. Folio 75½, ½ page.

September 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Will do all in his power to assist him in uniting the Abbey of Bénevent with the bishopric of Quebec. Folio 78, ¼ page.

October 4. The same to M. Le Pelletier. Regarding a claim of the widow Pascaud, of La Rochelle, who does a big trade in Canada. Folio 82, 1 page.

December 20. The same to M. Renault (Nantes). As the wheat crop was light in Canada and the loss of a vessel from Quebec bound for Louisbourg with a cargo of biscuits and flour, exposes that colony to a famine, he requests him to induce the merchants of Nantes to take advantage of the situation. Folio 92, 1 page.

1729.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE.

1729. Versailles. January 18. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois, Intendant at Rochefort. Goods sent to Ile Royale. Folio 109, 2 pages.

March 15. The same to M. de Pardaillan Gondrin. The command of the vessel to be sent to Canada, for which he asks, has been given to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Hopes to be able to give him the one intended for Ile Royale. Folio 125½, ½ page.

Compiègne. May 9. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Comte de Vaudreuil regarding the duties he is to perform during the voyage he is about to make to Canada. Folio 143, 6 pages.

May 16. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Will give passage on *L'Eléphant* to the Sr. Pelletier who goes, with M. Hocquart, to Quebec. Folio 148½, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to the same. Is sending him the statement of the expenditures in Canada for the present year. Instructions. Folio 149½, 2 pages.

1729. List of passengers on *L'Eléphant* for Quebec. Folio 150½, 1½ pages.

May 17. May 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will have 1,016 livres paid to M. de Montigny du Mesnil, retired captain, for his salary, if he sails for Canada. Folio 151½, ¼ page.

May 22. The same to the same. Divers instructions regarding the sailing of ships for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 152, 2 pages.

May 25. The same to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Hopes still that he can sail for Quebec before the 15th of next month. He will return before the 20th October, if possible. Folio 153½, 1 page.

May 25. The same to the Sr. Varin. M. Hocquart will have the commission of chief scrivener of the Navy Board and the order of the King commissioning him to perform the duties of comptroller at Quebec. Folio 153½, ½ page.

May 25. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. Pardaillan de Gondrin, midshipman, regarding the duties to be performed during the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale. Folio 157½, 6 pages.

Versaillea. June 7. The President of the Navy Board to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Was pleased to hear that he had cast anchor at Ile d'Aix. The coadjutor and M. Hocquart should now be at Rochefort. Folio 16½, ½ page.

June 7. June 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Since letters have come from Canada to the Sr. Pascaud saying that M. D'Aigremont is dead, the news must be true. Divers instructions. Folio 162, 2 pages.

Marly. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 166, 2 pages.

June 28. The same to the same. About M. de Breslay, missionary in Acadia. Folio 171, ½ page.

June 28. The same to the same. Will give passage to Abbé de Noirville who goes to Acadia. Folio 171½, ½ page.

Versaillea. November 8. The same to the same. Received letters eight days ago from MM. de St. Ovide, de Mésy and de Pardaillan, by which he is informed that the pilot of a small vessel coming from Quebec to Niganiche said that *L'Eléphant* had been wrecked on the St. Lawrence river and that the passengers and crew had been saved. Should the news be true, another vessel will have to be equipped. Folio 190½, 2 pages.

November 29. The same to the Marquis de Ste Maur. Has received the account of the wrecking of the King's flute *L'Eléphant* on the reef of Cap Brulé, 9 or 10 leagues from Quebec. Everything was saved except the powder, biscuit, a few casks of water and a few pieces of cannon. Folio 199½, ½ page.

Marly. November 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It would be well if the vessel going to Ile Royale went to Quebec before returning. Folio 205, 1 page.

Versaillea. August 9. Order of the King to remove the suspension from the Sr. de Tonty, captain of a company in the West Indies. Folio 339, 1 page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING CANADA.

Marly March 3. The President of the Navy Board to M. Perrier. The captain of the ship that carries this despatch is instructed to transport the Sr. de Champlain to Louisiana. He belongs to a good family but his bad conduct obliges his relatives to send him away for some time. He will see to it that he does not escape. Folio 465, ½ page.

Versaillea. March 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has received the general roll of the troops. They may allow the poorer officers to live on their farm on condition that they mount guard in turn, assist at reviews, &c. The Sr. Testu de la Richardière, captain of the port of Quebec. A passage will be granted to the workmen whom the Sr. de Lantagnac wishes to send to Canada to work in the tile-kilns he intends to establish. Exhorts them to strive to procure a settlement of its temporal affairs for the Seminary of Quebec. It is desirable that the residents should decide to tax themselves for the building of the barracks, and they would thereby

1729. be freed from lodging the soldiers. The owners of property along the river edge between the Lower Town and the Palais must be obliged, if held thereto by the provisions of their grants, to build wharves. Has examined the memorandum of complaints, on account of abuses and misappropriations, made against the brothers St. Castin in the village of Panawauské. It would not be expedient to withdraw the annual gratuity of 700 livres which each enjoys, as this would injure their credit with the Indians, but they must be made to understand that they will be deprived of it if they do not alter their conduct. Cannot grant the Sr. Levrard, master-gunner, the increase that he asks, his salary being the same as that which his father had. The Sr. Verrier. The widow de Morville. Cannot grant the Sr. de Tonnancour's request that his son should have the right of succession to him in the position of lieutenant-general at Trois-Rivières. The widow of the notary Chambalon will have a right to half the fees for the copies of deeds which the clerk of the court may deliver. The Sr. Boisseau. Mission of Miramichi. Folio 465, 8 pages. Say, 14 pp.

March 22. The same to the same. If it is true, as a priest of the diocese of Quebec, the Sr. Richard represents that he has acted as curé for thirteen years, and that now that he is used up and incapacited he is refused a pension taken from the 2,000 livres that are destined for priests so situated, and that such sum is divided among the canons and young ecclesiastics, the matter must be set in order and that sum must be used in accordance with the intentions of the King. Folio 469½, 2 pages.

March 22. The same to Bishop Dosquet. Same subject. Folio 470, 2 pages.

March 22. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. Hocquart, Commissary General of the Navy of New France. General instructions. Folio 471, 22 pages. Say, 30 pp.

March 22. Memorandum of the King for MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Representations of the merchants of Canada on the necessity of establishing a paper currency, or some other kind, in the country. The King has passed an ordinance to sanction the issuing of 400,000 livres in card money. This money, that is to say the part thereof not in use, will be placed in a box or cupboard, in the Intendant's offices to which there will be two different locks and two keys, one of which will remain in the hands of M. Hocquart and the other in those of the comptroller, &c., &c. Folio 482, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

March 22. The same to the same. Regarding a lot of land near the Palais, belonging to the widow of the Sr. de Fontigny, former clerk of the police office at Quebec. The Sr. Amariton. Folio 484½, 1½ pages.

March 22. The same to the Sr. Brouague. His report on the Labrador fisheries is very incomplete. Esquimaux. Folio 485½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Is well satisfied with the information that he has given about the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of leaves of absence and on the choice of the officers to command at the posts. He felt very certain that there was nothing in the accusations brought against him. He will not allow M. de la Ronde to go to the posts. He will have to choose a successor to M. de Lignery for the Michilimakinak post. Folio 486, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Silly. Approves of the order that M. d'Aigremont gave him to reside at Ile Royale during the time he (M. d'Aigremont) must remain at Quebec. Folio 487, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Would have liked him to have abstained from issuing the order that he brought before the Superior Council of Quebec to have the proceedings against the chapter and the clergy suspended; the King, however, did not wish to formally disapprove of the course he had taken. It is different with the expulsion of the Srs. Gaillard and D'Artigny, councillors from the Superior Council. He thereby arrogated to himself a right which the King has granted to no one; moreover,

1729. the reason he gives, that the councillors followed blindly the advice of M. Dupuy, is of no value. He must recall those two councillors to Quebec. To safeguard the authority which he has compromised nothing will be said to them about the King's disapproval, on the contrary, M. Hocquart has orders to reprimand them in the King's name, just as if they were guilty. Folio 497½, 3 pages.

April 12. The same to M. Dosquet, coadjutor of Quebec. On the complaints of the late M. de St. Valier, that most of the canons of the chapter absented themselves, on different pretexts, from the church services, he wrote about it to MM. de Beauharnois and d'Aigremont, who replied that in fact many of them lived in country districts; that one of them, the Sr. LePage, had his farm and mills to look after, &c. These priests must resign their canonries, or else renounce the subsidy which the King grants them. Folio 488½, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. His proposal to raise the number of the troops, in time of peace, by 1,500 men is very strange. Did not submit it to the King, it being calculated to injure him in his eyes. Learned with pleasure that the English had not made any new settlements in the Ouabache direction since the retreat of those who had set up stores on the river Oyo. Will see if at the St. Cloud manufactory they can make porcelain such as is needed for the necklaces. If marble were suitable it would be less costly. Folio 489½, 3 pages.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and D'Aigremont. Fears they may have decided to make card money without awaiting the King's orders. He has orders to tell them that the intention of the King is that they should not make either card money or bills. They will learn, on the arrival of *L'Eléphant*, the steps that have been taken to provide the funds necessary for the present year as well as for the next. Folio 490½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. Plante. About the absence of the canons. He will continue to give information on the subject. Will keep silent about his name. Folio 490½. ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. D'Aigremont. Has been very dissatisfied on account of the slight information which he gave him regarding the treasury at Quebec. M. Hocquart, commissary general of the Navy, has been appointed by the King to perform the duties of intendant commissary, with the same honours and powers as the Intendant. Doubts not that he will put the revenues and expenditures in good shape. Disapproves of his conduct towards M. Dupuy. Folio 491, 3 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. About the honours to be paid to local governors. Folio 492, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. He will retain 150 livres for the passages of the officers who return to France. Exceptions will be made for the Jesuits and the Recollets. He will return to the Srs. de Beaujeu, de Lotbinière, Maraine and Bernard the 150 livres that they contributed for their passages. Folio 492½, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King has not approved of the works that have been proposed for the fortifications. The Sr. Amariton. Folio 493, 1½ pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. M. Hocquart goes to Quebec on *L'Eléphant*. Disapproves of the large expenditure over and above the allotted funds. He should refrain from having any more work done on the Château and on the house which he occupies in Montreal. Folio 449, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Is sending him copies of a memorandum drawn up with a view to find means to promote science and art. He will invite those whom he thinks competent to give expression to their views. Folio 494½, 1 page.

1729. April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Mousfle goes to Canada to settle there and carry on business; he is an upright and able subject. They will afford him protection. Folio 494½, ¼ page.

April 19. The same to M. Hocquart. About the accounts. Folio 495, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. On his arrival at Quebec M. D'Aigremont will go and retake his post at Montreal, and M. de Silly, who replaced him at Montreal, will return to Quebec. Folio 497, 1 page.

April 19. Divers instructions relative to the accounts. Complaints of M. de Chaussegros concerning the useless and costly works ordered by M. Dupuy on the Palace after the fire. Folio 495½, 4 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Is sending a pardon to one Lapalme, the soldier who, when on sentry duty, killed a Panis Indian, the slave of the Sr. des Rivières of Montreal. Folio 497½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to M. de Chaussegros. Was pleased to learn of the discovery of a slate quarry and of the use he made thereof to cover his house. Works at the Palais. Folio 498, 1 page.

April 19. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Hocquart, intendant commissary general of the Navy in New France. Folio 498½, 12 pages. Say, 18 pp.

April 19. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Hemp. Desires to be informed, in the report on Trade, each year, of the number and tonnage of the ships built in the colony. M. D'Aigremont points out that the inhabitants are naturally given thereto, and that never before were so many built. M. D'Aigremont also points out that there is nothing certain as to the abundance and the quality of the iron at Trois-Rivières. Requests him to study the question and to draw up a complete memorandum thereon. Learns that they did not work at the tar last year because the soldiers employed thereat were taken away to make war on the Foxes. It would be desirable for them to extract resin in the same manner as their neighbours the English do and of which they make a great use. He will find out if there are not some in the colony who know how to extract resin in order that they may instruct others. Canadian flour for Ile Royale. The post at Toronto which from all time, has been carried on for the King as a dependency of Fort Niagara, has been leased by M. Dupuy to the Sr. Douville, in 1727 and 1728, for a sum of 400 livres per year. M. D'Aigremont has pointed out that, after the death of Le Clerc, the clerk at Niagara, M. Dupuy gave that commission to Douville, who can neither read nor write. There is an incongruity in that. It has been decided to withdraw that clerk from the Niagara post and to cancel the lease of Toronto. Le Clerc died without rendering an account. He will have this matter cleared up. Folio 504½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. He will look into the claim of the Sr. de la Gorgendière, a Quebec merchant, regarding the cancelling of the Témiscamingue lease. Recital of the facts. Believes his request to be but indifferently founded. Folio 507, 3 pages.

April 19. The same to M. Hocquart. Although the King did not think well of the intervention of M. de Beauharnois in the matter which arose between M. Dupuy, the Superior Council and the Chapter, by going beyond his powers in ordering the Council to suspend its proceedings, still, he approved thereof because this was necessary to preserve peace in the country. On account of their conduct at the time of these troubles, M. de Beauharnois ordered MM. Gaillard and D'Artigny, both councillors, to withdraw, one to Beauport and the other to Beaumont, until further orders; despite that order they hid themselves in M. Dupuy's residence. The King has kindly pardoned them for such disobedience. Folio 508½, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has approved of his proposal to have guns from the magazine given to those soldiers of the militia who are too poor to buy them. He will take means to recover the price thereof. The

1729. formation of a company of artillery is unnecessary and would increase expenditure. Gratuity to the Sr. de Chauseagros. Folio 509, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. The case of the soldier La Paime, who killed an Indian, belongs only to the military court. Had an account given him of the memorandum of Father Guignas, Jesuit, about the party that was sent to the Sioux in June, 1727.

The fort made of piles on the north side of Lake Pépin was placed in a locality exposed to floods. It seems that the Sioux took umbrage at that establishment, which would not have happened had the measures been taken which the circumstances suggested. The gratuity in powder and shot which the King used to grant the Sr. de Tonty was a personal one. He will not grant it to the Sr. Des Chaillons, that post being sufficiently advantageous not to require it. Folio 509½, 5 pages.

April 19. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Necessity of living in agreement together. Limitations of the respective duties. As the Bishop of Quebec, on account of his grave infirmities, cannot go to Canada, the King has appointed as coadjutor to him the Sr. Dosquet, bishop of Samos, who spent some years in the colony when he was only a priest. He goes this year to Quebec. Recommends them to follow the practice in France for the multiplication of school teachers. While retaining all that is necessary for the country, they will allow what flour, biscuits and vegetables are required at Ile-Royale to be exported freely. Importance of extending the trade of Canada with the West Indies. Is informed that at least twenty ships will carry green and dry codfish, oils, &c., this year from Louisbourg to the West Indies. Quebec is very far for sending horses and cattle to the West Indies, but it might be done by using larger ships and by carrying on the trade by means of a depot at Ile Royale. Salt-provisions might also be sent there, as the consumption of the West Indies amounts to 60 thousand barrels yearly. This important object must be followed up without fail. The Abénakis. Chouéguen. Sufficient merchandise should be sent to the post at Niagara to drive away any idea the Indians might have of going to Chouéguen to procure them. Pleased to learn that the trading at Frontenac and at Niagara was much larger than in previous years; it must be that either those posts are better conducted or else that the one at Chouéguen does not injure them. The King is not in a position to undertake the cost of a settlement at La Galette nor of one at la Baie des Goyogoins. Those settlements cost always double their appropriations, and the advantages of them is nullified by the fresh efforts they provide on the part of the English, thus it may be said that it was our establishment at Niagara that gave the English the idea of starting one at Chouéguen. If the Iroquois give us an advantage, the English ask for another one to make things even. All those posts divide the strength of the colony. They will find out which of them it is advisable to lease. Is convinced that the Iroquois in their present state of mind, would refuse to allow the English to establish a post among the Goyogoins or at any other spot on lake Ontario, their policy being to allow no superiority in the country to one or the other of the races. It is their business to keep them under that feeling and to persuade them that should the English gain the superiority in the upper country they would become their slaves. Approves of M. de Vaudreuil's policy of drawing to the colony the nation of the Chouanons which comprises over 700 people. He did well to entrust the Sr. Cavalier with those negotiations. Regrets that the expedition against the Foxes was not as successful as expected and as the great outlay made for that purpose provided. It would not have been so, had M. de Lignéry, whose infirmities paralysed his energies, thought proper to allow the officer in command under him to direct the operations. Hopes, however, that the destruction of the village and of their crops may force them to sue for peace. The King is not in a position to incur the expenditure of the 228,928 livres

1729. for the fortification works asked for by the Srs de Beauharnois and de Chaussegros; the matter is not pressing anyway. They will have work done each year on the walls of Montreal to the value of 17,250 livres and not more. They will collect from the inhabitants what they owe of taxes for those works. No complaints about the furnishing of spirituous liquors to the Indians have been received. The Sr de Boishébert. Folio 512, 30 pages. Say, 42 pp.

April 19. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. The King was kindly willing to accord to his brother, M. de Beaumont, and to him, the grant of six leagues frontage and an equal depth for which he asked as a fief and seigniory, with high, middle and low justice, on the promise that he would avoid all occasions of complaint against him regarding the traffic of liquor with the Indians. Folio 526½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Learned with pleasure about the discovery of an extensive slate quarry on the south side of the St. Lawrence at 100 leagues below Quebec. The sample sent was found to be of very good quality. Trade with the West Indies. Folio 527, 3 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Since Brother Chrétien has gone to Canada, it must be found out if the money he has borrowed for his hospital has been profitable to him. Folio 528½, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to M. Hocquart. The Cie. des Indes has delayed the recall of M. de Lanouiller until it is known whether or not he misapplied the funds at his disposal. Folio 529, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Request for information regarding what the Sr. Berry might owe the heirs of one Sonnet, a former domestic servant of the Marquise de Gramont. Folio 529½, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The black fox he sent has been delivered to him. Procured a gratuity of 1,500 livres for the Comte Des-Gouttes for the voyage he made to Canada. What Father Gonor states in his memorandum about the discovery of the Western Sea seems to be true. Felt touched by what he says concerning the death of the Chancellor, his grand father. Folio 530½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. Reminds him of the edict forbidding strangers, even those who are naturalized, from doing business in the colony. Folio 531, 2½ pages.

May 2. The same to the same. The expenditures incurred by the King's ships going to Quebec should be charged to the port of Rochefort. The same should be done for the hemp and tar. As to the goods shipped to Ile Royale they should form a separate account. Folio 532, 3 pages.

May 2. The same to the same. Explanations about the rent of the house of the Marquise de Vaudreuil in Montreal. The papier terrier. The trade at Tadoussac is under the control of the Western Domain. Gave orders long ago to settle the matter with the director of the Domain, after hearing both parties. Folio 533, 3 pages.

May 2. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. Does not agree with him as to the necessity which he claims existed for the Iroquois to allow the English to erect an establishment at Chouéguen. Sees no opportunity of establishing new posts on lake Ontario. The King has granted the Sr. de Noyan, his nephew, the captaincy made vacant by the death of the Sr. de Tonty. Folio 534½, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de la Chassaigne. The King does not wish to increase the salaries of the staff officers in Canada. He should have pointed out to him the localities of the marble quarry and of the iron mines which the Sr. Sylvain discovered. Folio 535½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The officers in command at the posts have no right to recoup themselves, for the presents they gave the Indians, out of the fund intended for them; as they enjoy the revenues of the posts they should bear the costs of them, moreover, they are

1729. amply compensated by what they receive. Cannot grant a commission of gaoler of the Quebec prisons to the son of the widow LeGril, but since he performed the duties of that position well, he may be granted his discharge if he is serving as a soldier. Folio 536, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to the King's lieutenant, M. Le Verrier. The King has judged proper to dismiss the Sr. Thiersan, lieutenant in the troops, for his reiterated disobedience. Folio 536½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Lino. Has received his letters. As far as can be judged he has reason to believe that he took a wise course in regard to the matters brought before the Council since the death of Bishop de St. Valier. Folio 537, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Sarrazin. Is persuaded that he was animated by good motives only in not assisting at the meeting of the Superior Council since the death of Bishop de St. Valier, but when one has merely good intentions, it would have been better to conform with the requirements of the position. Folio 537, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has procured a provisional second ensigncy for his son. Folio 537½, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to the Attorney General, M. Verrier. Approved of his conduct at the Superior Council. The taking possession of the episcopal see by M. de Lotbinière, as directed by his commission as attorney to the Bishop, was in proper form, and he did equally well to oppose the registration of the bulls, as that formality is superfluous when the bishop is appointed by the King. Folio 537½, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to the Sr. Peyre. Believes that he is not in fault if the porpoise catch of last year was fruitless. Continues for him and for M. de Boishébert the gratuity of 400 livres. Folio 538½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the Superioress of the Hospital nuns of Trois-Rivières. Has received her letter. Was happy to grant her the licence of mortmain for the lands bought by the community at Rivière-du-Loup. Folio 538½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Lignery. Expected better of him. He might have prevented the Foxes from escaping, as he reached La Baie before they were aware of his advance. Since he was indisposed he should have given the Sr. de Beaujeu charge of the expedition. Folio 539, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. Will see later on what is advisable to do to place the artillery carriages in good order. Folio 539½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. LePage. Has given instructions to M. Hocquart that no unpleasant difficulties should be caused him regarding the supplying of timber. Folio 539½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de la Corne. Gave the ensigncy on full pay, which was vacant, to the Sr. de Pommeroy, the oldest of the second ensigns. Folio 540, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Belmont, Superior of the Sulpicians at Montreal. Well pleased with the testimony he gives regarding M. de Beauharnois' disinterestedness. Folio 540½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to Abbé Boulard. Does not doubt his good intentions in the conduct he has pursued since the death of M. de St. Valier, but he was wanting in charity and good-breeding in the mandement that he issued to interdict Father de la Chasse and Father Dupuy. He hopes that the coadjutor, who goes to Canada, will restore peace and order in the Church of Canada. Folio 540½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to the Superioress of the Ursulines of Quebec. Has received her memorial which purports to justify the conduct of her community in the matters that arose since the death of M. de St. Valier. Folio 541, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the Superioress of the General Hospital of Quebec. Same subject. Folio 541½, 1 page.

1729. May 2. The same to Father Duparc. Is convinced that he will not have decided to recall the two missionaries who went to the Sioux without having taken instructions from M. de Beauharnois; hopes that the fears which caused that decision have not had any results with the Foxes. Will see that the gratuity of 4,000 livres to the Abénakis is divided among all those who have missionaries. Very well satisfied with zeal with which the Hurons of Detroit and the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis marched against the Foxes. The King has been satisfied with the conduct of the Jesuit Fathers during the difficulties that arose after the death of M. de St. Valier. Did not approve of the invectives against the Fathers. Folio 541½, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Abénakis. If the campaign against the Foxes was not as successful as might have been expected no fault can be attributed to him, for he selected the best reputed and most experienced officer in the Colony for that command. Is satisfied with his inclinations regarding the carrying into execution of the King's memorandum on the researches to be made in natural history and in arts. Grieved to learn of the accident that happened to the ship *La Ville-Marie* of LaRochelle, but very glad that the beaver and other effects were saved. Folio 542½, 3 pages.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Their proposal to have 100 wooden canoes placed as a reserve in the sheds at Montreal and Quebec, in case of war with the English, is not approved of because, in the first place, no such war is foreseen and also because the canoes might very well rot before there would be o casion to use them. Approves of their having accepted Gilles Le Noir on his own offer, for the duties of public executioner. M. de Lignery, instead of having left the goods which he carried with him at Michilimakinak, ought to have traded them off with the Indians for the wheat and grease he had orders to procure. They did well to send away the Englishmen who came, on the pretext of collecting the money due them by the Montreal merchants, but in reality to establish trade relations. Folio 543½, 4 pages.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. 200 guns are being sent for the militiamen who are too poor to buy them. It is not necessary to repair the platforms and the embrasures of the batteries, they would have time to rot before there would be occasion to use them. He will have justice done the Sr. Le Page, if he fulfils as he should the conditions of his bargain. The trouble caused him by M. D'Aigremont would lead one to think that he acted thus because he worked in the interest of Madame de Ramesay. He will not fail to retain a sum off the salary of M. D'Esgly for the maintenance of his children whom he leaves to the care of his deceased wife's family. Did not approve the proposal of M. Dupuy for the establishment of breeding studs in Canada. The winter is too long for that, and it would be better to diminish the number of horses than to augment it unless they can be exported to the West Indies. Cattle consume less fodder and are more useful. They could be made into salt meat for the West Indies which would be more practical than to ship horses there. Folio 545½, 6 pages.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Satisfied with their information concerning the Sr. Morin, at Cap Santé. That ecclesiastic has been, without cause, badly treated and he approves of M. de Beauharnois, at the request of M. Boulard, consenting to his reinstatement in his cure. Folio 548, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. The chaplain of Fort Frontenac complains that he has no ciborium, nor monstrance for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, nor bell wherewith to call the faithful, etc., etc. What is absolutely needed must be supplied. Folio 538½, 1½ page.

ay 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is sending them the list of 15 persons taken from the prisons of the General Hospital of Paris to serve as soldiers in the troops of the colony. Most of them are persons

1729. of good social standing who have been confined on account of their libertinism. Folio 548½, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to the same. M. de la Tour has been appointed, by the King, dean of the chapter of Quebec, in the place of M. de Glandelet, deceased. He may be appointed clerical member of the Council if he is found to have the proper aptitudes. The chapter seems to have acted with much animosity and but little charity in its difficulties with the archdeacon. Folio 549, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. The salaries of the extra employés should be decreased. Cannot give commissions as scriveners to the Srs. Baure and Louet, although he may agree to retain them in their offices. Folio 549½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will hear the curé of Charlebourg, the four inhabitants, who were separated from Ancient Lorette and M. Jacran—curé of the latter place—so as to judge of the reasons advanced by them against the division of that parish. *Id.* For the parish of Batiscan. Folio 550, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. He will take cognizance of the objections which the merchants raise, or may raise, to the new tariff in the prices of beaver. Folio 551, 3 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions for the Srs. de Noyan, de Bellestre, Robert, de Contrecœur, de Montigny, Du Mesnil, De Villers Franzure, de Vaudreuil Cavagnal, de Tonty and de Beaujeu. Cannot grant to the Baron de Bécancour, the succession to the position of Grand Voyer. Discharges accorded to the Srs. de Bailleul, Du Sablé and to the Chev. Bégon. Folio 552, 2½ pages.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. About the state of expenditures and employment of funds. Folio 553, 2 pages.

May 16. The same to M. Hocquart. About the salary of the Intendant, M. de Chazel, who met death in the wreck of *Le Chameau*. Id. for M. D'Aigremont. Folio 553½, 1 page.

May 16. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Requests him to have the Sr. Pelletier, on his arrival in Canada, enlisted as a soldier: he is a young man of good family, but a libertine and idler whom his father wishes to correct. Folio 554, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. Hocquart. The adjudications of contracts for the works of the walls of Montreal are too high. It is said that the Sr de Chaussegros is interested therein. Does not believe it. He will enquire into it. A passage to France on *L'Elephant* has been granted to dame Taschereau, wife of the Sr. Taschereau formerly secretary to M. Dupuy. Folio 554½, 2 pages.

May 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The copper mine, samples from which M. de Cavagnal brought, appears to be very good. He claims that it is in abundance. It would be most useful if it were not so far from Montreal (40 leagues). They will inquire regarding the cost of mining, transportation and smelting. Folio 555½, 1½ pages.

May 22. The same to M. Hocquart. He will hand the Sr. Varin his commission of chief scrivener which appoints him to perform the duties of comptroller of the Navy. Will find herewith the order of the King recalling the Sr Lanouiller de Boiscler now fulfilling the same duties. Learned of the death of M. D'Aigremont. Folio 556, 1 page.

May 22. The same to the same. Appointment of the Sr de la Tour, dean of the chapter of Quebec to be clerical member of the Council. Folio 556½, ½ page.

May 22. The same to M. Hocquart. Salaries of the absent officers. Folio 557, 1 p.

May 29. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to Dame Dugué, who comes over to join her husband who is detained in France on account of his health. Folio 557, 1 page.

1729. May 30. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will grant a discharge to the Sr. J. Bte Dupuis *dit* Sans Regret. Folio 557½, ½ page.

Versailles. June 7. The same to the same. Has just learned that the Sr. de Lanouiller claims to perform, to the detriment of M. de Silly, the duties of intendant commissary. He has no right to do so. Folio 558, 1 page.

June 7. The same to M. Hocquart. Memorandum of the Sr. Haymard, a Paris merchant, claiming the estate of his brother Pierre who died in Canada, the same being equally claimed by Louis Gosselin, son by first marriage of the widow of the said Pierre Haymard. Folio 558½, ½ page.

June 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The leave of absence given to one Legris, a soldier, is revoked. Folio 558½, 1 page.

Versailles. January 11. Letters patent for the Marquis de Beauharnois. Folio 563, 2 pages.

Marly. March 3. Order of the King which directs that the Sr. de Champlain, detained in the prison of Port-Louis, be transferred to Louisiana to there remain until further orders. Folio 564, 2½ pages.

March 2. Decree confirming the taking possession of the bishopric of Quebec. Folio 564½, 6 pages. Say 9 pp.

Versailles. March 21. Warrant of pardon for Jean Gaboriau *dit* La Palme, a soldier in Canada. (He had killed, in legitimate self-defence a Panis Indian, a slave of M. des Rivières, E. R.) Folio 568, 2 pages.

March 8. Commission for the Sr. Hocquart, general commissary of the Navy, to perform in New France, the duties of Intendant. Folio 569½, 3 pages.

April 12. Letters patent granting land to MM. de Beauharnois and de Beaumont. (The grant is thus described: a grant of 6 leagues frontage by 6 leagues in depth North-East and South-West adjoining the seigniory of Chateauguay along the river St. Lawrence, with the islands and islets adjacent. The grant to be known under the name of Villechauve, E. R.). Folio 571, 3 pages.

Compiègne. May 2. Appointment of the Sr. de la Tour as dean of the chapter of the cathedral church of Quebec. Folio 573½, 1½ pages.

May 17. Appointment of the Sr. de la Tour, doctor of laws, dean of the cathedral church of Quebec to be clerical members of the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 574, 2 pages.

Versailles. September 4. Letter of the King to the Bishop of Quebec on the birth of the Dauphin. Folio 576½, 1 page.

September 4. Letter of the King to the Marquis de Beauharnois to have a *Te Deum* sung as a thanksgiving for the birth of the Dauphin, *Id.* to M. Hocquart. Folio 577, 2 pages.

Marly. March 2. Ordinance for the manufacture of 400,000 livres of card money for Canada. Folio 578, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. March 22. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. They will enlist in the troops one Maurice Joachim Michel de Roscourt, son of a Morlaix family, whom his parents hope to correct by that means of his libertinage. Folio 581, ½ page.

April 19. The same to the Admiralty officers. Letters patent in the form of an edict are being sent them forbidding all foreigners to trade in the colonies. Folio 581½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to the Sr. Boucher. The maps he has made are satisfactory. He is accorded permission to cross to France this year. Folio 581½, ½ page.

April 19. The same to M. de Merveilleux. Approves of his arrangements to induce the Swiss to settle at Ile Royale. Folio 582, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the Baron de l'Espérance. Has approved of his marriage with the daughter of an officer in the French troops. Folio 582½, ½ page.

Compiègne. May 1. The same to M. de Mésy. He is permitted to return to France if he has finished the accounts down to 1727 and not otherwise. Is sending him the

1729. order which authorizes his son to fulfil the duties of intendant commissary in his stead. Folio 582½, 1½ pages.

May 1. The same to the Sr. Le Normand de Mésy, chief scrivener. Same subject. Folio 583½, 1 page.

May 22. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. They will have the ordinance of the 1st July 1727, concerning military crimes and delinquencies, published. Thirty recruits will be sent to replace the invalided soldiers. They will send a list of the soldiers exempted, or detached for the works, the muster-roll of the dead and of the newly enlisted as well as of the deserters. One hundred recruits are being sent. The King disapproves of the admission, in 1727, of English ships trading in salt into the country. Distribution of 2,000 livres to the Recollets and ecclesiastics. The church plate for Ile St. Jean is being sent to them. The King grants 160 cords of wood per winter for the troops. Folio 583½, 9 pages.

May 22. The same to the same. The King has granted François Allain de la Motte and his sister, a deed of gift of the universal legacy made by their brother, who died at Ile Royale, to his illegitimate son who died in France. Folio 587½, 1 page.

May 22. The same to the same. Instructions regarding judgments in matters of foreign trade. They will permit the Sr. Ganet, if his presence is absolutely necessary there, to cross to France. Is sending 10 thousand pounds of gun powder. That quantity will remain as a reserve at Louisbourg. Folio 587½, 2 pages.

May 22. The same to the same. M. Verrier has given a detailed account of the works carried on this year and of those he expect to carry on. Has seen with pleasure that the Royal battery has been made fit to lodge the troops. Approves of whatever may be done to it to make it more useful. Works at Ile de L'Entrée. M. Sabatier, has had 120 thousand of slate loaded at Nantes. He has used 5,000 livres to complete the clock tower. The town will be well protected on the side of the sea, but it must be equally so on the land side. Divers instructions. Folio 588½, 5 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He must not increase the number of soldiers detailed for Ile St. Jean, Niganiche and elsewhere, without permission; it increases the expenses too much. The King has granted the Sr. Lambert the place of gunner at Louisbourg. Is sending him leaves of absence for the Sr. La Pérelle, D'Aillebout and the Gannes. The only way to clear himself of the accusations brought against him in the matter of foreign trade is to hold fast to the carrying out of the ordinance of 1727 relative thereto. The excuses he gives in regard to the complaints, brought against him by the fishermen and traders, do not exonerate him. Does not approve of the bad treatment he meted out to the Sr. Cotterel, of St. Malo and to Baptiste Guyon. Three hundred quintals of flour should be sent from Canada for the troops. Folio 590½, 5 pages.

May 22. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The King approves of the Royal battery being extended 30 to 40 feet, provided the cost does not exceed 8 to 9,000 livres. Folio 593, 1½ pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Mésy. He must soon give in an exact and detailed account of the use made of the colonial funds, if he wishes to prevent the King from punishing him. Requires more complete explanations regarding what he says about the Sr. Ganet's accounts. Would like to know how the affairs of the Isabeau estate stand. He did wrong to try to ruin the Sr. Des Goutins, when the gap found in his funds establishes his own bad administration. There is no excuse for his long delays, since, had his accounts been kept in a regular manner, he would not be overloaded with work. Even now, he could clear up everything if he would only secure the aid either of his son or of MM. Sabatier and Le Vasseur. His laziness will yet be his ruin. Folio 593½, 5 pages.

1729, May 22. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Is satisfied with his course in distributing presents to the Indians and with his having made them recognize their error in becoming lukewarm towards the French. The bad treatment meted out by the English to the children of the chiefs of Pigiguit and of Beaubassin will help in the estrangement of the Indians from the English. He will acquaint him with the result of the conference he is to have with the Indians of Ile St. Jean. Is very pleased that M. Armstrong is satisfied with MM. Breau and Lesclaches who replaced the Recollet missionaries in Acadia. He, however, used M. de Breslay very badly. Regrets that Father Gaulin's extreme age obliges him to retire to Canada. M. Le Normant, in the absence of his father, M. de Mésy, had a right to review the troops. He should come to an understanding with M. de Mésy regarding the land which he granted to M. D'Angeac. Folio 595½, 4 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The King will grant no funds for the fortifications at Port-Dauphin or at any other places, as long as those at Louisbourg are not completed. Folio 597, 1 page.

May 22. The same to the same. Is satisfied with the account he gave of the state at Ile St. Jean, of cultivation as well as the fisheries, but is sorry for the damage done to the crops by the rats. Grants a salary of 600 livres to M. Dubuisson, store-keeper and sub delegate at Ile St. Jean. Folio 597½ 1½ pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Pensens. Has received with pleasure the census of Ile St. Jean, showing the increase in population. Approves of his having spent, with the consent of M. de Mésy, 300 livres for the transportation of six Acadian families to Ile St. Jean. There is no necessity for the 100 Acadians who went to visit the Island going there at once, for there would not be sufficient provisions to feed them. It would be better were that immigration carried on gradually and by young people. The masts from Ile St. Jean, which M. de Mésy sent to France last year, were of a bad quality. He will enquire if it would be advisable to allow the soldiers who so request to settle at Ile St. Jean. Folio 598, 4 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Mésy. His balances of receipts and expenditures seem to appear in a more intelligent order than the previous ones. He was wrong to have made use of the fuel perquisites without orders. There is displeasure on account of his lack of attention in having the works of the Merliqueche mission finished. Desires that he would explain the trouble that he had with M. D'Angeac regarding a farm. He will oblige the store-keeper to send in accounts. Folio 599½, 5 pages.

May 22. The same to the same. Artillery carriages. He will include M. Verrier in the list of the passengers of *Le Dromadaire*. He will not have work done at the kilns during the absence of M. Verrier. Wharf at the careening-dock cove. Folio 601½, 2 pages.

May 22. The same to M. Verrier. The King is well satisfied with his efforts to push on the fortification works as with the information he gave him about the solidity of the works on the Royal battery. Hopes that the works on the battery at l'Ilet de l'Entrée will be completed this year. Approves of the town gate being called "Porte Dauphine". Slates for Louisbourg. Approves of the Sr. Boucher having worked at drafting maps of the surrounding of Louisbourg. It is not advisable that the Sr. Ganet should come to France this year. Folio 602½, 8 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Mésy. Is satisfied with the explanations he gave regarding the complaints against M. de St. Ovide concerning foreign trade, Does not wish that an officer with a detachment should be placed at Niganiche. Canadian flour. Folio 606, 4 pages.

May 22. The same to the Sr. Ganet. Will notify him as to how to proceed for what will be due by the heirs of Isabeau. Folio 607½, 3 pages.

May 22. The same to M. de Beaucours. His services will be duly represented to the King. Folio 609, ½ page.

1729. May 22. The same to M. Brault. Has done well to give up his intended voyage to France for family affairs, and to return to Acadia to pursue his missionary labours. Must act so as not to be suspected by the governor. Folio 609, 1 page.

May 22. The same to M. de Breslay. Governor Armstrong complains that he meddles with affairs which concern the government. Must have given cause for those complaints, as the governor says nothing against MM. Brault and l'Esclanche. Must confine himself to his duties. Must bend to the humour of those in command, and not show too much zeal. Folio 609½, 1½ pages.

May 22. The same to M. Courtin. Is pleased with his zeal to perfect the church of Mirliqueche. Father Gaulin, whose great age compels him to abandon his missions, will be replaced by a priest of the Foreign Missions. Folio 610, 1 page.

Versailles. June 14. The same to MM. de St. Ovide et de Mésy. Sends them a duplicate of the statement of expenses at Ile-Royale for the present year, amounting to 155,122 livres. Sends copy ofthe instruction to M. de Pardaillan de Gondin, commanding *Le Dromadaire*. Folio 610½, 1 page.

June 14. The same to M. de Mésy. Will send a copy of the inventory made of the goods left at Ile St. Jean by M. de Gotteville, who was acting on behalf of M. de St. Pierre, grantee of that island. The traders of St. Malo desire to be given every facility for their vessels to take cargoes of coal on their return trip, the coal having been found of very good quality. Folio 61, 1½ pages.

June 14. The same to the same. Observations and instructions on expenses. Folio 612, 4 pages.

June 21. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The import duties on the coal from Ile-Royale, have been reduced from 31 livres to 6 livres per ton of 5,250 livres, so as to develop that trade. Folio 613½, 1 page.

June 21. The same to the same. M. de la Boularderie, to whom was granted the island situate at the entrance to Baie Royale, having met reverses, has just formed a society with some traders of Havre and Rouen. He will see that they are permitted to occupy the necessary ground and beach in the port of Orleans, formerly Niganiche, provided they have 100 fishers there. Folio 614, 1 page.

Marly. June 28. The same to the same. Will protect M. de la Boularderie against his former associates, traders of St. Malo, who claim to continue the enjoyment of the treaty entered into with him in 1723. Folio 614½, 1½ pages.

June 28. The same to the same. M. de Noinville has been chosen to help M. de Breslay in his mission of Acadia. It is understood that he will live on the small revenue derived from France, and on what M. de Breslay will give him. He has been a missionary in China, thus he has experience, and knows how to do with little. He is strongly advised to keep friendly relations with the English governor. Folio 615, 1 page.

Versailles. September 4. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Will cause to be remitted to M. de Breslay a sum of 1,000 livres sent to him by M. LePelletier, Abbé of St. Aubin. Folio, ½ page.

Versailles. March 15. The same to the same. Sends him the King's letter to have a *Te Deum* sung in thanksgiving for the birth of M. le Dauphin, of whom the queen has been happily delivered to-day. Folio 616.

ILE ROYALE.

1729

REGISTER OF PASSPORTS, ORDERS FROM THE KING, ETC., CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

1729. Versailles. March 15. Passport for slates and nails intended for the fortifications of Ile Royale granted to Sr. Ganet. Folio 617, 2 pages.

Another do. for 50 thousand slates and 200 thousand nails to be conveyed from Anjou to Nantes and from thence to Rochefort and there put on board *Le Dromadaire*. Folio 617½.

April 20. Deed of gift in favour of François and Marie Alain de La Mothe. Folio 618, 3 pages.

Comgiègne. May 1. Order from the King granting to Sr. LeNormand, chief scrivener of marine, the functions of intendant-commissary at Ile Royale during the absence of M. de Mésy, his father. Folio 619½.

Versailles. March 8. Commission of clerk of the Admiralty of Louisbourg, to Claude Joseph Desmarets. Folio 620.

End of Vol. 53

ORDERS FROM THE KING AND DESPATCHES RESPECTING THE COLONIES.

1730.

B. Series, Vol. 54.

1730. Marly. February 14. The President of the Navy Board to the Abbé de St. Aubin. The position of *théologal* to the chapter of Quebec being vacant, the appointment reverts to the King. At the suggestion of the Bishop of Samos, the King is willing to offer to it to M. de Langle, canon of Rennes, if he is still of the same mind. Folio 11½, 1 page.

Versailles. 1729. February 28. The same to the directors of the Compagnie des Indes. The death of the Baron de Longueuil, on the 7th June last, has created difficulties among the heirs and M. de La Corne, king's lieutenant, respecting a gratuity on beavers. It has been decided that this gratuity for last year will be divided between the heirs and M. de La Corne. For the year 1730, it will be shared between M. de La Chassaigne, the new governor, and M. de La Corne. Folio 15½, 1 page.

1730. February 28. The same to M. de Verthamont. M. Cugnet has been appointed councillor to the vacancy in the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 16½, ½ page.

March 1. The same to M. de Clairambault, genealogist. Begs him to cause searches to be made for the plans of the fortifications of Ile Royale prepared by de Verville. Folio 16½, ½ page.

March 7. The same to the Duc du Maine. Respecting the promotion of M. de Bailleul, officer in Canada. Folio 19½, 1 page.

March 28. The same to M. Guerreau. Respecting an application by the associates of M. de la Boularderie. Folio 23½, ½ page.

March 28. The same to the associates of M. de la Boularderie, Folio 24, 1 page.

March 28. The same to M. Walo, trader at Beauvais, relative to his son, a trader at Quebec. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 28. The same to the Comte de St. Florentin. Deserters and criminals will no longer be sent as soldiers to the French isles and colonies, because the disorders resulting therefrom. Folio 25½, ½ page.

Fontainebleau. April 25. The same to M. Hocquart, farmer-general. Grants a gratuity of 6,000 livres, to his brother, as compensation for his losses in the wreck of *L'Elephant.*

April 26. The same to M. de Moras. Requests him to make known to the Comte de St. Pierre the necessity in which the King found himself to send an officer and a party to Ile St. Jean so as to keep possession of it. Folio 31, 1 page.

May 2. The same to the Abbé Le Pelletier. Fearing that his coadjutor Mgr. Dosquet might dislike to remain in Canada the Bishop of Quebec has decided to give him a gratuity. The trouble caused by the Superior Council to M. de la Tour, dean of the chapter, is settled. Folio 31½, 1 page.

May 16. The same to M. de Remonville. The King has granted him a pension of 800 livres for his services in Louisiana in 1711. Folio 34, ¼ page.

Versailles. June 13. The same to M. Brault, formerly missionary at Acadia. The sum of 800 livres claimed by him for services as missionary in Acadia is not due to him. Folio 42½, ½ page.

Compiègne. July 10. The same to Rev. Father Maurice Godefroy, provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. The Recollets of the province of Paris must abandon regularly the missions of Ile Royale, and his Order must accept regularly to succeed them before he can send religieux there. Folio 50½, 1 page.

1730. August 9. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Cannot accept that his Order take charge of the missions of Ile Royale alone. Ile St. Jean must be included also. Folio 55, 1½ pages.

Marly. November 28. The same to the Rev. Father Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Has received the deed of acceptation of the mission of Ile St. Jean for his Order. His religieux will have a gratuity of 2,600 livres, apart from casual emoluments and service of parishes. Folio 81, 1 page.

REGISTER OF DISPATCHES FOR ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

Versailles. March 21. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. According to M. Hocquart's list of articles saved from the wreck of *L'Eléphant*, the church-plate has been remitted to Sr. Fleury. Folio 234½, ½ page.

April 4. The same to the same. Sr. de Montigny Dumesnil, a discharged captain, will be included in the list of passengers going to Canada. Folio 237, ½ page.

April 4. The same to the same On his recommendation, the Sr. Galucheau, who is well acquainted with the River of Canada, is appointed first pilot of the vessel *Le Héros*. Folio 237½.

April 4. The same to the same. Divers instructions respecting transportations to Canada and to Ile Royale.

April 4. The same to M. de L'Etenduère on the voyage he is to make to Canada. Folio 239, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. April 25. Memorandum from the King to serve as instruction to Sr. Des Herbiers de L'Etenduère, post-captain, on the duty he will have to perform during his campaign in Canada. Folio 252, 6 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions respecting shipments to Canada by *Le Héros*. Folio 255, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to the same. Respecting Sr. Michel de la Rouvillière, Commissioner of the Navy, who is going to Canada in that capacity. Folio 255½, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to the same. Will give passage to Sr. François LeMoyne and wife, residents of Quebec. Folio 257, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to the same. Divers instructions respecting the sailing of *Le Héros*. Folio 257½, 2 pages.

Marly. June 20. Memorandum from the King to Sr. de Tilly on his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 278, 7 pages.

Versailles. December 21. The President of the Navy Board to M. de L'Etenduère. Has received the journal of his compaign to Canada, and the private memorandum of remarks and observations made by him during his voyage. The Sr. de la Richardière. Folio 328, 2 pages.

December 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Sends him the order to arrest and transfer to the Château, the Sr. de Villers Fransure for his bad conduct in Canada. The costs will be paid by his family. For that purpo e will consult with his brother, assistant surgeon of Marine of Havre. Folio 330½, ½ page.

December 26. The same to the same. One Lydius, who claims to be a Hollander, and is settled in Montreal, has been sentenced to a fine of 3000 livres and to be banished from the colony for having traded with foreigners. On his arrival at Rochefort, on *Le Héros*, he will be allowed to go to Holland after promising never to return to Canada. His brother, the Marquis de Beauharnois, complains that the last recruits were generally composed of feeble young men too weak to stand the climate, and he is obliged to send them back. It is necessary to send three good ropemakers to Canada for ship-building purposes. Folio 330½, 2½ pages.

Decembre 26. The same to the Marquis de Ste Maure, respecting recruits for Canada. Folio 331½, ½ page.

1730.
January 17. Passport to the Sr. Rabier, merchant at Rochefort, to bring from England to Rochefort, 20 thousand bullets for the stores of Quebec. Folio 337, 1½ pages.

October 31. Passport to the Sr. de la Coste, commissary, for the conveyance to Rochefort of the goods required for clothing the colonial troops. Folio 339½, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RESPECTING CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1730.

Marly.
February 14. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, general amnesty published on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin. Folio 392, 1 page.

Versailles.
March 21. The same to the same. Salary to the heirs of M. de Longueuil. MM. de la Chassaigne and de Beaucours having been appointed to the government of Montreal and Trois-Rivières in January, will be paid their salary for the whole year. Folio 392½, 3 pages.

March 21. The same to the same. Repairs to the Palais of Quebec, to protect it against fire. Cannot increase the grant to Sr. Constantin on the coast of Labrador. Since the Sr. Lydius, English, has embraced the Catholic religion, is married and settled in Montreal, and has influence with the Iroquois, the King is satisfied that he be permitted to continue his trade. Folio 393½, 2 pages.

March 21. The same to the same. The King has granted to Mde de Longueuil a pension of 800 livres, as a reward for the services of her husband. The pension of 300 livres she enjoyed formely is transferred to the widow of Captain de Portneuf and to the widow of M. de Catalogne. What he has done for the daughters and sons of Sr. de Tonty. The Sr. Benoist. Sr. Alavoine, surgeon at Trois-Rivières. Slate quarry on the land of Sr. Sarrazin. Folio 394½, 3 pages.

March 21. The same to M. Hocquart. Has done well to reduce the price of hemp to moderate the zeal of the habitants. Ship-building. Tar making. Bills of exchange. The trading post of Toronto will be united to that of Niagara. Expects from him an account of the trade for the year 1729. Cannot confirm to M. Aubert the concession of Millevaches made in November 1653 by M. de Lauzon to Dame Giffard, his grandmother, not being in a condition to make such a settlement. Folio 396, 7 pages.

March 21. The same to the same. Will succeed in destroying the foreign trade by treating severely those who are in it. Folio 400, 1½ page.

March 21. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Is aware of his services, but there is no vacancy to give him promotion. Folio 401, ½ page.

March 21. The same to M. Le Verrier. Would have desired to give him the government of Trois-Rivières which he has asked, but that favour belonged to M. Boisberthelot de Beaucours on account of his longer services. Folio 401½, ½ page.

March 21. The same to M. Des Méloises. Has been unable to give him promotion, no company being vacant. Folio 401½, ½ page.

March 21. The same to M. du Figuier. Do. Folio 402, ¼ page.

March 21. The same to M. de Grandval. The way to obtain promotion is to keep good conduct. Folio 402, ¼ page.

March 21. The same to M. Hocquart. Approves the steps taken with Sr. Le Pope for the delivery of timber according to his contract. Trial of Sr. Haymard. Folio 402½, 1½ page.

March 21. The same to the same. The King does not intend that officers absent should receive their pay, unless they are on leave in France. The Srs. Gaillard and d'Artigny. Folio 403, 1 page.

March 21. The same to the same. Has approved the refund to Srs. de Lotbinière, Bernard, Marennes and de Beaujeu, junior, of the sum they had paid for

1730. their passage on the King's vessel in 1728. Trial of La Palme. Folio 403½, 1 page.

March 21. The same to the same. Respecting works to be done to the Palais to prevent fires. Folio 404, 1 page.

March 21. The same to the same. On the complaints of the Comte de Toulouse respecting the conduct of the officers of the Superior Council who has decided a question concerning the Admiralty. Folio 404½, 1 page.

March 21. The same to M. de la Corne on the subject of the gratuity to be shared between him and the heirs of M. de Longueuil for last year, and for the present year between himself and M. de la Chassaigne. Folio 405, 2 pages.

March 21. The same to M. Hocquart. Will give passage to Sr. Chabannes, surgeon, on the King's vessels returning to France. Folio 406, ¼ page.

March 21. The same to Mme de Longueuil. The King has granted her a pension of 800 livres. The gratuity of 300 livres derived from her first husband, M. de St Ours, passes to others. Folio 406½, 1 page.

March 21. The same to Mde de Louvigny. Grants with pleasure her passage to France on *Le Héros*. Folio 406½, ¼ page.

March 28. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart Approved their acquisition from widow de Frontigny, in the King's name, of a lot of land near the Palais. Has granted a gratuity of 300 livres to Sr. de Chaussegros for 80 days superintending the fortification works of Montreal. No more libertines will be sent in the troops. Will send about 40 contraband salters on *Le Héros*; if they do well in the colony, others will be sent. Sr. Cugnet is appointed councillor. Will cause to remain in Canada, every year, one of the three pilots serving on the king's vessels, so as to learn the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Folio 407, 4 pages.

March 28. The same to the same. Awaits information about the copper mine situate on the west extremity of the Lake Superior mentioned by M. de Cavagnal. Brother Chrestien and his creditors. Folio 408½, 1½ pages.

March 28. The same to the same. Awaits information on the indemnity claimed by Sr. de la Gorgendière respecting the cancelling of the lease of Temiscamingue. The pretention of the Sr. de Lanouiller de Boisclerc to fill the office of intendant commissary to the detriment of M. de Silly, after the death of M. D'Aigremont, was not founded. M. Bégon, town-major of Quebec. Folio 409½, 1½ pages.

March 28. The same to the same. Will convey the King's satisfaction to those who have worked at the salvage of the wreck *L'Eléphant*, especially M. de la Richardière Has granted 150 livres to the widow of the carpenter Prénoveau, killed whilst working at that salvage. District of the parishes of Ancienne Lorette and Batiscan. Respecting the application of widow de Morville. Folio 410, 2 pages.

March 28. The same to the same. Relating to presents to Indians. They are extravagant. Will try to reduce them. Will send the distribution list granted by the King to the Baron de Longueuil; the yearly gratuity of 200 livres enjoyed by his father for the reception and lodging of the Iroquois. Folio 411, 2 pages.

March 28. The same to the same. Will do their best to provide proper arrangement with respect to the temporal affairs of the Quebec Seminary. The King has done so well towards the Seminary of Foreign Missions in Paris that the latter might aid that of Quebec. Order given at Rochefort to send 200 grenadier muskets to Quebec. Approved the act of M. de Beauharnois in allowing the Sr. Lefebvre, a merchant of Quebec, to build a wharf before his house. Regrets not having received the census of the colony. Is pleased that M. de Beauharnois has cautioned the Srs. de St. Castin to keep better conduct. Folio 412, 6 pages.

March 28. The same to the same The King has passed a decree appointing the attorney general to make a general examination of all the minutes of

1730. notaries, and to determine what should be done to render valid defective deeds. Folio 414½, 2 pages.

March 28. The same to M. Verrier. Same subject. Folio 415½, 1½ pages.

March 28. The same to M. Hocquart. Will give the subdelegation of Montreal to the commissary who is to succeed M. de Silly and not to M. Raimbault. The King has granted to Mde de Ramezay the 360 livres, which her son Sr. de la Gesse, captain of a company and who perished on *Le Chameau*, had received in advance to his pay. Folio 416, 2 pages.

March 28. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. Learnt with sorrow the death of his father. Has provided a pension for his stepmother. The King, having decided to rent the house of the Marquise de Vaudreuil for the use of the governor when living at Montreal, cannot buy his. The gratuity of 200 livres enjoyed by his father for lodgings and other expenses incurred by the visits of the Iroquois, will be continued to him. Hopes he will inspire them with the same confidence. Folio 418, 1½ pages.

March 28. The same to Mde de Ramezay. On the subject of the remittance of 360 livres given to her son in advance of his pay. Folio 418, ½ page.

March 28. The same to M. de Lino. In acknowledgment of his zeal and services, specially during the vacancy in the intendancy, he is granted an extra gratuity of 600 livres. Folio 418, ½ page.

March 28. The same to M. de la Tour. The King has decided that he shall have the same rank of clerical member of the Superior Council as that held by the clergy in the parliaments of the kingdom. Folio 418½, 1 page.

March 28. The same to M. Brouague. Fishing on Labrador coast. Begs him to continue his watchfulness to prevent pillage by the Esquimaux. His gratuity of 30 muskets and 300 pounds of powder is maintained. Folio 419, 2 pages.

April 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will send M. de la Richardière to Bic Island to await the vessel *Le Héros*, and guide her to Quebec, to avoid the misfortune of *L'Elephant*. Folio 420, 1½ pages.

April 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. On the sending and use of the powder. Folio 420½, 1 page.

April 4. The same to the same. Asks explanation on the cost of the presents made to the Kicapous by M. de Boucherville. Is well satisfied with the excellent testimony given to Sr. Verrier. Midwife at Montreal. Will consider the application of Ursulines of Quebec for a license of mortmain on the property acquired from the Sr. D'Artigny. Cannot give more to the Religieuses Hospitalières of Montreal. They have received 18,000 livres as a compensation for the burning of their house. They should be well pleased. Petition of the Sr. Aubert de la Chenaye. Folio 421, 3½ pages.

April 4. The same to the same. Will give facilities and protection to the Sr. Claude Gabriel Walon, trader at Quebec, son of the Sr. Walon, trader at Beauvais. Folio 423, 1 page.

April 4. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the proceeds of the 25 leaves of absence granted in 1728 and their distribution. Should distribute them to those in need, and avoid distributions detrimental to families. Approves his choice of the Sr. Du Buisson to command Michilimakinak. Will remember at the first chance the services of Chev. Bégon, town-major of Quebec. The Sr de la Pérade. Has received in the Order of St. Louis the Srs de Cavagnal, de Blainville, de St. Vincent, de St. Ours Deschaillons and Péan. Awaits the annotated list of officers of the troops. Folio 423½, 3 pages.

April 4. The same to the same. Has approved the means to get completed in the district of Montreal, the stake forts of the seigniories where this precaution was necessary. Is happy to hear that the irruption of the English and Iroquois has been unfounded. These latter are no longer in the same situation as formerly, and their interests should be solely to prevent the English and the French to be the strongest in the country they

1730. inhabit. They must remain with the idea that their greatest misfortune would be to have the English the strongest in their country. Approves his permission to the Sr Philibert, ensign, to go to France to receive a legacy. Will give leave of absence to the Sr Jean de la Bonne dit L'Eveillé and to Louis Gousset dit St. Louis. Folio 425, 5 pages.

April 4. The same to M. Hocquart. In relation to the goods saved from the wreck of *L'Eléphant*, of the freight on the hemp to be shipped to France by the Sr. Fleury. Folio 427½, 3½ pages.

April 4. The same to the same. Respecting the expenses incurred by the wreck of *L'Eléphant*. Rent of the house of the Marquise de Vaudreuil. If the house is in the condition stated by M. de Beauharnois, M de Caragnal will be informed that he must see to it. Will have the papier terrier finished. The cost of roofing the Palais de Quebec in slate is too great, he will have to wait until that can be done with the slate which has been discovered in the country. Folio 429, 4½ pages.

April 4. The same to M. de la Chassaigne. Was very glad to obtain for him the government of Montreal. Hopes that he will discharge his duties as well as did his predecessor. Folio 431½, 1 page.

April 4. The same to M. Dumesnil de Montigny. Will go to Rochefort to be ready to start for Canada in the first days of May. Folio 432½, ½ page.

April 11. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The superiors of L'Hôpital-Général at Montreal have so badly fulfilled their obligations to teach youth and maintain schools in the rural districts that the King deprives them of their yearly grant for this purpose. Half of that sum will be given for the maintenance of the Sisters of the Congrégation at Ile Royale and the other half will remain in abeyance. The Sr. de la Tour, dean of the Chapter and the Council Superior. Militia. Freedom of trade; Hawkers. Trade with the West Indies. Funds for Montreal wall. Has approved the new agreement made between M. de Silly and one Belleville for the continuation of the works. Has caused the memorial of the Sr. Poulin de Francheville, merchant of Montreal and proprietor of the seigniory of St. Maurice, to be examined, with respect to the iron ore found in that seigniory. His proposal is accepted and privilege is granted him for twenty years. Thinks that peace asked for by the Foxes is not sincere. It must not be granted to them too easily and without guarantees. If they cannot succeed in that, they will continue the war which the other tribes are waging against them. If peace is concluded with the Foxes, a post will have to be established among the Sioux in a place less exposed to floods, and, in any case, the Sioux must be prevented from joining the Foxes or giving them shelter. He trusts to their judgment as to the opportunity of re-establishing the village of Nouraut souac. It is to be feared that the Abenaquis, living on the shores of the St. Lawrence may return there in great numbers. The same thing is to be feared from the Chouanons. Friendly relations must be entertained between all the allied tribes. The increase in trade at Frontenac is due to the means taken to prevent the canoes going south of the lake and stopping at Choueguen. Folio 432½, 23 pages.

April 11. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has been informed by the coadjutor that he had designated the Sr. Richard, a priest of the diocese of Quebec, to take charge of the chapel of the Palais. He is convinced that the Bishop will carry out the King's wishes as to the use of the 2,000 livres intended to aged priests. Is pleased that the trouble in the Church in Canada has ceased. They will put a door in the passage which goes under the windows of the Palace of the coadjutor. Folio 443½, 3½ pages.

April 11. The same to the Bishop of Samos. Is pleased with the friendly relations which he entertains with the Marquis de Beauharnois. The good reports that he has given of the conduct of M. de Vaudreuil has done much to exonerate him for the loss of the King's ship. Chaviteau, the pilot, has

1730. been condemned to prison for four months. Is pleased that the Srs. Le Page and Le Clerc, canons of Quebec, have consented to send in their resignation and that they had been replaced by the Srs. Le Riche and Boulanger. Is not certain whether the Sr. Léon, superior of the Quebec Seminary, is suitable for the post of *théological*, having had some time before difficulties with the chapter. The King does not deem it advisable to give him permission to appoint to the vacant canonries the directors of the Quebec Seminary. To do so, he will have to ask authorization in each case. He must not exclude the Canadians from the duties of canons, on the contrary, because it is difficult to find in France priests of a certain standing who wish to go to Canada. The Canadians are touchy and vain, but they must be treated according to their temper and with gentleness. It is said that M. de la Tour treats them haughtily. Has not been able until now to have money voted for the repairs of the episcopal palace. Folio 445, 6 pages.

April 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. When there will be vacancies in the troops, he will not forget all that has been said in favour of MM. de Montbrun du Sablé and de la Jemmeraye. Is surprised that 100 recruits a year is not sufficient to replace the dead, the sick, those who settle in the country and the deserters. As marble does not suit for necklaces, one must be satisfied with porcelaine. Will watch the conduct of the Sr. Peltier who belongs to the troops: he is a son of family in which he takes an interest. Has given the position of surveyor of highways, vacant by the death of M. de Bécancour, to the Sr. Lanouiller de Boiscler. The marble which he has sent him, coming from a quarry 20 leagues from Montreal, is too common to be shipped to France. Folio 448, 3 pages.

April 11. The same to M. de St. Vincent. Has been admitted in the military Order of St. Louis. The same to MM. de Blainville, St. Ours Deschaillons and Péan. Folio 449½, 3 pages.

April 11. The same to M. de Silly. Is surprised that he has resolved to retire from the service. On account of his age, he had great difficulty in getting him half-pay. Folio 450½, 1 page.

April 11. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. As the complaints of the Sr. Bazile, merchant of Quebec, seem well founded, he will help him to obtain execution of the judgments against Barbel, notary of Quebec. Folio 451, 1 page.

April 11. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King has issued a warrant enjoining them, together with the attorney general, to hear the parties and proceed *in re* Sr. des Meloises, vs. LeVasseur, joiner, in respect to a piece of land belonging to the first and on which LeVasseur has erected a building. Folio 451½, 1 page.

April 11. The same to the same. Will send the Sr. de Mongriven, whose parents wish him out of the way, to the farthest posts so that he will not return to France. Folio 452, 1 page.

April 11. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Has received the statements which he has sent him. He has been admitted in the military Order of St. Louis. Folio 452½, ½ page.

April 11. The same to M. Varin de la Marre. Is satisfied of the care he has taken of the goods saved from the wreck *L'Eléphant*. Has granted him an allowance of 400 livres for the losses he has sustained. Folio 452½, ½ page.

April 11. The same to M. de Gannes. There is no change in the general staff in Canada. The Chev. Bégon, town-major of Quebec is the oldest in the colony. On account of his services and grave injuries he cannot be overlooked. Cannot procure an ensignсy for his nephew. Folio 453, 1 page.

April 11. The same to M. Dupin de Bellugard. In relation to the gun carriages for the artillery at Quebec. Approves of his having mounted a battery of four guns for drill purposes. Folio 453½, 1 page.

1730. April 11. The same to M. Sarrazin. In relation to the slate quarry situated on his property. He is pleased that the slate is of good quality. If he wishes to work the quarry, the King will grant free passage to the men he will require. Folio 454, ½ page.

April 11. The same to M. de Chaussegros. The funds for the repairs of the two batteries Royale and de Vaudreuil have been granted. The slate quarry of MM. Sarrazin and Hazeur. Folio 454, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. April 25. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Orders them to convene the council of war for the trial of M. de Lignery, both for his tardiness in the expedition against the Foxes and for his conduct in connection with the purchase of the provisions and merchandise and ammunition left at Michilimakinak. It must be ascertained if he has acted in his personal interest. Folio 454½, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. M. de L'Etenduère who commands *Le Héros*, will probably arrive in Quebec by the end of July, a month earlier than usual. For that reason, they should try and do all in their power, to let him start on his return in September. Folio 455½, 1 page.

April 25. The same to the same. The King has approved of their having the ordinance of the 2nd March 1729 published, and that they had made for 63,337 livres of card money. Bills of exchange. Instructions respecting the card money. Folio 456, 5 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. Means of reducing expenses. The number of canoes employed for the service is too great. These canoes are too heavy and as they must be dragged when portaging, they wear out more rapidly. Review of items of expenses which can be reduced. Folio 458½, 10 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has received his letter containing the continuation of the memoir of Father de Gonor on the discovery of the Western sea, but he has not found the rough sketch which he said was enclosed. Thinks that he has kept it to draw the map which he is going to send this year. Requests him to make a plan showing the ways and means of utilizing this discovery. Is very glad of the joy manifested at the arrival of Mgr. Dosquet. M. Hocquart is wise, hard working and an agreable man. Hopes he will restore order in the cash account and in the stores and that he will live in friendly terms with him. The Sr. Michel de la Rouvillière will succeed the Sr. de Silly. Folio 463, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Sends them the King's declarations establishing the mode of payment of seigniorial cens et rentes. Folio 463½, 1½ pages.

April 25. The same to M. Hocquart. Card money. The Sr. Bauve. Folio 464½, 1½ pages.

April 25. The same to the same. Instructions respecting expenses. Folio 465½, 7½ pages.

April 25. The same to Father du Parc, superior of the Jesuits. Is glad to learn that Mgr. Dosquet has re-established order in the diocese of Quebec. Has been well pleased of the conduct of the Father Guignas in his efforts not only to separate the Kikapous and the Mascoutins from the Foxes, but also to induce them to wage war against them. Is very glad to learn of the progress of christianity among the Hurons of Detroit. Folio 469½, 1½ pages.

April 25. The same to M. Hocquart. The King has granted him a compensation of 6,000 livres for the losses he has sustained by the wrecking of the ship *L'Eléphant*. Folio 470½, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. In relation to M. de Lignery. Folio 471, 1 page.

April 25. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has sent 26 contraband salters to Canada. Any of them who wish to join the troops may do so. Folio 472, 1 page.

April 25. The same to the same. They must do all in their power to prevent the Indians from selling their furs to the English. Thinks that this could be

1730. better brought about it the commandant at Detroit was not interested in trade. Folio 472, 4 pages.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. Will grant free passage to the three daughters of Mde de Cabanac and her sister. Folio 474, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the same. Will cause to be put on board *Le Héros* the furniture which the Comte de Vaudreuil had on *L'Eléphant*. Folio 474½, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Is sending him the new compilation of the war orders in three volumes which he will deposit in the office of the Secretary of the government. Granting passage to France to M. de Noyan. Folio 474½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Noyan. Will bring with him to France all information that he may have, for the preservation of the upper country as for that of trade. Folio 476, 1 page.

May 5. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has not heard any more of the project of M. Dupuy to bring, into this country, wild oxen from the Illinois. The raising of them would be advantageous particularly for their wool, but a question arises whether the difference in the climate would not hurt their breeding and if the wool would not in time change to hair. Requests them to study the matter. Folio 476½, 1½ pages.

May 16. The same to the coadjutor of Quebec. Has represented to the King the losses he has sustained in the wrecking of *L'Eléphant* and the expenses he was obliged to incur to make the episcopal palace habitable. An extraordinary grant of 300 livres has been granted him in excess of the ordinary allowance. Folio 477, ½ page.

May 16. The same to M. Hocquart. Has given to Mde la Maréchale de Gramont the letter concerning the estate of the Sr. Sonnet, her old servant, who died in Canada. Folio 477, ¼ page.

May 23. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. In relation to one Charles Mesnard who is returning to Canada. Folio 477½, ¼ page.

May 23. The same to M. de Beauharnois. With regard to a letter from the directors of the Cie des Indes asking for the services of the soldiers to prevent frauds in the beaver trade. Folio 477½, ½ page.

Versailles. August 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Letter from the King to have a *Te Deum* on the occasion of the birth of the Duc d'Anjou. Folio 478, ¼ page.

August 30. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Same subject. Folio 478, ¼ page.

REGISTER OF DECREES, ORDERS, ETC., ETC., CONCERNING CANADA.

Versailles. March 20. Decree which appoints the Governor General, the intendant, or the attorney general of the Superior Council, to look into the disputes between M. des Meloises, officer of troops and one Levasseur, joiner of Quebec. Folio 480, 2 pages.

March 25. Decree which appoints the Sr. Verrier, attorney general for the verification of the original notarial deeds. Folio 480½, 6 pages. Say 9 pp.

March 25. Declarations in interpretation of that of the 5th July 1727, in relation to card money in Canada. Folio 484, 5 pages.

March 25. Warrant permitting the Sr. Poulin de Francheville, to open, and work during 20 years iron mines in Canada. Folio 486, 3 pages.

March 25. Letters patent governing the sitting of the clerical councillor in the Superior Council. Folio 487, 2 pages.

April 4. Decree giving to the intendant of New France power to hear of law suits which may arise on the occasion of the opening of the iron mines. Folio 488, 3 pages.

Fontainebleau. April 25. Order of the King commanding the meeting of a council of war to proceed against the Sr. de Lignery, town-major of Trois-Rivières. Folio 480¹ 1 page.

1730. April 25. Order of the King for the transportation of contraband salters and smugglers. Folio 491, 1½ page.

1730.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES IN RELATION TO ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. January 27. The President of the Navy Board to M. Verrier. Is satisfied with his report on the works done last year at Louisbourg. Folio 496, 1 page.

Marly. February 7. The same to MM. de Beaucours and de Mésy, jr. The Sr. Castrol, merchant of St. Malo, is sending a small vessel with 600 quintals of biscuits to alleviate the famine. Folio 496½, ½ page.

February 4. The same to M. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. Advises him that he has been appointed governor of Trois-Rivières. Will hand over the government of Ile Royale to M. de Bourville. Folio 496½, 1 page.

February 14. The same to M. le Normand de Mésy. Will settle the passage of M. de Beaucours. Folio 497, ½ page.

February 14. The same to M. de Bourville. Will take over the government of Ile Royale on the departure of M. de Beaucours. Folio 497½, ½ page.

June 30. The same to the officers of the Admiralty. MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy are ordered to have registered the letters patent in form of edicts, in relation to foreign trade. Will see to its execution. A tariff will be decided at once as to their rights and fees. Folio 498, 1 page.

June 20. The same to M. de Bourville. Recruits who will embark on *Le Dromadaire*. Has been appointed King's lieutenant at Ile Royale. Folio 498½, 1½ pages.

June 20. The same to M. Verrier. Has granted him his passage, that of his two sons and two servants. The King has approved the proposed works for the fortifications of Louisbour and the wharf. Will measure definitely the works done by the Sr. Isabeau, and the widow Planton, his sister. A further extension of the contract made with the Sr. Ganet, for the completion of the works commenced by him, is sent herewith. Folio 499½, 4 pages.

June 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions on the same matter. Folio 501, 4 pages.

Versailles. June 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The Srs. de la Tour, Rousseau de Souvigny and de la Pérelle, have been appointed captains by the promotion of M. de Pensens and the death of MM. de Ste Marie and de Catalogne. The two new companies have been given to the Sr. d'Aillebout and to Chevalier de Gannes and a provisional captaincy to M. Despiet. The Srs. de la Vallière and du Chambon have been created Knights of St. Louis. Folio 503, 2 pages.

Marly. June 20. The same to M. de Mésy. In relation to the works done by the Sr. Isabeau. Folio 504, 1 page.

June 20. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. Has been appointed captain. Folio 504, ½ page.

June 20. The same to M. Du Vivier. Has been appointed lieutenant. Folio 504½, ½ page.

June 30. The same to M. de Chambon. Has been created a Knight of St. Louis. Folio 504½, ½ page.

June 27. The same to Father Zacharie Caradet, superior of the Recollets of the province of Brittany at Louisbourg. Is pleased that order has been restored in his community. Folio 505, ½ page.

June 27. The same to M. de Breslay. Has received the papers sent by him and is pleased with the good conduct reports given to him by General Philipps and that he did not give rise to his ill treatment by M. Armstrong. He should not in any way meddle with the government or temporal affairs of the people. M. de Noinville who spent last year at Port-Royal, will help

1730. him in the discharge of his duties. If M. Brault calumniated him, as he says, he is not worthy of his office. It is not probable that he will return to Acadia. Folio 505½, 1 page.

June 27. The same to M. de Catalogne. Is very sorry at the death of his father. Has procured him a lieutenancy and a yearly allowance of 150 livres to his mother. Folio 506, ½ page.

June 27. The same to M. du Buisson. Cannot raise his salary. If, now that the Ile St. Jean has been added to the Kings' possessions, anything of importance turns up, he will not be forgotten. Folio 506, ½ page.

June 27. The same to M. de Pensens. Is pleased with the report made on the state of the people of Ile St. Jean. Has approved of his warning to the Acadians, who intended establishing themselves at Ile St. Jean, to bring provisions with them. Now that the island has been re-united to the King's Domain, he trusts the Acadians will not fear of being troubled in the grants that wi.l be given them. Has been appointed major of Ile Royale. Will not go there before the return of M. de St. Ovide, who, on account of his health, was obliged to go to the waters of Barrèges. His nephew, M. Despiet, will remain at Louisbourg until the return of M. de St. Ovide. Has procured a lieutenancy for his nephew, M. de la Plagne. Folio 506½, 2½ pages.

June 27. The same to M. de Bourville. Will open the despatches addressed to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy in their absence. M. de Mésy will embark on the *Dromadaire* to return to Ile Royale. Folio 507½, 1½ pages.

June 27. The same to M. Sabatier. In relation to the estate of the Comte of Agrain. Will proceed with the collection of debts and inform him of the number of his creditors in Louisbourg. Folio 509, 3 pages.

June 27. The same to M. de Mésy. Has seen by the balance of accounts made for the years 1721 to 1727 that there is an excess in receipts of 48,935 livres which is in the hand of Sr. Des Goutins, clerk of the general treasury of the Navy. Examination must he made of where that debit came from and to ascertain the condition of the estate of the Sr Des Goutins. It is not possible that he has spent such a sum, as he has lived wisely and has not sustained any losses. In future the monies will be handed over to the Sr. Rondeau. Folio 510½, 4 pages.

June 27. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The King's ordinance is sent them for the two companies of soldiers at Ile Royale. Other information and instructions. Folio 512, 4 pages.

June 27. The same to the same. On account of the deficits in the accounts of Sr. DesGoutins, the monies will be sent to the Sr. Rondeau. They will be put in an iron chest having three different locks of which one key will be in charge of one of the clerks, the second in charge of the intendant-commissary and the third in charge of the comptroller. How these payments will be made. Folio 514, 4 pages.

June 27. The same to M. Le Normand. Hopes that, together with M. Sabatier, he has been able, during the winter, to discover and explain the deficits of the Sr. DesGoutins. Folio 515½, ½ page.

June 27. The same to M. de Mésy. Has given to the Sr. Sabatier, his commission as chief scrivener and to his son the position of scrivener in the place of the Sr. Le Vasseur, who has ceased to attend to his duties Estate of the Comte d'Agrain. Folio 515½, 1 page.

June 27. The same to the same. Is waiting for the statement which he has asked of the goods, ammunition and artillery delivered in 1720 from the stores at Rochefort, to the Sr. de Gotteville, acting for the Comte de St. Pierre for the service of Ile St. Jean and an inventory of what was there when the Comte de St. Pierre abandoned it. Folio 516, 1 page.

June 27. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Cannot now grant leave of absence to M. de Pensens, nor to his nephew, M. Despiet, one being major and the other assistant-major at the same place. Has no doubt but that the Acadians

1730. will come in great numbers at Ile St. Jean, this being desirable on condition that they bring food with them. Folio 516½, 2 pages.

June 27. The same to the same. The King has approved of the visit he made to Port-Toulouse and to Ile St. Jean, as well as to the meeting of the Indians; nevertheless it was not proper to hint to these Indians that he had strenghtened the garrison to help in avenging the insult of the English to their children the year before. This would have given the English a just reason for complaint. Does not see any great inconvenience in the fact that some canoes full of these Indians captured an English vessel on the shore of Ile St. Jean. for the good reason that this exploit had caused more than 80 vessels to quit those regions to take refuge at Canceaux. Is very glad that at the request of the crew of a French sloop, the Indians had granted life and liberty to the crew of the English boat. There is no sign that the English will decide to fortify the harbour of La Hève, judging by how little they have done in Acadia since twenty years. The ill treatments complained of by Father de Breslay on the part of Armstrong are but too true. The missionaries will no doubt have better treatment under the government of General Philipps. Folio 517½, 3 pages.

June 27. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Is sending them the Order in Council which re-unites to the King's Domain the Islands of St. Jean, de la Madelaine and Miscou. They will cause this Order in Council to be published in order to dissipate the fears of the people falling into the hands of a new company. Folio 518½, 1 page.

Versailles. July 4. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Is pleased to hear of the arrangements he has made for the settlement of the tract of land which the King has granted him. He will have to do so more efficiently in the future if he does not wish that it reverts to the King's Domain. Folio 519, 1½ pages.

1730.

REGISTER OF THE ORDERS OF THE KING, WARRANTS, ORDINANCES, ETC., ETC., CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. March 7. Order of the King to the Sr. de Gannes for the levying of troops. The same to Sr. D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil. Folio 520, 1 page.

March 25. Warrant to cancel the bargain with Isabeau and to make a new bargain. Folio 520½, 2 pages.

March 25. Ordinance for the raising of two French companies at Ile Royale. Folio 521, 1½ pages.

Fontainebleau. June 1. Warrant which re-unites to the King's Domain the islands of St. Jean, de la Madelaine and Miscou, which had been granted to the Comte de St. Pierre, by letters patent in the month of August 1719 and January 1720. Folio 521½, 2½ pages.

Versailles. August 30. Letter of the King to M. de St. Ovide to have a *Te Deum* sung on the occasion of the birth of the Duc d'Anjou. Folio 523, 1 page.

End of Vol. 54.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1731.

B Series, Vol. 55.

1731.
Versailles. January 3. The President of the Navy Board to M. Orry, respecting the retrocession of Louisiana to the King by the Cie des Indes. Folio 1, 1 page.

January 9. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of the province of Brittany. Is pleased to learn from him that the members of his order have all the necessary qualifications to worthily attend to their duties. Fears that Father Anastase as Superior General will not be agreable to Father Zacharie Caradec who is liked at Louisbourg where he has restored order. Folio 1½, ½ page.

Marly. January 16. The same to the Abbé de St. Aubin. On the proposal of the Bishop of Samos to confer the dignity of *théologal* of the Chapter of Quebec to M. du Lion. Folio 2½, 3 pages.

January 23. The same to M. Hérault. In relation to Gilles le Noir, who was employed as public executioner in Canada in 1728, post which he so badly filled that he was sent back to France. Folio 4, ½ page.

Versailles. January 13. The same to MM. Amaury et Cie. Is satisfied with the arrangements made for the sale of the land of M. de la Boularderie. Folio 9, 1 page.

January 13. The same to Sr. Duhallier. Same subject. Folio 9½, ½ page.

March 6, The same to the Duchesse de St. Simon. Has been pleased to grant promotion to the Sr. de la Martinière, ensign in Canada. Folio 11½, ½ page.

April 3. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. He must be ready to send members of his order to Ile Royale, by the end of June. Folio 19½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to Father de Charlevoix. Has received his letter concerning the discovery of the Western Sea. His representations as to the possibility of rendering profitable the enterprise of the Sr. de la Veranderie deserve to be known by MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Folio 26, ¼ page.

Faitainebleau. July 3. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. The letters patent to add to the province of Brittany the missions of Ile Royale and of Ile St. Jean, are sent. Folio 43½, ½ page.

Versailles. August 19. The same to Le Prévost Tournion, King's Attorney of the Admiralty at Havre. Respecting the representations of M. Roma, one of the directors of the Company to which the King gave a grant at Ile Royale. Folio 59½, ½ page.

Octobe 30. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King has accepted from the Cie des Indes the retrocession of Louisiana. The King has sent there Father Beaubois as superior of the mission. He goes in a conciliatory spirit, but it behooves that Father Raphaël, Superior of the Capuchins in that province, should have the same feeling. Folio 74½, 1 page.

December 11. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Was very glad to hear that the members of his order had taken possession at Ile Royale of the positions filled heretofore by the Recollets of the Province of Paris and that everything had been amicably arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. Folio 81, ¼ page.

December 18. The same to M. Fagon. On the profitable settlement of the 264 contraband salters sent to Canada. Folio 82½, 1 page.

1731.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ROCHEFORT.

1731. January 23. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois, intendant at Rochefort. Will have the King's coat of arms cut in white stone, which M. Verrier wishes to place at the Dauphine gate at Louisbourg. Divers instructions. Folio 102, 1 page.

January 23. The same to the same. Divers instructions in relation to Canada. Folio 102½, 3 pages.

February 6. The same to the same. The propositions of the rope-makers who consent to come to Canada are exorbitant. Divers instructions.

Versailles. February 20. The same to the same. In relation to Sr. Lydius, found guilty, by the Superior Council of Quebec, of trading with foreigners. Divers instructions. Folio 169, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to the same. Will give passage to two workmen that M. de Francheville sends to Canada to work in the iron mines. Folio 127, ½ page.

Marly. May 8. List of passengers on board the King's vessel *Le Héros*, bound to Quebec. Folio 132, 1 page.

May 22. The President of the Navy Board to the Comte de Rochalar. In relation to the property left in Canada by M. Perrot. Folio 139, ¼ page.

Fontaine bleau. June 12. The same to M. Belamy. About the propositions of the Board of Trade of La Rochelle in relation to the trade of Louisiana. Folio 143, 4 pages.

June 12. The same to the directors and trustees of the Board of Trade of LaRochelle. Answer to their propositions in relation to the trade of La Louisiane. Folio 148, 4 pages.

July 10. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 163½, 2 pages.

July 10. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Conteneuil, ship lieutenant, on what he will have to do in the campaign he is undertaking at Ile Royale. Folio 164½, 8 pages.

July 10. The same to M. de Conteneuil. Will receive on board ship M. de Mésy who is returning to Ile Royale. Folio 168½, ¼ page.

July 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning shipments to Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 169, 2½ pages.

July 10. The same to the same. Favours granted to the Cie de l'Est of Ile St. Jean. Folio 170, ½ page.

1731

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONY OF CANADA.

Versailles. February 20. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. The ship *Le Héros* in command of M. de l'Etenduère, returns to Canada. Will give to M. de la Richardière, harbour master of Quebec, the order to go and meet that vessel at Ile Verte. Folio 473, 1 page.

February 20. The same to the Sr. Brouague. Is pleased to see that the Esquimaux have not given any trouble to the fishing vessels. Folio 473½, 1½ pages.

March 26. Decree permitting the Sr. Dosquet, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec, to sell and alienate five lots next to the episcopal palace, the price accruing from the sale to be used for repairs to the walls and fences, etc. Folio 474, 2½ pages.

April 10. The same to the Bishop of Samos. Has received his letter and the memorial of the curés asking that the tithes be levied on every thirteenth instead of every twenty-sixth bushel, on all kinds of grains, peas, hemp, flax, tobacco and other provisions. Cannot acceed to that request without

1731. having more information about it. If the King granted that request, he would cut off the extra allowance given to the curés. Folio 475½, 1½ page.

April 10. The same to M. Hocquart. Will let the Sr. de Lanouiller, son, attend to his business, if the Sr. de Lestage, rich merchant of Montreal, will be his bondsman, otherwise he will put him in jail. Thinks that his debts are caused more by his wish to please than to his dishonesty. Folio 476, 1 page.

April 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois Has approved that the expense of erecting and maintaining the palissades in the seigniories, should be borne by the people. Is satisfied at the care he takes to keep the Iroquois in good terms with the French. Folio 476½, 1½ pages.

April 10. The same to M. Hocquart. Is satisfied with his endeavours in preventing frauds in the beaver trade. Requests him to continue the business of the estate of Sr. Sonnet, former servant of Mde la Maréchale de Gramont. The Sr. de Courbuisson. Folio 477, 1 page.

April 10. The same to the same. Has received his report on the trade in Canada. Does not understand how the value of goods imported into the colony can amount to three millions, and the exports, together with bills of exchange, only to 1,287,256 livres. That does not seem possible. Folio 477½, 1½ pages.

April 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has been pleased to learn that the difference between the Jesuits and the curé of Batiscan in relation to the parishes of St. Frs. Xavier and Ste Geneviève, has been settled amicably. The same thing for the Sr. Jacran, curés of Ancienne Lorette, who complained of an order of the State Council. Tithes. Folio 478, 2 pages.

April 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The Sr. de Chaussegros has only been appointed a captain to do away with the difficulties that the detached officers were making to obey his orders in relation to the fortification works. Has been informed that he intends to rank with the captains on full pay in virtue of this title. Should not have appointed him to the war council held on account of the Sr. de Lignery, which has given rise to his claim. Folio 479, 1 page.

April 10. The same to the same. Has been pleased with the continuation of the memorandum of the Sr. de la Véranderie concerning the discovery of the Western sea. This discovery is important, and will hear of its success with pleasure. The King, nevertheless, does not wish to share in the expenses of the Sr. de la Véranderie other than to give presents to the Indians. Folio 479½, 1 page.

April 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Was vexed to learn of the adventure of Mlle de St. Vincent with the Sr. de Villers Fransure; The marriage was brought about with too little reflection. The King has locked up Fransure in the Château trompette. The undertaking of the Sr. de la Veranderie concerning the discovery of the Western sea. Pensions to the widows of officers. Folio 480, 3 pages.

April 10. The same to M. Hocquart. Expenses caused by the wrecking of *L'Eléphant*. The cost of the repairs to the house of M. Cavagnal, Montreal, must be borne by him. Will have to hurry in fixing the limits of the lease at Tadoussac and complete the papier terrier. Folio 481, 3 pages.

April 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They have done well in proceeding against Lydius for foreign trading. He was taken prisoner at Rochefort on his being unable to pay the fine of 3,000 livres to which he had been condemned, but on his representations that he had left goods at Montreal to the value of 12,000 livres which he was unable to pay, he was allowed to retire to Holland. His accomplices must be found and prosecuted. Is sure that the trade complaints brought by Lydius against Father Lauzon, Jesuit, are not true. Nevertheless it is better to establish the facts. Believes, indeed, that great inconvenience would result if the

1731. posts at Miami and Onyatanons were abandoned. One of the best means of preventing the Indians from going to the English is to keep the posts at Niagara and Frontenac well stocked with goods. Satisfied with the administration of M. de Boishébert at Detroit. Grants to the Srs. de la Richardière and de la Morandière. Was very glad to hear that the Sr. Le Fèvre had built a ship to sail to France. Have done well to again warn the brothers of St. Gastien to behave themselves. Folio 482½, 5 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. Children of M. D'Esgly. It is advisable to test still further the Sr. J. Bte Werbar, before granting him naturalization papers. Will accept the piece of land which belongs to the widow of M. de Frontigny, clerk of the marshalsea, near the Palais, in payment of the sum of 1,388 livres which her husband owed the King for ammunition and goods. Approves of his having the jail enclosed within strong walls. On account of the considerable clearing made on the seigniory of Terrebonne by Abbé Le Page and of the erecting of two mills and a church, around which a village has sprung up, the King confirms the permission that he has given him to continue the settlement two leagues in rear of the seigniory. Copper mine of Chogonamigon. Has approved that, together with the coadjutor, he has appointed Father Luc, Recollet, as missionary at Ristigouche at the request of the Indians. Folio 484½, 6 pages.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. It might be, as he says, that the reduction in the price of hemp might tend to slacken the eagerness of the people to cultivate that product, but that is of secondary importance if the price of that article is not cheaper than that of France and if the construction of ships is not looked on with favour in Canada. Nevertheless, a new reduction in price should not be made for fear of disgusting the people with the cultivation of that product. The price of tar at 43 livres is too high. He did well to make a bargain with Robert Lévêque, at 25 livres per barrel. Has heard with pleasure that he had built at Quebec last year, 3 ships of 200 to 300 tons. It is very hard to establish a horse trade with Martinique but one must not be discouraged. The Comte Des Gouttes is ordered to ship at Quebec the 121,326 pounds of hemp that were left in the Quebec stores at the time of the sailing of *Le Héros*. Folio 487¼, 4 p

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is informed from various sources that the General Hospital in Quebec is in very great trouble, that the nuns are divided among themselves to such an extent that there is no hope of any reconciliation. The management of that institution being in the hands of the Bishop, the Governor and the Intendant they should take means to restore order and peace. It would probably be advisable to reduce to 12 the number of nuns, as it was in the beginning. Folio 489, 1 page.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Divers information relative to the shipment of ammunition and goods to Canada. Has secured the position of store keeper at Trois-Rivières to the Sr. de Tonnancour in lieu and stead of his father. Subdelegation at Montreal for the Sr. Michel de la Rouvillière. If the Sr. Raimbault continues his scandalous conduct with a Montreal woman, he will be dismissed from his position as lieutenant general. Cannot strike out of the books the debts which Mde de Ramezay owes to the King's stores. Has not seen fit to send the four Savoyards that he asked as chimney sweeps. Folio 48 ½, 5 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. Is satisfied of the harmony which exists between M. Beauharnois and himself and of the good testimony of the wisdom of his government. Shipments of flour and provisions from Quebec to Ile Royale. M. de la Corne. The Srs. de Contrecœur, Péan and de Repentigny. Promotion for the Sr. de Mouchy d'Hocquincourt. M. de Chevigny. Brother Chrestien. Folio 491½, 3 pages.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Divers instructions respecting expenses. Folio 493, 2 pages.

1731. April 17. The same to the Coadjutor of Quebec. The Recollets of the Province of Brittany, who were already settled at Louisbourg will succeed the Recollets of the province of Paris in all Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean. Has seen by the memorandum which Father Ignace sent him, that there is no more abuses in the whiskey trade. Folio 494, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will get information as to the alleged facts of the Sr. de Montmorency who pretends that having given orders to the Sr. Perrault d'Hérisy, major in the Militia of Canada, to sell the property he had in Canada, he retained the sum of 14,000 livres accruing from the sale of said goods. Folio 494½, ½ page.

April 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Has approved that he had caused Mesdames Verrier and de la Corne to share in the proceeds of leaves of absence. Is pleased with the zeal of the Sr. Varin. Is glad to have his assurance that M. de Chaussegros did not act in collusion with the contractors of the defences of Montreal. Folio 494½, 4 pages.

April 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The King is much pleased with his exertions to keep the Abenaquis friendly to France and to frustrate the repeated attempts of the English to induce those Indians to sell or give up their lands. Any condescension in this respect would be the loss of their liberty. Has done well to renew his instructions to the officers commanding the river Ouabache, to watch the attempts of the English to establish trading posts in those places. It is evident that their solicitations to the Iroquois to induce them to break off with the French, will have no success. They are too diplomatic to allow themselves to be won over by presents. Have done well nevertheless to send de Joncaire among the Sonnontouans to frustrate their projects. Have done well to send the Sr. de Rigauville to Niagara to replace de Joncaire. Is pleased that the eldest daughter of Sr. d'Esgly, had resolved to enter the Ursuline convent and that the Marquise de Vaudreuil, has been able, through a collection, to gather 2,000 livres to pay a part of her dowry. Abbé de Falaise de Gannes. Approves of his having appointed the Sr. de Montigny to command the post of Michilimakinak to relieve M. DuBuisson. Has not deemed it advisable to make use of the petition of the daughter of the Sr. de Courval. Will be pleased, nevertheless, to hear if it is true she resembles the King and that three flowers-de-luce form her stump. It will be easy for him to find out as he goes to Trois-Rivières twice a year. Folio 496½, 5 pages.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Berthier has no right to the grant of 400 livres which the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu granted him. He must be content with his salary of 800 livres. Folio 498½, 1 page.

April 24. The same to the same. Has heard with regret the carrying out of the order of the 6th July 1711 relating to lands. The grants which will not have been confirmed and which have not been improved will be annulled. Folio 499, 1½ pages.

April 25. The same to M. Raimbault. Is satisfied with the attention that he gives to the suppression of foreign trading, but not at all with his morals. Folio 499½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. Has approved of the fireworks that he set off on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin. State of the batteries. Folio 499½, 1 page.

April 25. The same to M. de Gannes. The King has granted to the Chev. Bégon, his senior, the King's lieutenancy at Trois-Rivières, vacant by the death of M. D'Esgly. Folio 500, 1 page.

April 25. The same to M. DeLino. The King has granted him an extraordinary allowance of 300 livres as a reward for his zeal. Folio 500½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has given the King's lieutenancy at Trois-Rivières, to the Chev. Bégon, the majority of Quebec to the Sr. Deschaillons. Promotions for the Srs. de la Fresnière, Céloron de Blainville, de l'Eper-

1731. vanche, de Normanville, de Raymond, Le Verrier, jr., de Mouchy, d'Hocquincourt, de Sacque Epée, de Vassau, de Tontv, de Beaujeu. Has accepted the retirement of the Sr. Fournier de Belleval with a yearly allowance of 150 livres. Leave of absence to return to France to the Srs. de Lignery, jr., de Moras and de Boucherville. Folio 500½, 3 pages.

April 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. At the request of the coadjutor, the King has granted to M de Beauharnois a seigniory of four leagues frontage by four in depth on the two shores of the river Yamaska, on the non-conceded lands next to those granted in 1695 to to M. Bourchemin. Folio 501½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Has approved that he has taken on the King's account 9,000 slate from the Sr. Sarrazin's quarry. Will buy subsequently all that will be necessary for the roof of the Palais, the slate for France being naturally more expensive. Has approved that he has had paved with bricks the attic and rooms of the Palais. Shipbuilding. Folio 501½, 3 pp.

April 27. The same to the coadjutor of Quebec. What he says concerning the condition of the Hôtel-Dieu nuns of Montreal is very surprising after all the assistance which the King gives them. It is a pity that the spirit of division had taken a hold of the nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec to the point of preventing all hope of a reconciliation. Requests him to find, togeter with MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, means to bring about harmony. Has granted him a concession, which he asked, on the river Yamaska. Folio 502½, 3 pages.

April 27. The same to same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. de Bellefonds sails for Canada. Folio 504, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to the same. As they were satisfied with the contraband salters sent to Canada last year, he is sending 65 others whom they may place among the farmers or incorporate with the troops if they wish. Folio 504, 1½ pages.

May 1. The same to Mde Du Plessis de Ste Hélène. The claim of the Sr. Berthier to exact from her community a yearly allowance of 400 livres is not just. Folio 404½, ½ page.

May 1. The same to Mde de St. Jean. Cannot give to her community the grant asked for. Folio 505, ½ page.

May 1. The same to the Chev. Bégon. Has been appointed King's lieutenant at Trois-Rivières and made a Knight of St. Louis, with 800 livres pension as reward for his services and wounds. Folio 505, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Senneville, jr. Could not get him the promotion asked for. To M. de Beaucours: is satisfied with his zeal. To M. de la Gauchetière: could not get him the promotion asked for. The same to [illegible] M. de Joncaire. The same to M. du Figuier. To M. St. Ours Deschaillons: has granted him the majority of Trois-Rivières. To M. de Montigny: [illegible] him promotion when there is a chance. To M. Varin: is satisfied with his zeal and his services. To M. Des Meloises: has granted the [illegible] M. Deschaillons to M. de la Frenière. To M. de la Noue: company of [illegible]ntains, his seniors. Folio 505½, 4 pages

May 1. The same to Fa[illegible] the condition of affairs with the Foxes. If their Sioux will depend o[illegible]plete as reported, missionaries will be sent back to the extermination is as con[illegible] discovery of the Western sea. Will have an Sioux and others for the [illegible]eauharnois to send Father Guignas among the understanding with M. de B[illegible] Is very pleased with the conduct and Kicapous and the Mascoutins. [illegible] with the Hurons at Detroit. By different success of Father de la Richardie [illegible]rey trade is confined within the meaning letters it is understood that the whis[illegible]ssed desire to see the Ma[illegible]is de of the law. Thanks him for his expr[illegible]ibbon. Will think Beauharnois decorated with the red r[illegible] this mark of con the occasion arises, but does not think that [illegible]rmness. Folio needed for him to govern with justice and h[illegible]

1731. May 1. The same to Abbé Le Page de Ste Claire. Has received his memorandum as to the construction of ships in Canada. Has conceded him a piece of land of two leagues in rear of the seigniory of Terrebonne. Folio 508, 1 page.

May 1. The same to M. de Ramezay. Cannot grant him the company he asked. Folio 508½, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Boishébert. Has seen with pleasure the choice which M. de Beauharnois has made of him to command at Detroit. Folio 508½, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. de St. Vincent. To receive his patent as Knight of St. Louis, it is necessary that his services be certified by M. de Beauharnois. Could have prevented the misfortune of his daughter by having exercised a little more prudence. Folio 509, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Mouchy d'Hocquincourt. Has granted him an ensigncy on full pay. Folio 509, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. André de Leigne. Far from making him an allowance, he will be recalled if he does not conduct himself better. Folio 509½, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to Rigaud de Vaudreuil. Could not propose him for the position he asked. Folio 509½, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. de la Chassagne. Has no doubt he will discharge with zeal the duties of the important post intrusted to him. Folio 509½, ¼ page.

May 1. The same to M. Péan. Will send to M. de Beauharnois his patent as Knight of St. Louis. Folio 510, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Céloron. Has granted him a lieutenancy. Folio 510, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. Le Gardeur de Repentigny. Will grant him the cross of St. Louis on the first opportunity. Folio 510½, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Lantignac. Has not been able, for the present, to grant him a majority nor the cross of St. Louis. Folio 510½, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. de Cavagnal. Has received the statement of the review of the troops. Will send 100 recruits by *Le Héros*. M. de Chaussegros has ascribed to himself rights that he had not. The King has not seen fit to suppress the King's lieutenancy at Trois-Rivières and to re-establish the position of commander of the troops. The services that he performs as major will be as useful for his promotion as commander of the troops. He is wrong in thinking that M. de Beauharnois has written unfavourable things on his account. Folio 510½, 2 pages.

May 1. The same to Mde de Ramezay. Cannot do what she asks with regard to her pension. Folio 511½, ½ page.

May 1. The same to Mde de St. Jean l'Evangéliste, Superior of the Ursulines of Quebec. Requests her to send him the deeds of the property which her community had bought in order to judge if the seigniorial fees could be remitted to her. Folio 511½, ½ page.

May 1. The same to M. Le Verrier, Attorney general. Has received the procès-verbal prepared by him according to an Order in Council which has charged him with the summing up of all original notarial acts in the provostship of Quebec. Folio 512, ½ page.

May 1. The same to the Superior of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec. Has received her letter in which she asks a licence of mortmain of the seigniory of Ile aux Oies as well as for the other property belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu. Folio 512, ½ page.

Marly. May 8. The same to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. In relation to the litigation between the Seminary of Montreal and Mde D'Argenteuil, concerning the property which she has near that of the Seminary, will write whether it is advisable to build a wharf at Montreal, as M. de St. Aubin asks. Folio 512½, 2 pages.

1731. May 8. The same to the same. Respecting the making of card money. Folio 513, 2 pages.

May 8. Ordinance for the creation of a cadetship in each of the companies of troops in Canada. Folio 514½, 1½ pages.

May 8. The President of the Navy Board to M. de la Fresnière. In consideration of the good reports given on his behalf and his long services, he has granted him a company. Folio 574½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King has approved the decision of the Superior Council in relation to Sr. Voyer, parish priest of Ste-Anne, who has appealed from the suspension of the coadjutor. This decision has put a stop to the dissensions in preventing the Chapter of Quebec to take side with the Sr. Voyer. As the Srs. Hazeur, grand penitentiary, and Fornel, canon, are of a restless nature which draws others to insubordination, the King has ordered the recall of the Sr. Fornel to France. As to Sr. Hazeur, they will explain to him that if he does not behave himself better, the King will give orders to bring him to time. Folio 515, 2½ pages.

May 8. The same to the coadjutor of Quebec. The King does not want the funds belonging to the disabled curates to be intrusted to the Seminary of Quebec. Those who are in this state will be at liberty to retire to the Seminary, and the latter will receive from these funds only the portion which comes to it. Addresses a letter de cachet for the sailing of the Sr. Fornel to France. The Sr. de Lorme has written nothing against him. Does not deem it proper to close the door leading to the terrace of the bishop's palace. Folio 516, 4 pages.

May 8. The same to M. Hocquart. In relation to receipts and expenses. Folio 517½, 5 pages.

May 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Indians would have become more useful if they had been subdued little by little, but the question is a very difficult one. If they know of any means, they should make them known. Folio 519½, 1½ page.

May 8. The same to the coadjutor. Would have been well disposed to give employment in Canada to M. de la Colombière, son of M. de la Corne, but that has not been possible this year. Will try to give him employment in Louisiana. Folio 520, 1 page.

May 8. The same to M. de la Tour, dean. Has received his memorandum of his difficulties with the Chapter. Is informed that he treats with too much haughtiness, the ecclesiastics and the religious institutions. This evil is not to be remedied in this way. Folio 520½, 1 page.

May 8. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is pleased with the harmony which exists between them and the bishop. Review of events of the colony. Divers instructions. Folio 521, 16 pages.

May 8. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Has approved that he has had arrested and kept in his house, M. de Lanouiller, as security for the sums he owes to the general treasury. Examination of the accounts and of the debit of M. de Lanouiller. Folio 528½, 6 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. The King has ordered that mass be celebrated in the Palais by a canon and not by a recollet, as the Chapter wishes. The King has granted him the title of intendant of New France. Folio 531½, 1 page.

May 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Although M. de Lignery has been discharged by the council of war, it is but too true that the failure of the enterprise intrusted to him must be attributed to him. Folio 531½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to M. Hocquart. Is surprised that M. Du Buisson has not sold the rest of the ammunition left as Michilimakinak by M. de Lignery. It must be sold at all events to prevent its total loss. The Srs. Varin, Michel de la Rouvillière, Louet and Bernard. Folio 532, 1½ pages.

1731.
May 8. The same to MM de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The widow of Sr. Tonty asks permission to sell the two houses which her husband has had built, one on Ile au Cochon, the other on the bank of the river near the post of Detroit, and that the King take over the mill or give her compensation. Will examine the question. Folio 532½, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Will see by the instructions to the Comte Desgouttes, that he has orders to ship from Quebec, the hemp, timber and other goods which are there. Folio 533, 1 page,

Versailles.
May 15. The same to M. Hocquart. Has received the abridged statement of the cost of the fortifications of Montreal. 533½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to M. Sarrazin. Is pleased that the slate taken from the L'Anse de l'Etang quarry is of good quality. Has written to M. Hocquart to buy from him the slate which he needs for the roof of the Palais. Folio 534, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the coadjutor. The Abbé de Gannes comes back to Canada. He wishes to obtain a canonry and to be attached to the service of the church in Canada. He is of a quiet nature, of good morals and of good family. He has relations in France that he wishes to oblige. Folio 534, ½ page.

May 15. The same to M. Hocquart. Has seen the procedure and the stay of distribution of the funds accruing from the sale of the furniture of M. Dupuy. Is not satisfied at all with the conduct of Sr. André de Leigne in that affair. Has dismissed for good the Sr. Rocbert, store-keeper at Montreal, and given the employment to his son. Will grant passage to France to Mde de Longueuil to join her husband detained on account of sickness. Folio 534½, 1½ pages.

May 15. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Is sending him the patents as Chev. de St. Louis for MM. de Beaujeu, de St. Vincent, Deschaillons, Du Vivier and Pean. Provisional sub-ensigncies for the second son of M. de Beaujeu. Leave to M. de Senneville. The Sr. de Noyan returns to Canada. Will try to give him a position among the Indians whose customs he knows well. Will forbid the Sr. Walon, merchant of Quebec, to wear, until further notice, the cross of Knight of the Order of St. Jean de Latran. Will ascertain from the coadjutor by what right he has granted him that favour. This distinction could have for effect to bring the officers who have not this cross, in contempt among the Indians. Has procured for the Srs. de Grand Pré and de Montcherveaux, sub-ensigncies in the troops of Louisiana. Folio 535, 3 pages.

May 15. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is sending them a memorandum as to the discovery of the Western sea. Folio 536, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the same. The gentlemen and officers in Canada, being too poor to avail themselves of the cadetships established by the King at Rochefort, they can admit one in each of the 28 companies in Canada. Folio 536, ½ page.

Marly.
May 22. The same to M. Philbert. Has granted him a further leave of absence of one year in order to complete the settlement of his business in France. Folio 537, ½ page.

May 22. The same to M. Hocquart. Has granted to the wife of Guy and her daughter, passage to return to France. Folio 538, ½ page.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will interpose their authority to cause information to be given to the Comte de la Rochalart, on the property which the grandfather of his daughters, M. Perrot, left in Canada. Folio 537½, ½ page.

May 22. The same to the same. The King has remitted the sum of 2,000 livres to the Sr. de la Gorgendière due by him for the lease of the post of Témiscamingue. Has seen by the census that the farmers take more to the raising of horses than to that of cattle. As this has the effect of causing them to abandon the

1731. use of snowshoes, deprives them of the vigor which their fathers had, and as this raising is done at the expense of the cattle and brings about a scarcity of meat, will examine if it would not be advisable to impose an annual tax of one bushel of wheat per horse. Folio 537, 2 pages.

Fontainebleau. July 10. The same to the same. Decree to oblige the trappers to declare to the commanders of the posts which are on their way, the quantity and quality of beaver they carry in their canoes. Folio 538½, 1 page.

1731.

REGISTER OF DECREES, ORDERS OF THE KING CONCERNING CANADA.

Marly. January 23. Decree referring the contentions between Brother Chrestien, formerly superior of the Hospital of Montreal and the community of the said hospital, the creditors of said Brother Chrestien and the Sr. Béry, to the governor general, the intendant and the attorney general of the Superior Council of Quebec to decide in the last instance. Folio 541, 3 pages.

Versailles. April 27. Memoir from the King to serve as instruction to Sr. comte Desgouttes, lieutenant, on the duty he has to perform during his campaign in Canada. Folio 542½, 7 pages.

Fontainebleau. August 7. Certificate of death of Sr. Lagneau, officer in Canada. Folio 546, ½ page.

Versailles. April 10. Deed of grant to Sr. LePage de Ste. Claire, of a land two leagues in depth by all the width of the seigniory of Terrebonne. Folio 546, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

Fontainebleau. July 3. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Mésy. Will examine what will be the cost of conveying to Ile St. Jean the effects and cattle of the Acadians which M. de Pensens promised to pay. Folio 551½, ½ page.

July 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide et de Mésy. Will retain M. de Conteneuil at Louisbourg if they think it useless to let him go to Port Dauphin. Has granted to Sr. Vallé a license as surveyor at Ile Royale. Has allowed a second priest to Sr. Courtin, missionary among the Indians. Folio 551½, 3 pages.

The same to M. de Mésy. The Sr. DesGoutins is pleased with the increase of fishery and trade. The Sr. de la Boularderie. Divers instructions on the employment of funds. Folio 553, 6 pages.

July 10. The same to M. Verrier. Is satisfied with the progress of the works of fortification. Divers instructions. Folio 555½, 5 pages.

The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Remarks on the works of fortification and the moneys intended therefor, the care of the lantern, the importance of a dry dock, the hospital expenses for sick soldiers. The King is satisfied that the religieux should receive, at their option, for each sick habitant treated therein, 15 pounds of cod or 30 sols in money per day. With respect to the discussion which the associates of Sr. de la Boularderie have had at Niganiche with the inhabitants of that place. Will explain the complaints of the inhabitants of La Baleine who claim that Sr. Lagrange, the grantee of the harbour of Laurembec, prevents them from cutting the timber necessary for their stages and huts, in so much that all the neighbouring timber lands have been leased to MM. de Bourville, de Mésy, Tonty, LeNormant, Boucher and the Brothers of Charity. Folio 557½, 9 pages.

July 10. The same to the officers of the Admiralty. Has seen by their statement that eight vessels had been built in the colony and eight bought from the English. M. de Mésy has not explained why he has refused to permit the buying of a larger number. These purchases may be necessary and do not infringe any law. Folio 562, 1 page.

1731. July 10. The same to M. Sabatier. Hopes he has succeded in getting from Sr. Genier an account of the estate of the Comte D'Agrain. Folio 562½, 1 page.

July 10. The same to M. de Bourville. Is very happy that General Philipps has appeased by means of large presents, the Indians of Pigiguit and Beaubassin without, however, alienating them from France. Has heard with pleasure that the English, since the pillage of one of their boats at Ile St. Jean by the Indians, have ceased to frequent those places. General Philipps was right in causing the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance. Is pleased that this has led 60 of them to settle at Ile St. Jean. Has approved the Sr. de la Goudalie has relieved the Sr. Gaulin in the mission of the Mines. Had to advise him to act with all due wisdom and respect towards the English. Is very glad that the Sr de Noinville has left Port Royal for Pigiguit parochial service. Approved his having permitted Chev. de Gannes to marry Mlle de Catalogne, since this marriage meets with the approval of M. de Gannes her uncle. It is not so with that of Chev. de Boisberthelot with Mlle Des Goutins. Folio 563, 4 pages.

July 10. The same to M. Le Normant. Has approved the care he has taken to search for cannon balls and shells buried in several places of the port of Louisbourg. Divers instructions. Folio 565, 2½ pages.

July 10. The same to M. de Mésy. Is recalled to France as he expressed the hope last year. Meantime his son will perform the duties of his office. Folio 566, 1 page.

July 10. The same to M. de Pensens. Is very pleased with the census of Ile St. Jean, the plan of N. E. river, that of the harbour of St. Pierre sent to him, and of the good harvest. The willingness of the Acadians to settle on the island is cheerful. Folio 566½, 2 pages.

July 10. The same to M. Verrier. Desires, before giving the order, to know what would be the cost of rebuilding the small barracks and the commanding officers quarters at Port Toulouse. Folio 567½, 1 page.

July 10. The same to M. de Mésy. Learns that he has induced the curé to celebrate the marriage of M. de Boisberthelot in spite of the refusal of M. de Bourville. Is surprised at that. Folio 568, ½ page.

July 10. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Is satisfied with the care he takes to assure the success of his grant. The people of Niganiche are right to complain of the company, if, as they say, the crews of private parties are enticed away and kidnapped. Cannot give him the command he asks at Ile Royale True he is the senior, but having left the service 22 years ago, it is not proper that he should join again. He should attend to the interest of his company solely. Folio 568, 2 pages.

July 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. The King has granted 3,500 arpents in front by 40 in depth on Ile St. Jean to the Srs. Cottart, trader at Rouen, du Boccage, trader at Havre, Narcis and Roma, traders at Paris, with the purpose of creating a great trade between Canada and the West Indies, using Ile St. Jean as a depot. They purpose putting in their undertaking a large capital, and bind themselves to bring to the island 80 persons next year, 30 in each of the subsequent years with the cattle necessary to the cléaring. They will also practise fishing but without privileges. Grant to Sr. Haraneder, of St. Jean de Luz, of the S.W. point of the presqu'île of Chateau, as compensation for his sacrifices in trying to contribute to the settlement of the colony. The privilege of killing sea cows and seals at Magdalen Islands has also been granted to him. Divers instructions. Folio 569, 7 pages.

July 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Since the Acadians settled at Port Toulouse complain of M. de le Vallière, and do not trust him, he must be relieved from that port. May give him that occupied by M. de Pensens at at Ile St. Jean, but he must be warned not to give rise to the same complaints as at Port Toulouse. M. le Normant will fulfil the duties of in-

1731. tendant-commissary after the departure of his father until a successor is named. Folio 572, 3 pages.

July 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The Sr. de la Pérelle, though appointed captain on the same day as M. Rousseau de Souvigny, should have the precedence. Folio 573, 1½ page.

uly 10. The same to the same. If it is true that the Indians of the river St. Jean intend to fall on the English because they construct forts on the coast from Pemquid to the river St. Jean, they must not be hindered from that purpose. Leaves of absence for Srs. de Pensens and de Catalogne. Folio 574, 3 pages.

July 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Sr. François Marmelac has represented that having gone to Louisbourg to sell hides which he had tanned at the Illinois where he had been sent by M. de Ramezay, he was disposed to establish a tannery at Ile Royale. The necessary ground will be ceded to him. Folio 575, ½ page.

July 11. The same to Rev. Father Zacharie Caradet, superior of the Recollets, curé of Louisbourg. Has received nothing but good reports of his conduct and zeal. Folio 575½, ½ page.

July 10. The same to M. d'Aillebout. It is necessary that he and M. de Gannes send a power of attorney in order to give a discharge for the sums they have received on account of the cost of levying recruits, of which they have been charged. Folio 576, 1 page.

July 10. The same to M. de Breslay. Has learned with pleasure the good dispositions of General Philipps towards him. He may preserve them by not meddling with government affairs. Folio 576, ½ page.

July 10. The same to M. de Mésy. Since he has promised the Acadians, to induce them to settle at Ile St. Jean that he would pay the transport of their effects, he must ascertain the amount of that expenditure. Folio 576½, ½ page.

July 17. The same to M. de la Pérelle. As captain will take rank of M. Rousseau de Souvigny. Folio 576½, ½ page.

July 17. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Sends letters patent giving to the Recollets of the province of Brittany the missions of Ile Royale. Five religieux of that order embark on *Le Profond*. Folio 577, 2 pages.

July 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Chev. Karrer, colonel of the Swiss regiment kept at Ile Royale, has detailed Srs. de Merveilleux and Vollant to serve in the company of his regiment which is to be sent to Louisiana. Folio 578, ½ page.

July 31. The same to the same. Sends him a cipher for communicating important news. Folio 578, ¼ page.

REGISTER OF LETTERS PATENT, WARRANTS, ORDERS, OF THE KING, CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

July 10. Warrant granting to Sr. Haraneder the exclusive privilege of killing sea cows and seals in the Magdalen Islands. Folio 584, 1 page.

Fontainebleau. July 10. King's order for the Keeper of the Seal of the Superior Council of Louisbourg in favour of Sr. Lartigue, member of the said council. Folio 584½, ½ page.

July 10. Commission of surveyor at Ile Royale to Sr. Vallée. Folio 584½, ½ page.

July 17. Grant of Ile St. Jean to the Srs. Cottard, du Bocage, Narcis du Roma. Folio 585, 4 pages.

Here follow 100 pages on the colony of Louisiana.

End of Vol. 55.

DESPATCHES AND ORDERS OF THE KING CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

1732.

B. Series, Vol. 56.

1732. Versailles. April 1. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Clairambault. Will remit to Rev. Father Charlevoix, on receipt, the documents he may need for his history of Canada, except original deeds or documents. Folio 28, ½ page.

April 8. The same to Rev. Father de la Fontaine. Has provided passage on *Le Rubis* to the religieux who is detailed to teach theology at Quebec. Folio 30, ½ page.

March 11. Letter from the King to the Admiral, respecting a commission as clerk of the Admiralty of Louisbourg for Sr. Desmaretz. Folio 145, 1½ page.

March 11. Letter from the King to the Admiral, respecting permit given to Sr. Cottard and associates to send to Italy the frigate *L'Angélique* on her return from their grant of Ile St-Jean. Folio 145½, 1½ pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE.

Marly. February 19. The president of the Navy Board the Chev. Karrer. M. de St. Ovide, cousin to Chev. de Noé, finds it disgracious for him to replace M. de Merveilleux at Ile Royale by Sr. de Cailly, guilty of manslaughter on Chev. de Noé. Folio 169, 1 page.

Versailles. March 11. The same to M. Belamy. Passage given to Dame Marie-Louise Bessière a native of Canada, widow of Simon Laurin, soldier. Folio 176½, ½ page.

March 18. The same to Chev. Karrer. Respecting Sr. Cailly. Folio 178, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. On the passage to Quebec of Pierre Raymond and Antoine Hubert, master rope-makers from Larochelle. Folio 189½, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Freight to MM. de Beauharnois, Hocquart, the coadjutor, Taschereau, de Longueuil and Rigaud. Passage given to Sr. Taschereau going to Canada as clerk of the Treasurers General. Folio 190½, ½ page.

Compiègne. April 29. Memoir from the King, to serve as instruction to Sr. Desherbiers de L'Etanduère, post-captain, on his duties during the campaign he is to make in Canada. Folio 201, 7 pages.

April 29. The President of the Navy Board to M. de L'Etanduère. Instructions respecting his voyage. Folio 205, ½ page.

April 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Passage to Quebec, given to Marie-Jeanne Mallet, native of Quebec. Folio 205, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to M. Belamy. Passage to Canada to Antoine, Roy de Bonnaire, de Boucher d'Orceval and Jean Tarlé dit Desmarais. Folio 208, 1 page.

May 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the eldest son of M. de la Corne who, after having served twelve years in France, desires to join his father, King's lieutenant at Montreal. Folio 212½, ½ page.

June 19. Memoir from the King to serve as instruction to Chev. de Quelus, post-captain, in his duties in the campaign he is to make at Ile-Royale. Folio 230, 8 pages.

1732. Versailles. November 9. The President of the Navy Board to M. Desherbiers de L'Etanduère. Is satisfied with his account of his voyage to Canada, of the application and talents of M. de la Galissonnière, the other officers and naval cadets who have served under him on *Le Rubis*. Folio 316, 2 pages.

December 16. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions concerning goods sent to Canada. Folio 318½, 2 pages.

End of Vol. 56.

ORDERS FROM THE KING AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE COLONIES.

1732. PART II.

B. Series. Vol. 57.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES FOR CANADA.

1732. Marly. February 26. The President of Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Concerning the privileges granted to the Srs. Cotteret, du Bocage, Roma and Narcisse, merchants at Ile St. Jean. Their venture may be of advantage to Canada as they have the means of making good settlements. They purpose sending vessels to Quebec, and they will send one this year on trial. Folio 602, 1 page.

Versailles. March 4. The same to the same. Has destined *Le Rubis* for a voyage to Canada. M. de L'Etanduère and the Comte des Gouttes have been so pleased with the assistance given them by the Sr. de la Richardière, harbour master of Quebec, in the river St. Lawrence, that it is found convenient to send him again to Isle Verte to await M. de L'Etanduère. Folio 602, 1 page.

March 11. The same to M. de Brouague. Is satisfied with the statement sent. Is very sorry for the plunder by the Esquimaux. If the facts are as represented by the heirs of the Sr. de St. Laurent, merchant of La Rochelle, he must pay them the sum which his father-in-law the late Le Gardeur de Courtemanche has borrowed from the Sr. St. Laurent. Folio 602½, 2 pages.

March 11. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Desires more information respecting the conduct and capacity of the Sr. Gaillard before appointing him to the place of councillor rendered vacant by the death of the Sr. de St. Simon. Folio 603, ¼ page.

March 25. The same to M. Hocquart. The Sr. de Lanouiller goes back to Canada to settle his affairs in the colony. He will give him all possible aid. Folio 603½, ½ page.

April 1. The same to the Coadjutor. Has approved the choice which they made for a superior to the General Hospital at Montreal. Folio 604, 1½ page.

April 1. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King hopes that the Coadjutor will succeed in establishing order and subordination amongst the nuns of the General Hospital at Quebec. This concerns him alone. As regards the temporalities, they have the right to see to it with the bishop. It is possible to re-establish the equilibrium in their finances since the revenue exceeds the expenses and that the liabilities are not heavy. The pretentions of the nuns of the Episcopal palace, as residuary legatees of M. de St. Valier are unfounded. Folio 604½, 4 pages.

April 1. The same to the Coadjutor. The intention of the King was to reduce to twelve the number of nuns in the General Hospital at Quebec, by sending the surplus to the Hotel-Dieu, but as they might have brought disorder thereto, he leaves to him the choice of the means to bring these women back to their duty and to inspire them with sentiments consonant with their state of life. Folio 606, 4 pages.

April 1. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. If law-suits were begun against the nuns of the Hotel-Dieu on account of their acquisition of Ile aux Oies, they must suspend them. Can see no reason to give the Sr. Barolet, merchant of Quebec, a safe-conduct for two years. Cannot grant a pension to widow Le Gardeur, nor the land grant she asks. Grants a

1732. gratuity of 500 livres to the Sr. de la Richardière in acknowledgement of his services, also a gratuity of 400 livres to the son of the Sr. Sarazin, during the time he will study medicine in Paris. Concerning the ground taken from the Recollets for enlarging the Palace and from Demoiselle Des Meloises for the fortifications. The Sieur Aubin de Lisle. Folio 608, 3 pages.

April 1. The same to the same. The King has not judged proper to increase the tithes to the 13th bushel. Out of 62 curés, 27 have an income of from 800 to 2,400 livres, and 35 from 190 to 730 besides their surplice fees. This is more than sufficient for them to live on. Folio 609, 1½ page.

April 1. The same to the same. Respecting the election of the superior of the General Hospital at Montreal. Folio 610, 2 pages.

April 1. The same to the Coadjutor. The King has approved of the suspension of the execution of the order given to send the Sr. Fornel, a canon of the Chapter of Quebec, back to France. The best way would perhaps be to remove him from the Chapter, for fear of his continuing to excite trouble and division therein. Would be glad if he would accept the curé at Boucherville, but entertains grave doubts as to his being able to decide him to accept it of his own free will. As to the curé of Batiscan, after the infamous trial which he has sustained, it would have been a bad example to leave the care of a parish to him. Folio 611, 2 pages.

April 1. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will cause Demoiselle de St. Vincent to participate in the distribution of succors in order to help her out of her destitution. Folio 611½, ¼ page.

April 1. The same to the same. Is satisfied with his promises to distribute aid to the widows and daughters of officers only. It seems, indeed, that the erection of a fort at the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure would dispense from keeping detachments on Lake Champlain to protect the company from the fraudulent trade of the beaver. It is, however, probable, although the territory there indisputably belongs to France, that the English will attempt to thwart our designs. In that case, if he cannot prevent the advance by conciliation, he shall offer strength to strength. Folio 612, 2 pages.

April 1. The same to M. Hocquart. The ammunition and goods contained in his statement will be sent by the King's vessel. Believe the relations between the Sr. the Raimbault and Madame de la Chavignerie are harmless; however, since they cause scandal, they must cease. Folio 613, 3 pages.

April 1. The same to the same. Respecting the passage of officers on the King's vessels. Folio 613, 3 pages.

April 1. The same to the Bishop of Samos. The obligation of the Chapter to have a mass said daily at the Palace has been imposed by letters patent and nothing need be changed. Abbé de Gannes. Demoiselle St. Vincent. Folio 614½, 1 page.

April 1. The same to the same. The King has not judged proper to grant the increase of the tithes asked by the curés; the inhabitants might not agree willingly to it, and besides they are sufficient. Folio 615½, 1½ page.

April 1. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is glad that the *curé* of Ste. Anne, who had been interdicted, has come back to a sense of his duty. The Sr. Fornel. Should not have received the memorial of the Srs. Fornel and Hazeur which breathes nothing but insubordination; they are more busy creating an infavorable impression against the coadjutor than making apologies. Although they have not obeyed the King's orders to admonish the other canons, he has been pleased to approved of their not having done so. Folio 616, 3 pages.

April 1. The same to the same. The King has not judged proper to acquire the ground adjoining the vestry room of Notre-Dame des Victoires, belonging to Dame Pinaud and to the Sr. Cuguet. Lot of ground of the Sr. Aubert de la Chenaye, near the battery. Folio 617½, 1½ page.

1723. April 1. The same to the same. If they see no inconvenience thereto, they may grant to MM. de Cavagnal and Rigaud, the land which they ask near the Long Sault, adjoining that which they inherited, and to M. de Noyan that which he asks on river Chambly near the entrance of lake Champlain. Folio 618, 1 page

April 1. The same to the same. Respecting the claims of the minors Cureux and of widow Hertel. Folio 618½, 1½ page.

April 1. The same to the same. The King will grant letters of naturalization to the Sr. Werbar, an Englishman, on condition of good conduct. Gratuity to the Sr. Amariton. Is satisfied with the settlements of Abbé Le Page. The Srs. DeLéry and de La Morandière. Folio 619, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to the same. Has approved their promise to pay to the Sr. Cugnet 1000 livres for each Illinois bull and cow which his associate, the Sr. Gastineau, will bring to Montreal. M. de Beauharnois did well to give a last admonition to the Srs. de St. Bastien to alter their conduct. The petition of the inhabitants of Montreal asking that the hospital of the *Frères Charron* be inclosed within the walls of Montreal, and that a wharf be built on the river in lieu of a wall, has been rejected. Folio 620½, 1½ p.

April 8. The same to M. de Montigny. A leave of absence to come to France will be granted to him, if he desires it, but if it is for his promotion, he can spare the expense, as his services are known. Folio 612, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. de Beaucours. Regrets that the iron founders have arrived too late at Trois-Rivières to thoroughly know the mines. Folio 621½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Raimbault. Respecting his relations with Madame de la Chavignerie. Folio 621½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Guillemin. Would have willingly procured him the pension he asks, but the state of the finances prevents him from doing so. Folio 622, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. It is not advisable to renew the gun platforms, they would rot and it would be a useless expense. Folio 622, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Robert. Has granted him 300 livres half-pay. Folio 622, ¼ page.

April 8. The same to M. de Raymond. Sends his leave of absence to M. de Beauharnois. Folio 622½, ¼ page.

April 8. The same to M. Philbert. Grants him a prolongation of his leave of absence in France. Folio 622½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Sarrazin. Pension to his son to study medicine. Is happy that the slate of his quarry is fine and that it is actively worked. Must make the price within the reach of all. Folio 623, 1 page.

April 8. The same to M. de Lino. Has granted him an extra gratuity of 300 livres as a recognition of his zeal and of his services. Folio 623½, ¼ page.

The same to Madame Duplessis Ste. Hélène. Should not doubt that the coadjutor shall give to her community the protection needed. Folio 623½, ¼ page.

April 8. The same to Madame de Ste. Thérèse. Cannot grant the 1,000 livres per year which she asks for her community, nor cause her to participate in the lottery made in France in favour of the poor communities. Folio 623½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to Abbé de Gannes. Cannot grant him the deanery of the Chapter, M. de la Tour not thinking of resigning. The coadjutor has written that he would give him the first vacant canonry. Folio 624, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Mailhot. Has highly approved of the views he expresses in his memoir on the construction of vessels. Can continue his constructions and he will receive the gratuity which the King grants. Folio 624, ¼ page.

1732. April 8. The same to M. de St. Vincent. Has been unable to grant him the leave of absence which he asks to go to France. Folio 624½, ¼ page.

April 8. The same to the Bishop of Samos. He certainly has the power to appoint knights of St. Jean de Latran, and in appointing the Sr. Walon, merchant of Quebec, he was in his right, but, to prevent abuses which had occurred, the King has passed an ordinance forbidding to his subjects to wear that cross without his leave. Will not give this permission to the Sr. Walon, it would be degrading the cross of St. Louis in the eyes of the Indians who could not distinguish the difference between them. Folio 624½, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to M. Varin. Cannot grant him an increase of salary. Folio 625½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Denis de St. Simon. Does not judge proper to increase the marshalsea. Folio 625½, ½ page.

April 8. The same to M. Le Verrier. Cannot now grant him the pension he solicits. Folio 626, ¼ page.

April 8. The same to M. Hocquart. Has approved of his taking for the Palace 107,600 slates from the quarry of the Sr. Sarrazin at 50 livres. Would like to know if this quarry is abundant. Approves of his having had the appartments in the Palace paved with bricks. Bro. Christien's debts. Folio 626, 3½ pages.

April 8. The same to the same. Respecting a sum of 500 livres granted yearly, by the King to be distributed in remedies to missionaries. Folio 627½, 1 page.

April 8. The same to the Bishop of Samos. As the opening of the door leading to the terrace of the Bishop's Palace causes him much inconvenience, he gives orders to keep it closed. The king approves of his views not to permit civil dignitaries to enter convents. Folio 628, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. In order to prevent the shipping of damaged flour to Ile Royale and the West Indies, they will oblige the sellers to affix a trade mark on both ends of the barrels and to deposit an impression thereof with the clerks of courts at Quebec and Montreal. It might be well to oblige millers to use cylindrical riddles in their mills. Clothing of officers. Folio 629, 3 pages.

April 8. The same to the Bishop of Samos. The King has not judged expedient to accept of his proposal to appoint a vicar general at Louisbourg, who would also be the *curé*. The recollets need this *cure* for their subsistance. Respecting the 2000 livres destined to pension the old *curés*. Upon his recommendation, the King has appointed M. Vallier *theologal* of the Church at Quebec. Folio 630½, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Wishes them to report on the accuracy of the facts exposed by the Sr. Guillemin, a member of the Superior Council. He alleges that he has established cod, seal and salmon fisheries; that he has constructed vessels, and houses in Montreal and Quebec; that he has even erected too batteries at the head of the Cul-de Sac, after having mined the cape behind which the English vessels had hid at the siege of the city under M. de Frontenac's administration; that he lent the Treasury 40,000 livres in 1712; that in his capacity as commandant of the militia of Quebec, he served under M. de Vaudreuil on lake Champlain, etc. Folio 631½, 1 page.

April 8. The same to M. Hocquart, Since he believes that the reduction in the price of hemp would lead to the abandonment of its culture, he will continue to pay 25 livres per hundredweight. Its preparation is defective. M. Chevigny is gone to Maransin to learn how to prepare tar. Gratuity for building vessels. The Srs. Louët, Bricault de Valmur, Bernard, Varrin, Robert père. Folio 632½, 5 pages.

April 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has approved of the expenditure of 10,136 livres for the erecting of a fort at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure and the promptness displayed in the work. The blockhouse at Michilimakinak must suffice for the present. Folio 634, 1½ page.

1732. April 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has approved his granting leaves of absence to the Srs. de Rigaud de Montigny, Bragelonne, Bailly, Desmazures, Budemont, Raymond, de Lignery et de Boucherville to go to France on private business. Folio 634½, 1½ page.

April 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting platforms and gun carriages. Folio 635, ½ page.

April 8. The same to the same. Decree respecting land grants, forbidding all seigniors and other proprietors to sell timbered lands on penalty of such becoming void, but he grants a delay of two years to improve lands and settle them. After this period the lands will be escheated. Folio 635½, 1½ pages.

April 8. The same to the same. Will verify the facts concerning a lot of ground claimed by the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu at Anse de la Canoterie. Folio 636, 1½ page.

April 8. The same to the same. Wishes to know on what grounds M. de Tonnancour bases his request for a confirmation to himself of land granted to the Srs. Sauvaget, de Normanville and Labadie. Folio 637, 1½ pages.

April 8. The same to the same. The King is pleased to learn that the 64 contraband salters sent on *Le Héros* have been placed and found useful. Has given orders to send 100 more. Will see if it is expedient to grant to the Sr. de Boucherville an area of ungranted lands in rear of the Seigniory of Tremblay. Troop cadets. Cannot incur the expense of building barracks. The inhabitants must be induced to disburse the money. Before reinstating Campault, would like to know the proceedings in his case, what he is, if the woman he has married is of good family, and whether there are children. Folio 637, 1½ pages.

April 8. The same to the same. Presents for the Indians. It is unnecessary to send a few Indian chiefs to France, many have come and it has proved a useless expense. They do not ignore the power of France. Folio 638½, 1 page.

April 8. The same to the same. As the advantage of the Bishop's terrace to the public mainly consists in taking the fresh air in summer and that this causes much inconvenience to the Coadjutor, it is better to close the door which leads to it. Does not approve their conduct towards the Bishop in this respect. The Coadjutor has also asked leave to fence in a lot of ground belonging to the Seminary and contiguous to the Bishopric. They will examine if the inconvenients which he points out are sufficient to grant his demand. The governor and the intendant will no longer have free access to convents. They will see the nuns either behind the grate or in the chaplain's room. Folio 639, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to Rev. Father Duparc. Is happy that Rev. Father Guigues has accompanied the French to the fort of the Scioux. Has no doubts as to the power of the missionary at Narausouak to maintain the Indians in their good dispositions towards religion and France. Does not ignore that the liquor trade is being conducted with great circumspection. Will point out abuses. Folio 640½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. Chartier de Lotbinière. Thanks him for his zeal. Folio 641, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to Madame St. Jean l'Evangéliste. Has given orders to suspend procedures which might be entered against her community for the seigniorial dues on the acquisition it has made. Folio 641, ½ page.

April 22. The same to Madame de St. Jean. The King has granted to her community, for four years, the 1,500 livres remaining out of the 3,000 which the General Hospital of Montreal enjoyed. Hopes for a better administration of their affairs. Folio 641½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Lignery. The King has granted to his son the vacant ensigncy caused by the promotion of M. Bailly de Mazens. Folio 642, ½ page.

1732. April 22. The same to M. de Villiers. As a recognition of his services and of his conduct in the fight against the Fox Indians has appointed him a provisional captain, and his son who took part in that expedition is made a sub-ensign. Folio 642, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Boishébert. Is well satisfied with the plan which he has made of lake Erie as far as Lake Ste. Claire, also with the report he has made on the settlement at Detroit. Folio 642½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has been happy in procuring a sub-ensignсy for the second of his sons. Folio 643, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Chaussegros de Léry. Has received the plan of the fortifications of Montreal. Would have been pleased if available funds had been expended. Folio 643, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Céloron. Is satisfied with the way he does his duty. Has granted a sub-ensignсy to his brother. Folio 643½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Rouvillière. Has granted him a gratuity of 500 livres in recognition of his sedulousness. Folio 643½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Rocbert de la Morandière. Has granted him a gratuity of 250 livres in consideration of the care he has taken in the erection of the fort at Pointe à-la-Chevelure. Folio 644, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Noue. Could not get the ensignсy which he asked for one of his children. Folio 644, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Duplessis Faber. The King not having decided to appoint a major to the troops in Louisiana, he could not recommend him to fill the post. Folio 644½, ½ page.

April 22. The said to M. St. Ours Des Chaillons. Is satisfied with his assurances to faithfully discharge his duty as major. Has granted a provisional sub-ensignсy to one of his two sons. Folio 644½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Des Noyelles. Has obtained for him the second provisional captaincy which will become vacant, in recognition of his services in the expedition against the Fox Indians. Folio 645, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Fresnière. Is satisfied with the care he took in the erection of the fort at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Folio 645, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Noyan. Has been pleased to grant him the land which he asked on the Richelieu river near the entrance to Lake Champlain with the island in front of said land. Is well satisfied with the care he takes in conciliating the minds of the Iroquois. Folio 645½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Budemont. Could not obtain the cross of St. Louis for him this year. Folio 646, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Du Buisson. The King not having judged expedient to make knights of St. Louis this year, he could not propose him. Folio 646, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Contrecœur. Ditto. Will, if he can, obtain employment for his son in the troops in Louisiana. Folio 646½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. le Gardeur de Repentigny. Ditto as regards the cross of St. Louis. Folio 646½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Gauchetière. Ditto. Folio 646½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Chassaigne. Should not have allowed traders of Orange to bring from Montreal 2,400 deer skins under the pretext of paying the debt he had incurred on his trip to Orange by order of M. de Vaudreuil in 1728. Folio 647, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de la Corne. Has not approved of his conduct in the occasion of the mutiny of soldiers at Niagara. Has obtained for his son, lieutenant in the Royal Marines and who wishes to serve in the colony, an ensignсy on full pay with a promise of a lieutenancy. Folio 647½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Gannes. The King is persuaded that, had he kept watch on the soldiers condemned to death at Niagara for mutiny, they would not have escaped. Has obtained provisional ensignсy for the Sr. de

1732. Gannes, his nephew. One of his relatives which M. d'Argenson sends to Canada is a passenger on *Le Rubis*. Folio 648, 1 page.

April 22. The same to Chev. Bégon. Is satisfied with the assurance he gives of his zeal to perform his duty. Folio 648½, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Caragnal. Will let him know the decision of the King relative to officers who, having to personally plead their causes before the Superior Council, are forced to lease their sword with the usher on entering the Court hall. The Commissary of the Navy has the privilege to sit in the councils of war. The King not having judged expedient to accept the arrangement proposed by M. de Beauharnois with respect to the government of Montreal, he had no occasion to propose him for a promotion. Has granted him, and to M. de Rigaud, the land which they asked, near the Long Sault. Is satisfied with the report in the review of the troop which he sent and with the friendship which exist between himself and M. de Beauharnois. Folio 648½, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the Coadjutor. Prays he will examine the registers of the Domain to see if the gratuity of 500 livres granted in 1688 by the company to the Bishop of Quebec has been continued since, if it has, it will not be taken from him. The attorney general had a right to demand that his petition, presented to the Superior Council, be intituled: *A Nos Seigneurs*. The intendant was right in telling him that as coadjutor, he had no right to a seat in the Council. Has written to M. Hocquart to give him the choice of six contraband salters. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart not being able, owing to the claims of Madame de Ramesay, to grant the land which he was asking, he has obtained for him the ratification of that which they sent him. The conduct of the Recollets who helped the mutinous prisoners at Montreal to escape, imagining thereby to make a meritorious act, is very culpable and would deserve an exemplary punishment, but, as imprudence and simple-mindedness have had more to do with it than malice, the affairs will be dropped. However, Brother Césarée, the greatest culprit, will be sent back to France. Folio 650, 4 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. It would be desirable to find *curés* for all the seigniors who have asked for one, in order to facilitate the settlement of their estates. Has received a copy of the *mandement* in which he forbids the priests to absolve those who, directly or by agents, distribute spirituous liquors to Indians, reserving to himself the power to grant absolution to guilty parties. Having examined this, it appears to him that, besides the difficulty for those living at a distance to have recourse to the bishop, the provisions of the *mandement* might alarm those exploiting posts on behalf of the King and who distribute with moderation and discretion spirituous liquors to Indians, such a distribution having been judged necessary in the interest of trade, and which is at present done without serious abuses. It might be feared that they would lose the habit of approaching the sacraments. Folio 652, 2 pages.

April 22. Memoir from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. So as to prevent the increase of the religious communities from being prejudicious to the increase of the colony, the King, by his decree of the 31st May 1722, had fixed the nuns' dowry to 5,000 livres; as this sum is too high and restricts the number of nuns more than is convenient, the King by a new decree of the 15th March last, has reduced to 3,000 livres the nuns' dowry. The stipulation of dowry must be endorsed by the governor and the intendant. The King has granted for four years to the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec, the 1,500 livres, which he used to give to the General Hospital of Montreal. Bishop de St. Valier could not donate the episcopal palace to the nuns of the Hotel-Dieu. The appointment of *theologal* of the church of Quebec having fallen *en régale*, the King has appointed the Sr. de St. Vallier. Does not believe in their proposal to send from France young men of family to fill the place of councillors, as it would be difficult to find able persons who

1732. would accept them. It is better to chose persons in the colony and to prepare them by the study of the law. Decree forbidding seigneurs and other proprietors to sell timbered lands. Ordinance to stamp the barrels of flour exported. Is satisfied to learn that last year many vessels laden with lumber have gone to Ile Royale and the West Indies; it wonld be desirable to send horses and cattle. Gratuities for the construction of vessels. The foreign trade must be suppressed. The gratuity to the Srs. de Boishébert and Peyre for porpoise fisheries is suppressed. Militia. Work at the fortification of Montreal. Defeat of the Fox Indians. Approves what he has done to bring them to complete submission. Re-establishment of the post in the Scioux country. Approves of their having sent the Sr. de Villiers to re-establish the post at LaBaie. Will do their utmost to prevent the domiciled Abenaquis to return to Narrantsouak. Approves that, to detach the Chouanons from the English, they have sent the Sr. Joncaire to induce them to settle on the north side of the Oyo. Approves of their appointment of the Srs Montcourt-Hertel and de Rouville to command the detachment of the fort at Point-à-la-Chevelure. If the report is true that the English merchants leave Choueguen to return to Albany, it cannot be by order of the governor of that place, but solely because these merchants cannot do enough business, and this is the result of the settlement at Niagara and the prohibition to French traders to follow the south shore of lake Ontario in their canoes. Awaits the observations of MM. Perrier and Salmon before deciding if the Illinois country will make part of the Louisiana government or of that of New France. The Natchez Indians are not exterminated yet, they still have 2 or 300 warriors backed by the Chicachas who have undertaken to get the Illinois to join them. These sent the three Chicachas ambassadors to M. Perrier where the Chactas went and burned them. The English do their utmost to conciliate these two nations. To prevent this it would be necessary to wage war against the Chicachas both by way of Louisiana and by the Illinois country. M. de Beauharnois was right in answering the governor of New York that he would accept the passports of the English traders coming to Montreal to collect what is owed them on condition of their bringing no goods with them. Boundaries of Acadia. Observations on the bishop's mandement. Are authorized to pass an ordinance to the effect that each inhabitant can only have one horse to three oxen, and that for each additional horse above this proportion, they will have to pay 10, 15 or 20 livres as it may be judged convenient to the parish fabric. Can also pass an ordinance to kill calves between the 20th May and the end of June, and that before or after that period, they will not be allowed to kill any under five or six weeks old. Folio 652½, 24 pages. About 30 pp.

April 22. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Defects in the proceedings in the case of the mutineers who escaped from the Montreal goal. The civil authorities could lay information and give judgment against the ecclesiastics, but only to send them afterwards, if need be, before an ecclesiastical judge. Folio 664, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Amongst the recruits sent to Canada, there are three young rope-makers who may be utilized in their trade under the direction of the Sr Fleschet, master rope-maker, who has offered to go to Canada. Later on it may be possible to ship to France roped and tarred hemp instead of raw hemp. Folio 665, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Respecting the right which officers and gentlemen may have to wear the sword while pleading their causes before the Superior Council. Subaltern officers may attend the council of war as far as the judgment inclusively, upon condition of remaining standing behind the officers who compose the council. Folio 665, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Satisfaction felt by the King on the defeat of the Fox Indians. Approves his conduct respecting the two chiefs

1732. of that nation who came down to Montreal. Has approved the treaty made with the voyageurs for the re-establishment of the post in the Scioux Country. Folio 666½, 1½ page.

April 22. The same to M. Hocquart. The flute which be intends to get constructed in Quebec, for the King's service would cost a good deal more than at Rochefort. Folio 667, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has received the list of young Canadians asking to serve in Louisiana. Will obtain ensigncies for some of them. There had been so many abuses respecting the Sr. Jean de Latran cross, that the King has interposed by exacting that his authorisation shall be necessary in each case, and this authorisation shall be given to gentlemen and military officers only. Has made representations to the Coadjutor. Folio 668, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. It would be desirable that the Abenaquis persist in their dispositions not to sell lands to the English. Hopes that the Chouanons will not desist from their promises to settle at Ouabache and to thwart the attempts of the English at that place. Hopes that de Joncaire, whom he has sent to the Iroquois, will succeed in defeating the intrigues of the English and in foiling the scheme which some appear to have formed of uniting with the Ottawa to strike a blow at the Hurons of Detroit. Believe that the birth of the rumor of a misunderstanding between the English and the Iroquois is the death of the Flemish killed by an Iroquis. Awaits the map which M. de Boishébert is to make of lakes Ste. Claire and Huron. Must encourage the Abitibi Indians in their resolution not to suffer the English on their lands. Would do well in employing Captain de Noyan if the occasion offers ; he is intelligent, ambitious and understands the indians well. Folio 669, 4 pages.

April 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Contreband salters. Some will go to Canada with their wives. Folio 670½, 1½ pages.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions in the troops. Folio 671, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Believes that the grant of land made to the Coadjutor on river Chambly, above the Beauchemin seigniory the ratification of which he asks should be granted to him. The claims of Madame de Ramezay appear to be ill-founded. Folio 672, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. There as been too much neglect in the guard of mutineers from Niagara brought to Montreal, condemned to death and guarded by a single soldier. Women, ecclesiastics and recollets have been allowed in the goal. Brother Césarée has availed himself of this opportunity to send them a file and after their escape they were hid for 24 hours in the Recollet convent. This attempt of justice should be severely punished. Folio 672½, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. M. de la Chassaigne, notwithstanding his age, should continue to enjoy his post of governor of Montreal owing to his services and his lack of fortune. Folio 673½, ½ pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Were correct in answering the governor of York that they would accept the passports he gives to those coming to Montreal on condition that they who receive such do not trade. He can do the like if he so desires. Copper mine of Baie de Chouanigon. Folio 673½, 2 page.

April 22. The same to the same. The King has passed an ordinance fixing the rank which the Commissary of the Navy at Montreal, must occupy in churches and processions. He may sit in councils of wars in the absence of the intendant. Folio 674½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Same subject. Folio 675, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The proposal of the Coadjutor to appoint a vicar general for Ile Royale and Acadia were to

1732. make him *curé* of Louisbourg, cannot be entertained, as this *cure* is the only means of subsistance of the Recollets. Folio 676, 1 page.

April 22. The same to MM. de Lantagnac. Could not obtain the cross of St. Louis for him this year. Folio 676½, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sieur de Gannes, a relative of the town-major of Montreal, goes to Canada as a cadet. Folio 677, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to M. Verrier. Finds it extraordinary that one Eustache Liénard Mondor, an inhabitant of Côte St. François-Xavier, has been condemned to pay the price of a plot of ground which he never occupied, which was never delivered to him and which did not even belong to the seller. Folio 677, 1 page.

Compiègne. April 29. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. de Bonnaire, a young man of quality to whom his parents pay a pension of 300 livres a year. Folio 677½, 1 page.

April 29. The same to the same. The King grants a pardon to the Sr. Maugeau, inhabitant of Canada, who was so unfortunate as to kill, in 1726, one Alphonse Lestage. Folio 677½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to the same. One Jean Tarlé, who goes to Canada, shall be enlisted in the troops. His father who is the director of the King's marble quarries shall cause a pension of 400 livres to be paid to him and will take care of his children. Folio 678, ½ page.

April 29. The same M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the escape of the Niagara mutineers. Folio 678, 1½ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Has received no anonymous letter against him. There have only come to him a few complaints respecting the preferences which he might feel towards the family of Madame de Ramesay. Believe they are unfounded and the King, as the contrary, is so satisfied with his conduct that he has just granted him the *cordon rouge*. Folio 679, 1 page.

April 29. The same to M. Hocquart. Has granted a half-pay of 300 livres to the Sr. Volant Radisson, in recognition of the services which he has rendered as well as a subdelegate to the intendant, when Detroit was settled, as in his capacity of clerk in the stores at Montreal and in the comptroller's office at Quebec. Folio 679, 2 pages.

April 29. The same to the Coadjutor. Upon the representation of M. de la Tour, dean of the chapter of Quebec, it has been decided, conformably to the practice in France, that the dean would have two canon's shares, that is 1,200 livres a year Hopes that the chapter will not object to this. Folio 680½, 2 pages.

April 29. The same to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. In the matter of Des Meloises and Le Vasseur, the State Council adjudges Des Meloises the possession of the land in question. The Mondor affair. Folio 680½, 2 pages.

April 29. The same to the same. Regulations of the Superior Council respecting abuses touching the *requêtes civiles* and the *tierces oppositions*. Folio 681½, 2½ pages.

April 29. The same to the same. Upon their representation of the difficulties which they would meet with in levying the proposed tax of one bushel of wheat per annum for each horse owned by the inhabitants, the King has decided not to impose this tax. They must however do all they can towards diminishing the number of horses and increasing that of the cattle. Has approved M. Hocquart for having brought 108 thousand slates from the Sr. Sarrazin and of his buying more for the roof of the king's buildings. Folio 682½, 2½ pages.

April 29. The same to the same. Respecting the dean's share in the annual distribution of the chapter's income. Folio 683½, 2 pages.

April 29. The same to M. Hocquart. The reports which he has made on the wisdom of M. de Beauharnois' government induces him to acquaint him

1732. that the King has granted him the special favour of making him a supernumerary commander in the Order of St. Louis. Folio 684, ½ page.

May 6. The same to the same. Divers instructions respecting accounts and expenses. Folio 684½, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. M. Dupuy is willing that his furniture and effects be sold to settle the debts which he has left in Canada, but he opposes the sale of his library and his astronomical instruments, as these objects could not bring favorable prices. Will give orders to this effect. Folio 685½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. Is pleased that he has closed and sent the accounts for the years 1727, 1728 and 1729. General instructions respecting the accounts. Folio 686, 6 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Four more rope-makers have enroled amongst the recruits going to Canada on *Le Rubis*. In addition, two master rope-makers of LaRochelle, by name Raymond and Antoine Aubert, have asked leave to go and settle in Canada with their families; this was granted to them. These latter will work on their own account. Folio 688½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has received the papers sent respecting the dispute between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Madame D'Argenteuil. The King has been pleased to allow the lady to enjoy the seigniory in question conformably to the agreement approved by the order of the Superior Council of Quebec of the 10th October 1722, upon the condition that she will settle it and that she will not attract thereto the Indian trade. The King having regard to the expenses incurred by the Seminary for the settlement of the mission at Sault-au-Récollet, discharges them from the obligation to erect the fort which they were obliged to erect, and besides this grants them the vacant land lying between their seigniory and the lands of Madame de Langloiserie. Folio 688½, 1½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Has received the general statistics which he sent. Desires explanations. Folio 689½, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is surprised that 460,000 livres of card money has been issued when formal order was for 400,000. There can be no excuse for this. The bills of exchange have been regularly paid when due; this should give more and more repute to the card money. The funds ordered for the current year amount to 359,-022 livres. Statement of expenses ordered on the Western Domain. Folio 690½, 4 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Instructions given to M. de L'Etanduère, commanding *Le Rubis*. Folio 692, 1½ pages.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Has caused the bills of exchange given in payment for the goods sent to Ile Royale to be paid. Folio 693, 1 page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Upon their representing the expenses incurred by the Sr. Amariton for the Indians, when he was commandant at La Baie, the King has granted him a gratuity of 1,200 livres. Folio 693½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. Will send the Sr. Frégirard to Louisiana to be employed in the troops. Folio 693½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to M. Hocquart. Will grant a passage to the daughter of the Sr. Mareine who served in Canada where he married and is presently commissary of artillery at the castle of Haa at Bordeaux. Folio 693½, ¼ page.

May 8. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Sends the letters of naturalization to the Sr. Abel, an Englishmen settled in Canada, also the order appointing the Sr. Boisseau, clerk of the prévôté, to be a notary at Quebec. Folio 694, ¼ page.

May 8. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Sends him the red ribbon, the cross and the King's permission to wear them. Encloses the letters patent appointing him a supernumerary commander. Folio 694, ¼ page.

1732. May 10. The same to M. Verrier. Has obtained for him a gratuity of 1,000 livres. His report, which denotes much work, has given him occasion to draft three declarations which he will examine with MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart and two councillors. The first relates to the defects of the acts to be made valid, the second, the matrimonial conventions and the third imposes fines on notaries who do not observe the necessary formalities. Folio 694, 1 page.

May 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Same subject. Instructions regarding notaries. Folio 694½, 3 pages.

May 20. The same to the same. Has received from M. de St. Senoch the procès-verbal of the papers concerning the General Hospital and the estate of Mgr. de St. Vallier. Those who should desire copies of some of the papers which he has in hand should apply to him. Folio 696, 1 page.

May 20. The same to the Coadjutor. Same subject. Folio 696½, ½ page.

The same to M. Hocquart. Will grant his protection to the Sr. Phillippe Buquet, who is agent in Quebec for the Sr. Walon, merchant of Beauvais. He intends to settle there and to trade on his own account. Folio 697, ¼ page.

June 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the regulations requiring the flour barrels which are to be shipped from Quebec to Ile Royale and elsewhere to be stamped at both ends. Folio 697, 1 page.

June 27. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Relative to one Nicolas Pigeot who goes from Ile Royale to Canada. Folio 697½, ½ page.

1732.

REGISTER OF COMMISSIONS, ORDERS, DECREES, &c., CONCERNING CANADA.

Marly. February 8. Appointment of the Sr. Vallier to be *theologal* of the cathedral church of Quebec. Folio 704, 1 page.

February 19. The King's edict respecting the visiting of convents in New France in search of accused persons. Folio 704½, 4 pages.

Versailles. March 15. Order of the State Council declaring null and void all sales of timbered lands and which orders the execution of the two orders of the 6th July 1711 respecting the granting of land in New France. Folio 706, 2½ pages.

March 15. Order of the State Council fixing at 3,000 livres the amount of the of dower nuns entering communities in New France. Folio 707, 2½ pages.

March 15. Decree on the petition of the Sr. de la Borde ordering that it be communicated to Joseph Féré du Buron and his wife. Folio 708, 24 pages. About 35 pp.

March 22. Letters of naturalisation for the Sr. Abel, an English inhabitant of Canada. Folio 720, 2 pages.

March 25. Safe-conduct for the Sr. de Lanouiller. Folio 721, 1 page.

March 25. Order from the King which destines one Antoine Roy, detained in goal at Guise, to be sent to Canada. Folio 721½, 1 page.

March 25. Order from the King to Bro. Césarée, récollet of Canada, to go back to France. Folio 722, ½ page.

April 8. Letters patent confirming a grant of land made to M. Dosquet, coadjutor of Quebec. Folio 722½, 2 pages.

April 19. Decree adjusting the dispute between the Sr. Des Meloises and one Le Vasseur respecting a plot of ground in Quebec. Folio 723½ 3 pages.

April 19. Decree in favour of the Sr. Gaillard. Folio 724½ 2 pages.

April 22. Letters patent in the form of an edict authorizing the regulation of the Superior Council of Quebec of the 22nd January 1731 concerning civil petitions. Folio 725½, 8 pages.

April 22. Order from the King appointing the Sr. Boisseau royal notary in the limits of the government of Quebec. Folio 728½, ½ page.

1732.
April 22. Order from the King which destine one Mathurin Thibault to be sent to Canada there to stay until the end of his life. Folio 729, ½ page.

April 22. Order for the conduct of prisoners sent to Canada. Folio 729½ 1 page.

April 24. Pardon for one Maujan, an inhabitant of Canada. Folio 730, 2 pages.

Compiègne. April 29. Order from the King which destines the Sr. du Boucher d'Orseval to be sent to Canada. Folio 731, ½ page.

April 29. Order from the King which destines one Bonnaire to be sent to Canada. Folio 731½, 1 page.

Versailles. May 15. Order from the King ordering the Sr. Belamy to embark one René Rose l'Enfant on *Le Rubis*. Folio 732, ½ page.

April 22. Regulations respecting honours to be rendered to the Commissary of the Navy at Montreal. Folio 732½, 2 pages.

Compiègne. May 18. Regulations respecting Canadian flour. Folio 733½, 7 pages.

1732.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES FOR THE COLONY OF ILE ROYALE.

Marly. February 28. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. The grantees of the eastern part of Ile St. Jean, having met with many misfortunes, they were not able to do what they had planned for this year. Will give to M. Roma, one of the associates who goes to Ile St. Jean, all the facilities which they can. Folio 740, 1½ page.

Versailles. March 4. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Sends him a package of despatches for M. de Beauharnois which he will forward to him. Folio 730½, ¼ page.

Compiègne. April 29. The same to Madame de la Tour de St. Etienne. The King, as a recognition of the services of her late husband, grants her a pension of 300 livres. Folio 740½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. M. de Pensens is to stay in France till next year on account of his health. Precautions must be taken to prevent the destruction of timber at Ile St. Jean. This island produces all that is needed to feed Ile Royale and so render this colony independent from Acadia. The Acadians are distrustful and do not want to settle on Ile St. Jean unless good guarantees are given them that they shall be given titles for the lands they take Folio 741, 5 pages.

June 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Promotions for the Srs. Despiet, Du Vivier, de Couagne, de Brisberthelot, d'Angeac, de Ste-Marie and de la Tour. Folio 643, 1½ pages.

June 19. The same to the same. Would have liked to be informed of what passed between the Indians of the neighbourhood of Pigiquit, those of river St-Jean and the English. Does not believe that the settlements which the English have made in the Abenaquis country are as considerable as reported. Does not think that the Indians would have allowed it. Approves of the proposal which he has made to the governor of Acadia to join him in apprehending the bandits who seek refuge at Graules island, near Cape de Rez and who pillage the neighbouring settlement. Would have liked the Coadjutor to send from Quebec, three missionnaries to Acadia according to his promise. There only remain the Srs. de la Goudalie and Lesclaches, as Father Gaulin, who has remained at Port-Royal upon the solicitation of the inhabitants, can give no help. Father de Breslay, always full of zeal, would be only too glad to return there, but his advanced age and the preventions of M. Armstrong against him force us to refuse him the permission. As to M. de Noinville, it is not certain that he would consent to return there, as his father has died and left him an estate; he hesitates between going to Acadia or to the East Indies. Abbé Couturier, M. Pelletier de St-Aubin's successor, cannot find subjects who will devote themselves to this work. Owing to the distance between the settlements, at least ten priests

1732. would be required to decently serve the missions of Acadia. The English, according to a memorandum handed to M. de Beauharnois by the superior of the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Quebec, sedulously try to seduce the Acadians. The governor subjects their priests to untold vexations and usages. He will not receive any missionary sent by the Bishop of Quebec and forbids the Acadians to go and ask some at Ile Royale. He contends that the vicar general of Acadia should be appointed directly by the Holy See. Believes that the annoyances complained of are much exaggerated, and that if M. de Breslay has suffered bad treatment, it may be that he has brought it on by too much zeal. Wishes him to report exactly on all this. Folio 744, 6 pages.

June 19. The same to the same. Respecting barracks and the commanding officer's quarters at Port-Toulouse. Approves of these buildings being erected in masonry on the point at the harbour's entrance. Believe it would be useless to construct a fort at that place, or at least to spend much on it, as the aim of the enemy will always be Louisbourg. It may even be better to create other strongholds, as the impossibility to maintain themselves there would prevent the enemy from attacking them. Louisbourg is presently in a state of good defence. The plans and specification of the wharf, amounting to 303,862 livres, appear excessive. Cannot afford such a large sum for the present. Folio 746½, 4 pages.

June 19. The same to M. Le Normand. Various instructions. The staff officers are not titular councillors. Blames him for certain exigencies and for not acting with more unction and care. Folio 748, 5 pages.

June 19. The same to M. de Bourville. Is sorry that the bad state of his health has prevented him to go to Port-Toulouse and to Ile St. Jean for the distribution of presents to the Indians. Had no right to act as president of the Council during the absence of the commissary general, this honour belong to the senior member. Folio 750½, 1½ pages.

June 19. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting the works on the fortifications. Minute inspection of the works made and to be made. Folio 751, 9 pages.

June 19. The same to the Sr. Ganet. They were right in withholding 561 livres from him from the freight of things shipped from Rochefort in 1730 for him. Has nothing to do with his dispute with the Sr D'Arrigrand, as he has taken him as an associate without letting him know. Folio 755, 1 page.

June 19. The same to the Admiralty officers. Was sorry to learn of the loss of three ships from St. Malo, St. Jean de Lutz and Nantes, also that of three from Louisbourg. It is to be hoped that these accidents will not be so frequent owing to the lighthouse erected at the entrance of the harbour of Louisbourg. Folio 755½, 1 page.

June 19. The same to Madame de la Conception. Believes that the annual gratuity of 1,500 livres which the King grants her should be sufficient, but notwithstanding this, he would have felt disposed to grant her the aid which she asks to acquire the house where she lives, but this is impossible. Folio 756, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. de Lavallière. Believes that the complaints laid against been by the inhabitants of Toulouse are ill-founded. Must avoid giving them such an occasion.

June 19. The same to M. de la Pérelle. Has approved the choice which M. de St. Ovide has made of him to command at Ile St. Jean. Folio 756½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. It is not possible at present to grant him the favour he solicits. Folio 757, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. Despiet. Has granted him the company made vacant by the death of M. de La Tour. Folio 757, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. de Couagne. A commission of retired captain has been granted to him. Folio 737, 2 pages.

1732. June 19. The same to M. DuVivier. Has appointed him adjutant *vice* the Sr. Despiet, promoted, with the rank of captain. Has also granted an ensigncy to his brother. Folio 757½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. Dangeac. Could not obtain the pension he asks, but has granted a lieutenancy to his son. Folio 758, ½ page.

June 19. The same to the Baron de l'Espérance. Could not obtain the pension he asks. Folio 758, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. Boisberthelot. Has granted him one of the two vacant lieutenancies. Folio 758½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. Boucher. The grant of land made to him will be confirmed as soon as he forwards a copy of it. Folio 758½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to the Chev. de Gannes. Has obtained a provisional second ensigncy for his brother and has advised M. de Gannes, town-major of Montreal of it. Folio 759, ¼ page.

June 19. The same to the Chev. de Pensens. Could not obtain one of the two vacant lieutenancies for him. Folio 759, ½ page..

June 19. The same to M. de la Tour. Has obtained one of the vacant ensigncies on full pay for him. Folio 759½, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Was sorry to learn of the bad state of his health during the voyage and since his arrival at Louisbourg. M. de Mésy will not return; his son, M. le Normand will continue to act as commissary general until the place is filled by the King. Is happy to see that many vessels from the West Indies have met with success in their trade with Ile Royale, and that the inhabitants of the latter place have sent coal and lumber to the West Indies. Has approved of the permission given to the five vessels from New England to unload their cargoes as they consisted only in lumber, bricks, cattle, poultry, corn and vegetables. Would like to know what these vessels carried back as the product of these sales. It would be well if it was tafias and sirups rather than money or cod, as the trade between Louisbourg and the West Indies would be benefited thereby. M. de Pensens has made 87 recruits in Paris. Does not approve of levying recruits at Ile-Royale, this being prejudicial to the increase of the colony. Hopes he has been unprejudiced in his report that the complaints against the Sr. de la Vallière, were false and so recognised by the inhabitants of Toulouse. M. de Pensens hopes to get well enough to take his post at Ile St-Jean. Was sorry for the death of M. de la Tour de Sr. Etienne. Has granted a pension to his widow in recognition of his services and the state of his family. Did well not to allow the Sr. Chambon to leave Port-Dauphin to come back to Louisbourg where his company is, since his presence there is necessary. Has seen the census of Louisbourg. Expects one for the whole island. Folio 759½, 8 pages.

June 19. The same to M. de Ste-Marie, cadet. Has obtained one of the two vacant ensigncies on full pay for him. Folio 763, ½ page.

June 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of his posting a company at the Royal battery, if he thinks it proper. He should not force the inhabitants to do corvées to work on the road from Louisbourg to Miré during the fishing season, but he may do so at other times. Folio 763, 2 pages.

June 24. The same to M. Verrier. Let him examine and report, without complaisance, on M. de Mésy's offer to sell his house to the King for the use of the commissary general. Folio 764, 1 page.

June 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has approved of his proposal to have two cadets in each company. They must be chosen amongst the officers' sons. M. Le Normand was wrong in claiming for honours which are not even due to the titular commissary general. Folio 764½, 5 pages.

June 24. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. Respecting the public works at Louisbourg. The road at Louisbourg to Miré must be finished as soon as possible, this road being necessary in war time to communicate with Port-Toulouse and Mirliquèche, besides which it will help to create some

1732. good settlements and will facilitate the carrying of lumber. Folio 766½, 5 pages.

June 24. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Inclosed is the commission of post-captain which the King granted him last year. Will do his best to obtain a pension for him. Does not think that he can seriously object to the appointment of the Sr. de Cailly in the Swiss detachment at Louisbourg because he killed the Chev. de Noé, his relative (of M. de St. Ovide). It was a misfortune, as he is a man of honour, and as he was defending his life, having been hard pressed without any motive, as the Chev. de Noé himself acknowledged before dying to M. d'Héricourt, his brother-in-law, who was present at the affair. Folio 768½, 1 page.

June 2. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. It is on account of the lack of means of the officers in Canada, which does not allow them to send their sons to Rochefort to have them trained in military exercises, that the King has permitted these sons of officers to serve as cadets in the troops of Canada without having to go through the training establishment of cadets at Rochefort. They will be under the sub officers and their dress will be distinguished by an aiguillette on the shoulder. The King has consented to grant the same favour to the sons of the officers of Ile Royale, and as the companies comprise 60 men, there will be two cadets per company. M. de Sr. Ovide will choose them himself. Folio 769, 2 pages.

The same to the same. The Chev. de Caylus will command the vessel which is to go Ile-Royale. Instruction which he gave to M. de Caylus. Statement of expenses. Folio 770, 3 pages.

June 27. The same to the same. Respecting duties to be levied on sea-going vessels for the keeping in repairs of the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour of Louisbourg. Folio 771½, 4 pages.

June 27. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Will send the Sr. Nicolas Pigeot to Quebec. Folio 773, ½ page.

June 27. The same to Rev. Father Karadec. The tithes which he thinks himself entitled to exact from the captains of fisheries must be looked upon only as voluntary alms. If they ceased to pay them, it is because he has refused to let them carry two staffs of the dais in the procession, and granted this favour to so-called wardens of a church where there is no fabric nor funds to administer. His only resource to re-establish these tithes is to appease the resentment of these captains by good proceedings. Folio 773½, 1½ pages.

June 27. The same to M. Sabatier. Respecting the Sr. Desgoutins' account of the product of the sale of effects of the comte d'Agrain's estate. Folio 774, 2 pages.

June 27. The same to M. Le Normand. Respecting the expenses and accounts. Folio 774½, 2½ pages.

June 27. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Was happy to learn that the ships which his company sent to Niganiche arrived safely and that they brought from France fishing crews and farmers. Hopes that the wheat he has sown will grow fine and that he will work efficaciously to the settlement of Verderonne island. Folio 776, 2 pages,

June 27. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. Has learned that M. de Conteneuil has delivered them the King's arms for the Dauphine gate and the painting representing St. John's baptism for the chapel of the Royal battery. Does not think it necessary to appoint a resident chaplain there. Is happy to learn that they are satisfied with the conduct of the religieux who have charge of the hospital, that the sick are well taken care of and well fed. The sum of sixteen sols per day for each sick soldier should be sufficient, as the religieux already receive a gratuity of 6,600 livres a year, which is more than sufficient to meet all the wants. It would be desirable to construct enough vessels so as not to be obliged to buy some from the English. Information respecting the progress of the company of the Sr. de la Boularderie, and that of Ile St. Jean. Folio 776½, 11 pages.

REGISTER OF ORDINANCES, DECREES, &c., &c., RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

1733.
Compiègne.
June 19. Ordinance respecting the appointment of two cadets in each company of the troops of Ile Royale. Folio 786, 2½ pages.

June 26. Order in Council respecting the duties which are to be levied on all the vessels and other ships intering the ports of Ile Royale, to maintain the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour of Louisbourg. Folio 787, 4 pages.

About 160 pages concerning Louisiana follow.

End of Vol. 57.

ORDERS FROM THE KING AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1733, PART I.

B. Series, Vol. 58.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES FROM MGR DE MAUREPAS RELATING TO CANADA.

1733. Marley. January 20. The Comte de Maurepas, president of the Navy Board to the Bishop of Samos. His mandement, reserving to himself the power to absolve persons selling spirituous liquors, has had very bad effect. The Indians being refused spirituous liquors altogether, in exchange for their furs, carry these to the English who furnish them abundantly, and they even refused to go hunting to victual our posts with meat. The result is a great disturbance in our trade without remedying the evil which one would uproot. Since he says that he only meant to reserve the mortal sin and not the ordinary trade, he would do well to clearly express himself so that the missionaries may know what to do and that this trade may be continued. Folio 395, 2 pages.

February 16. The same to M. de Beauharnois. In the arrangements made relative to the troops at Louisiana, commissions in these troops were given to some Canadian officers, namely, to MM. D'Esgly, De Grand Pré, Montchevaux, de Contrecœur, Hazeur, Richarville, de la Gravière and Beausac. Shall tell those who have not yet left to join their companies as soon as possible. Folio 395½, 1 page.

February 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. As the only little harbour of Ile Verte gets dry at low tide and that M. de l'Etenduère could not be helped by M. de la Richardière on his last voyage, they will give instructions to the latter to moor at the Pélerins, between the second and the third islets, where there is a little harbour which may be used as a place of shelter by a vessel drawing as much as fourteen feet of water, where the brigantine of the Sr. de la Réchardière will always be afloat and whence he may come out in any of the winds which are good to go up the river. Folio 396, 1½ page.

February 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. May admit as a cadet in the troops, the Sr. Pierre Mathurin Milon who serves as an anspessade in the company of Lantagnac, if he thinks proper. He belongs to an ancient but poor family of Pictou. Folio 396½, ½ page.

February 24. The same to M. de Brouage. Approves of his voyage to Quebec on private business and of his having left the Sr. Le Pailleur in charge of the post during his absence. Was sorry to learn that the Esquimaux have been again pillaging, but has seen with pleasure that the fishing had been most abundant. Folio 396½, 1½ page.

Versailles. March 17. The same to the Bishop of Samos. Respecting the door of the bishopric's terrace and the seminary's land adjoining the bishopric. MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart point same inconveniencies in the changes he asks. Folio 397½, 2 pages.

March 17. The same to the same. Wishes to have some explanations relative to a dispute between the chapter of Quebec with the churchwardens of that parish. Would like to know his views respecting the Montreal General Hospital, and whether he approves of the steps taken by Brother Gervais to associate his establishment to some communities in Paris. Folio 398, 1½ pages.

1733. March 24. The same to the same. Wishes to know the motives which prevent him from letting the Sisters of the Congregation start for Ile Royale there to join Sister de la Conception. If he does not think her fit to conduct this establishment, he might appoint another in her place and recall her to Quebec. Folio 398½, 1 page.

March 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Asks for explanations on the return of presents made to the Indians during the year 1731. Folio 399, 1 page.

March 17. The same to the same. Wishes to have their advice relative to the ratification asked by the Sr. Du Sablé, for the half of the seigniory of Ile du Pads purchased by his late father. He also asks for the grant of a lot of ground adjoining the fief on river Chicot, which belong to him. Folio 399½, 1 page.

March 17. The same to the same. Is pleased that the contraband salters sent here have been found useful. Has had the same intentions for those who will be sent this year. The slate quarry of the Grand Etang. It is advisable to try and improve this slate as its only defect consists in not being very smooth. If a slate quarry were found in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, the buildings at Fort Chambly could be covered with slate. Understands by what they have reported, that the Sr. Gaillard is not fit to be a member of the Council. The Sr. Barolet. Is always well satisfied with the good reports they made on the Sr. de la Richardière. M. de l'Etenduère has given him the map he has made of the river St. Lawrence. Has obtained for the Sr. Aubin de l'Isle the commission of clerk to the marshalsea. Folio 400, 3 pages.

March 17. The same to the canons of the chapter of Quebec. The King was well pleased with the proceedings of the chapter granting the dean of the chapter a double share. Folio 401, ½ page.

March 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Is happy to see by the returns sent him, that the exportations from Canada exceed the importations by a sum of 47,011 livres. It is not advisable to forbid the pedlars to retail their goods, as this procures to the inhabitants abundance and low prices. Trade can never be too free, and everything that tends to obstruct it tends directly to its destruction. Folio 401½, 2 pages.

March 17. The same to the same. Is satisfied with the proceedings held at Montreal in the matter of the escape of the mutineers of Niagara. Has no doubts that the irregularities committed by the monks will not be repeated. Folio 402½, 1½ pages.

March 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will examine what compensation may be due to the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu for the land at La Canoterie. The King has been pleased to ratify the grant which MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuy have made to the Ursuline nuns of Quebec of a piece of land ¾ of a league in front by three in depth, adjoining their fief of Rivière-du-Loup. Folio 403, 2 pages.

March 24. The same to the same. They will please tell Hugues Le Blanc, if he is still alive, to send a power of attorney to his wife to receive a small inheritance from her mother. Folio 404, ½ page.

March 24. The same to the same. Sends them a copy of the last will of the Sr. Picoté de Bellestre, physician of Paris, by which he leaves a legacy to his grandnephews and grandnieces in Canada, without designating them by name. Folio 404, 1 page.

March 24. The same to the same. The King has rendered a decree discharging the Sr. Berthier, surgeon, from the tutorship of the minor children of the Sr. de Vitré. Folio 404½, 1 page.

March 24. The same to the same. Does not admit Madame de Ramesay's claim on the land granted to the Coadjutor on the river Sibouette which discharges in the Yamaska river, however, this grant will be confirmed to her on condition of improving it and erecting a mill there. Folio 405, 2 pages.

1733. March 24. The same to the same. Will see to it that Madame d'Argenteuil conforms to the conditions under which she was maintained in the possession of the seigniory adjoining that of the Sulpicians on the lake of the two Mountains. Has learned with pleasure that the Sulpicians had erected a stone church with a commodious and well-built house for the missionaries at the lake of the Two-Mountains, especially as this building might in a case of necessity serve as a fort. The examination of the titles of the seigneurs of Montreal does not convey the idea as they imagine, that these seigneurs are obliged to compensate the inhabitants whose land is taken for the fortifications of Montreal. If disputes arise on this subject, they will be examined after the work is finished. Folio 406, 2½ pages.

March 24. The same to the same. Has examined the memorial of the Sr. de Tonnancour on the ratification of the three concessions of which he claims to be proprietor and the augmentation which he asks. They shall send their advice and, if they think that this augmentation may be granted to him without inconvenience, they will do so. Medical license for the Sr. Benoit, surgeon major at Montreal. Folio 407, 2½ pages.

March 24. The same to the same. Hopes that that the papier terrier which has been promised for years, will at last be sent to him. The Sr. Gastineau not having succeeded in sending Illinois oxen, it is not advisable to enter into an agreement with M. de Vincennes, commandant in the Onyatanous country, as the experiments of the Sr. Cugnet does not lead to the hope that wool can be secured, and there would consequently be no use in domesticating these animals. Has approved M. de Beauharnois, order to one of the two St. Castin brothers to come to Quebec every year to report on what goes on in the country which they inhabit, by this means he may influence their conduct. Has seen with pleasure, by the census, that there was an increase of 1386 persons over the preceding year (1730) and that there was also an increase on the clearing of the land, but was sorry that the neat cattle had decreased in number and that the number of horses had considerably increased. Folio 408, 3 pages.

March 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Has approved of his dismissing the Sr. Raimbault, junoir clerk of the Montreal jurisdiction, for bad conduct, and his appointing the Sr. Porlier in his stead. It is to be hoped that the seigniors whose seigniories are well settled, will appoint judges therein. It is true that subjects fit for that purpose are scarce. If he finds a subject fit to be appointed king's lieutenant at Montreal, he shall nominate him. Did well in imposing a fine on Baptiste Lenoir convicted of going to New England without a leave. Is satisfied with the zeal displayed by the Sr. de Boisclerc in the repairing of the roads, that which he has surveyed along lake St. Pierre cannot fail to be very useful. Has written to M. d'Orgeville to send a negro to Quebec to act as hangman. Folio 409½, 4 pages.

March 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The King was well satisfied with the blow struck in February last by the Hurons and the Iroquois on the remaining Foxes. It is to be hoped that the Indians would realize their plan of exterminating that tribe. Was happy to learn of the re-establishment of the Scioux post and of the welcome extended by that nation to M. de Linctot. The stopping of the Sr. de la Verandrye at Kaministigoya, where the beaver abounds might lead one to believe that he wintered there only to trade. The discovery of a new route from lake Superior to lake Técamamioüen, on which there are but nine portages instead of forty-seven, cannot but be of advantage. Folio 411, 2 pages.

March 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the flour sent from Quebec to Ile Royale and the goods received in France. The planking of white spruce coming from the mills of M. Bégon were found to be of good quality. Folio 412, 3 pages.

March 24. The same to the same. The Jesuits show in a memorial that they are proprietors of the seigniory of Notre-Dame des Anges adjoining that of

1733. Beauport belonging to Madame Duchesnay, on which flows a river which works a mill; that in order to operate a mill on their seigniory they obtained a permit from the Council to use a certain amount of water and to construct a canal; that Madame Duchesnay caused this canal to be broken and that having appealed to the Superior Council, they were condemned to fill in that canal. They pray for the annulment of that judgment and urge various reasons which call for consideration. Prays he will report on the motives of his ordinance so that the King can decide knowingly. Folio 413, 2 pages.

March 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. As M. de Boishébert, occupied with the war against the Fox indians, has been unable to prepare the plans of lake Ste. Claire and Huron, he hopes that he will be able to prepare them this year. It would be advisable to have the lands at Detroit settled by soldiers forming part of the troops which are maintained there, but in order to do so, they should be replaced and the King cannot afford the expense. Approves of the appointment of M. de Noyan to be commandant at Michilimakinak. Will pay to the nuns the money subscribed for the dowry of Mademoiselle D'Esgly. Mademoiselle de St. Vincent. Leaves to various persons to go to France. Folio 414, 4 pages.

March 31. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Only the officers whose titles of nobility are registered will be allowed to wear their sword in appearing before the Council. They must allow the subaltern officers to be present at the councils of war up to the delivery of judgments inclusively, unless for particular reasons. Folio 415½, 1½ pages.

March 31. The same to M. de Montigny Dumesnil. Cannot just now secure him a promotion in Canada. Must leave by the *Rubis*. Folio 416, ½ page.

April 7. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Acting on his representations, he will retire M. de la Chassagne from the government of Montreal with a pension of 3,000 livres. He shall be replaced by M. de Boisberthelot de Beaucours, governor of Trois-Rivières, and the latter by M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Has appointed the Chev. Bégon to be the King's lieutenant at Montreal in the room of M. de la Corne deceased, de Gannes, town-major of Montreal, to a similar position at Trois-Rivières, M. St-Ours Des Chaillons to that of Quebec vice M. LeVerrier deceased, M. de Beaujeu to be major of the troops at Montreal, M. Péan to the same position at Quebec, and M. Du Buisson to a similar one at Trois-Rivières. Other promotions. Could only obtain the cross of St-Louis for the Sr. de Repentigny and de Beauvais. Folio 416, 2 pages.

April 7. The same to M. de Beaucours. M. de la Chassagne being unable to act as governor of Montreal, on account of his age, he has been chosen to replace him. Folio 417, 1 page.

April 7. The same to M. de la Chassagne. Considering his advanced age, his long and faithful services, the King has relieved him of the government of Montreal and will allow him a pension of 3,000 livres. Folio 418, 1 page.

April 7. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Has obtained for him the government of Trois-Rivières and the confirmation of the grant of land made to him and to M. de Rigaud. Folio 417½, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Prays he will induce M. de la Ronde Denys, captain, to pay to Madame de Tilly the 355 livres he owes her. Folio 418½, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to Chev. Bégon. Informs him of his promotion. Ditto to M. Saint-Ours Deschaillons. Ditto to M. de Gannes. Ditto to M. de Beaujeu. Ditto to M. de Longueuil. Ditto to M. Péan. Ditto to M. DuBuisson. Ditto to M. de Repentigny. Ditto to M. de Beauvais. Folio, 418½, 5 pages.

April 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. He has had no report from the chapter nor from the churchwardens on the dispute between them relative to the service. The King has decided that it would be preferable to

1733. separate the services of the chapter and of the parish. It is custosmary to have two services in a church where a chapter and a parish exists, that is to say there are two high masses sung. The Coadjutor has written that what determined him to forbid the Sisters of the Congregration which Sister de la Conception asked to go to Louisbourg was, that this nun, with a very captivating mind and to all appearances very zealous, is not fit to be at the head of such establishement. Consequently, he has given orders to recall her to Canada. The Coadjutor has chosen Sister St-Joseph to replace her. Folio 421, 4 pages.

April 14. The same to the same. The King does not want any changes to be made in the collection of tithes. The wooden fort at the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure must be held as sufficient. Later on, if needed and if settlements are made there, a regular fort may be erected. Has approved of his sending Auger the surveyor to prepare a map of lake Champlain. Land grants will be made according to that map. Has learned with pleasure that extensive oak forests are to be found near lake Champlain and river Richelieu. Care must be taken for their preservation and the timber fit for the construction of vessels must be reserved to the King. May appoint the Sr. Chevigny for that purpose. He went to Maransin to study the manner of preparing pines to extract the gum needed for pitch, tar, resin and turpentine oil. His memorandum seems to be well made and will be useful to the colony. It must be distributed and, if need be, M. de Chévigny will look after the preparation. Folio 423, 3 pages.

April 14. The same to the same. The King has granted to the Sr. Cugnet the position of first councillor made vacant by the death of M. de Lino. Has granted to the Srs. Varin and Foucault the two positions of councillors made vacant by the promotion of M. Cugnet and the death of M. St. Simon. Folio 425½, 2 pages.

April 14. The same to the same. One Louis Aubert dit Laliberté who goes back to Canada shall be embodied in the troops. Folio 426, ½ page.

April 14. The same to the same. Will grant their protection to the Sr. Cugnet who has a power of attorney to recover what is due to that merchant. Folio 426½, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to the Bishop of Samos. Respecting Sister St. Joseph. She may form novices at Louisbourg and return to Canada when the establishment is self-sustaining. The door of the bishopric's terrace. Folio 426½, 2 pages.

April 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Must be cautious in granting leave of absence to soldiers. Folio 427½, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the Sisters of the Congregation at Louisbourg. Folio 427½, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil. The King having appointed M. de Beaujeu to the majority of the troops, made vacant by the promotion of his brother to the government of Trois-Rivières, he could not nominate him. Folio 428, ½ page.

April 14. The same to M. de Noyan. Could not obtain for him the majority of the troops. M. de Beauharnois intends him for the post of Michilimakinac. Folio 428½, ½ page.

April 14. The same to M. de la Gauchetière. Could not obtain the cross of St. Louis for him. Folio 428, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to M. de Budemont. Could not appoint him to one of the vacant majorities. Ditto to M. de Lantagnac. Could not obtain the cross of St. Louis for him Ditto to M. de Boisbébert. Folio 428½, 1½ page.

April 14. The same to M. DuFiguier. The King has granted him one of the vacant companies. Ditto to M. de Cournoyer. Ditto to M. de Linctot. Folio 429½, 1½ pages.

April 14. The same to M. Michel. The King has granted him as naval commissioner, entrance, rank, seat and suffrage in the Council, after the first

1733. councillor when the intendant shall be present, and, in his absence, he will act as president. Folio 430, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. Cugnet. Has been appointed first councillor. Folio 430½, ½ page.

April 14. The same to M. Sarrazin. Could not give him the position of first councillor. He will be appointed keeper of the seal of the Council. Has transmitted to M. Chicoyneau, the King's first physician, the memorandum which be prepared on the waters discovered near Trois-Rivières. Folio 431, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. Varin. Has been appointed a councillor. Ditto to the Sr. Foucault. Promotions for the Srs. de Senneville, de Cabanac, de Repentigny and D'Arnaud. Folio 431½, 1½ page.

April 14. The same to Chev. Mouchy d'Hocquincourt. Could obtain no promotion for him, others being his seniors. Grants him a gratuity of 300 livres. Folio 432, ½ page.

April 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has obtained a gratuity of 400 livres for the widow of M. Le Verrier. Folio 432½, 1 page.

April 21. The same to the same. M. de la Pérade asks for the ratification of two grants of land one made to himself on the 30th October 1700, the other to his mother on the 9th March 1697. They will see whether what Madame de la Pérade says about the state of the settlement of these two concessions is true. She intends to erect a mill there. Folio 432½, ½ page.

April 21. The same to the same. Has approved their embo ying as soldiers of one Jean Taché dit Desmarais and Bonnaire, sent as prisoners to Canada, last year, by the King's order. Has approved their detaining one Blanchard, pilot of *Le Rubis* to send him with the Sr. de la Richardière to examine the river. Respecting the company of the Srs. Cottard, Roma and others at Ile St. Jean. Has appointed the latter commandant in his concession under the authority of the staff officers of Ile Royale. Has granted to the Sr. de La Ronde Denys the privilege to work the copper mine at Chagouanigon, on Lake Superior, on the conditions mentioned in his memorandum. Has ordered a loan of 10,000 livres to the Sr. de Francheville to enable him to work the iron mines of Trois-Rivières. Folio 433, 3 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. If the representations of the Sr. Hamard de la Borde, the late King's attorney in the prévosté of Quebec, are true, they will see that the widow Thiersault pays what she owes him. Folio 434, ½ page.

April 21. The same to the same. Upon their report on the advantageous manner in which they disposed of the contraband salters sent last year, he has given orders to send 104 on *Le Rubis*. If some of them prefer the join the troops, as they are five men, they shall embody them. Some have a wife and children. Folio 434½, 1½ page.

April 21. The same to the same. Thought there was some exaggerations in the complaint against M. Armstrong relative to the missionaries of Acadia. M. de St. Ovide, to whom he referred the matter assures him that Mr. Armstrong is only opposed to monks, and that he is ready to receive all other missionaries wherever they may come from, on condition that the inhabitants address themselves to him, which is only just. Folio 435, 2½ pages.

April 21. The same to M. Hocquart. Did well, in the absence of M. de Beauharnois, to advise him of the death of MM. de la Corne, de Lignery and de la Noue. Is happy to learn of the friendship existing between M. de Beauharnois and himself. Folio 436, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois Prays he will appoint the Sr. Le Grand as a cadet in the troops. Folio 437, ¼ page.

April 21. The same to the same. Since the last promotions, he has granted com missions of provisional lieutenant and provisional ensign on full pay to the Srs. de la Martinière and du Sablé. Folio 437½, ½ page.

1733. April 21. The same to M. de Francheville. Has granted him a loan of 10,000 livres for his undertaking of iron mines, on condition that he repays it within three years.

April 21. The same to M. de St. Vincent. Could not obtain one of the vacant majorities for him. Has granted him an ensigncy on full pay. Ditto to the Chev. de St. Ours. Could not obtain a majority nor the cross of St. Louis for him. Ditto to M. Du Plessis Faber relative to the cross of St. Louis. Folio 438, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to Rev. Father de Lauzon. Is satisfied with his appointment to superintend the missions of Canada. Is pleased that he prevailed on the missionary who was at Narautrouak to return there. Hopes he will be able to brink back to his mission the Abenaquis dispersed in the English territory. Has no doubt that the successor of Rev. Father Loyard, in the Medacoutics' country, will maintain them in their good dispositions. Folio 438½, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. Chaussegros de Léry. Was sorry to see by the plan of the town of Montreal and the statements sent that one half of the funds destined to the work of the wall had not been expended Is happy that the earthquake felt in Montreal did not do much damage to the town walls. Explains his intention to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart relative to the Lachine canal the construction of which was undertaken by the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Folio 439, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. Du Pin de Bélugard. Has granted 1,060 livres for the reconstruction of the gun carriages. Folio 439½, ½ page.

April 21. The same to M. Denis de St. Simon. Has given the necessary orders for the forwarding of the cross-belts which be asked for the archers of the marshalsea. Folio 439½, ½ page.

April 21. The same to M. de la Richardière. As a recognition of his services in improving the navigation, a gratuity of 500 livres has been granted to him. Folio 440, ½ page.

April 21. The same to Madame de l'Enfant-Jésus, superioress of the Hospital. Is happy that her community has chosen her as superioress. Folio 440, ½ page.

April 21. The same to Madame Du Plessis de Ste. Hélène. Is happy that her community has chosen her as superioress. The King's intention is to prevent her from selling the ground at La Canoterie, which may be useful to the public. Folio 440½, 1½ pages.

April 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting a sentence of the Prévosté of Quebec which declares null and void a donation made by the late Haymard, merchant of Quebec, in favour of a young man, son of his wife by her first marriage, to the detriment of the said Haymard's brother, merchant of Paris. Folio 441, ½ page.

April 24. The same to M. Raimbault. Could not obtain an increase of salary for him. Folio 441, ½ page.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the decree of the 5th August 1732. The King has decided to separate the duties of the western domain from the general revenue and to receive them at the marine department. The greater part of the duties of the western domain being levied on wines and spirituous liquors, it follows that the inhabitants pay nothing or very little to the King who however spends annually 600,000 livres for the maintenance of the colony. This is the cause of the laziness and want of ingenuity of the inhabitants who, having to work enough to earn their living only, neglect to procure more comfort. Nothing would be fitter to awaken them from their idleness and to excite them to work than to impose some tax on them. Heavy ones are livied in the West Indies and this contributes to the emulation of the inhabitants. It is the same in France where the people work much and are only incited to do so because they are heavily taxed, and this produces abundance and the consummation of the commodities. Every one does his best to procure the

1733. means of paying the taxes, of subsisting and of maintaining their families; this makes them industrious and at the same time dutiful. It is fitting that the inhabitants should pay taxes proportionate with those paid in France, and to accommodate them, they might be levied in wheat or other commodities. They shall examine the means to levy such taxes. The duty of one fourth on the beaver being no longer paid, should be re-established. Trade at Tadoussac. Folio 441½, 6 pages.

April 24. The same to Madame Verrier. In recognition of the services of her late husband, the King grants her an extraordinary pension of 400 livres on his treasury. Shall cause it to be continued, if possible. Ditto to Madame de la Corne. Folio 444, 1 page.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will cause the Chev. de Chaulnes who goes to Canada and whose uncle was inspector of the troupes de la marine, to be embodied as a cadet à l'aiguillette. He is a gentleman he will be pleased to help if he conducts himself well. Folio 444½, ½ page.

The same to M. Hocquart. Sends him an extract from the last will of Sr. de Belmont, superior of the Seminary of Villemarie. Will communicate it to the legatees. Folio 445, ¼ page.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Shall grant a passage to the daughter of the Sr. Maraine. Folio 445, ½ page.

April 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Is happy to learn of the Abenaquis' attachment for France. If the Chouanons persist in their resolution not to tolerate the English on their territory, it is not likely that the latter will try to make settlements at Ouabache. Hopes that M. de Joncaire whom he sent to them will succeed in keeping up the harmony which exists between them, the Hurons and Onyatanons. Is happy that the necklaces sent to the Ottawas by the Sonnontanons to strike a blow at the Hurons have had no effect. Did well in answering the Onontagnès who came down to Montreal to disavow this step, as if he had believed in their innocence. Hopes that the Joncaire, junior, will succeed in breaking up the intrigues of the Iroquois with the English. Shall report on the extent of the ravages made by smallpox amongst the Iroquois. Thought that the news brought by M. de Rigauville to the effect that the Governor of Orange had forbidden the trade at Choueguen was unfounded. If it is true that the English merchants return there and increase the price of their goods and decrease that of the beaver, this will have a good effect in warding the Indians off this post. Folio 445½, 3 pages.

April 24. The same to M. Hocquart. By decree of the 5th August last, the King has separated the duties of the Western domain from the lease of the general revenue and has united them to the Marine department beginning with the first January. Taxes to be imposed on the inhabitants. Knows his prejudice in that respect and the fear he entertains that the inhabitants will make some false steps. It must be done however. If such considerations had been taken into account at the West Indies, the King would not receive from them the large sums which he levies there; besides, this is in the interests of the inhabitants themselves, the more they will have to pay the more they will work and the less will they be insubordinate. Thinks it would be best to farm out the post of Tadoussac rather than to continue to manage it. The Sr. de Lanouiller. Folio 447, 5 pages.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Notwithstanding their representations, the King has decided to stand by his decision respecting the door of the terrace of the bishopric, but as it is probable that the coadjutor will not go back to Canada this year, he will write more fully next year. Folio 449, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. The Sr. des Meloises, captain, has handed him a memorandum in which be proposes to have tile furnaces constructed. He offers to operate them himself if a loan of 6,000 livres is made to him, or to

1733. conduct the operations if they are made for the King's account. Cannot obtain the 6,000 livres for him, but, if he undertakes the operation, he may look for aid according to the success he obtains. Folio 449½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. The use of decrees for the delivery of remissions, rehabilitations and other pardons was only intended to save the cost of letters patent and the cost of the seal. Is willing to grant Campeau his rehabilitation, but would like to know beforehand if he could not pay the cost of letters patent under the great seal. Is lead to believe that he is well-to-do, judging by his settlement in Detroit. Ditto for the Sr. Doniau who killed his wife involuntarily. Folio 450, 1½ page.

May 6. The same to the same. The King has been satisfied with the zeal he showed in withdrawing the 60,000 livres of card money issued over the 400,000 allowed by the ordinance. It has been decided to issue 200,000 livres more. Instructions respecting card money and bills of exchange. Folio 450½, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Has granted to the widows Amariton and de Lino an ordinary gratuity of 150 livres each. The latter will receive besides this the extraordinary gratuity of 300 livres which her husband enjoyed. The demoiselle de La Chesnaye, wife of the Sr. de la Perelle will only be allowed 75 livres on the statement of expenses. The demoiselle de Grandville. Would have obtained some aid for Dame de Lignery, Dame de la Noue and widow Morriseau, but there are no vacant gratuity permitting it. The Sr. Guillemin, councillor. Widow de la Martinière's daughters. The Sr. Chaussegros de Léry. Does not think the damages of the earthquake in Montreal were large enough to be worth aiding. They shall grant a passage to the Sr. Du Plessis de Morampont, one of the treasurers' clerk. Folio 451½, 4 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. They will, in concert with the bishop or his vicar general, examine the memorial of M. Sénoch to take the necessary arrangements in the interest of the General Hospital. Folio 453½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. They shall inquire from Madame de Champlain, of the reasons why she detains the title of a piece of land which belongs to Madame de Cabanac. They may grant a leave of absence to his son, the Sr. Cabanac de St. Georges. Folio 454, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. It is proper that the effects left by M. Dupuy in Quebec be sold to pay what remains due to the Sr. Foucault, but, as the instruments of surgery and the books would be sacrificed, he will send them to France to be sold there. Folio 454½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. The planks from Chev. Bégon's mills having been found of good quality, he has made another contract with him. Folio 455, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. Will advise the heirs of Claude Herbin, inhabitants of Trois-Rivières, that the Sr. Clottus, bailiff of the Chatelet de Paris, wishes to pay the sum of 2,157 livres which he owes them. Folio 455½, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Greysac, syndic of the Quebec merchants. Has received his memorial in the name of the Quebec merchants. Communicates his intentions to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Folio 455½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. State of the funds for the Canada expenses. General instructions respecting their use. Folio 455½, 2½ pages.

May 12. The same to the same. Relating to the purchase of the piece of ground near the Palace, belonging to widow Frontigny. If they do not allow the proprietors of lots within the walls of the Palace to build them, they must buy or exchange them. As the lumber of the Sr. Bleury is badly cut up, he approves of their not taking them. Is sorry that the ice prevented the working of Abbé Le Page's mill on his seigniory as also the descent of the wood. Has however approved of their acceptance of

1733. a tender from this gentleman to supply this year the planking he should have delivered last year. Folio 456½, 3 pages.

May 12. The same to the same. Has received the minutes of proceedings of the Attorney General of the Council containing his examination of the notarial deeds. Is well satisfied and the King has granted him a gratuity of 1,000 livres to add to that which he received last year. Enclosed they will find there declarations respecting these acts. Folio 458, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. Cannot understand how it is that in the trial of the Sr. de la Pérade and his wife against the Sr. Lefebvre, curé of Batiscan, the case has been dismissed and the Sr. de la Pérade condemned to pay the costs. If the Sr. Lefebvre was guilty of the charges made against him, why dismiss the case? and if he were innocent why condemn the Sr. de la Pérade to costs only and not punish him as a columniator? However he will not grant an appeal in order to stop the scandal. They will try to induce them to share the costs. Folio 458½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Would like to help the Sr. de Lanouiller out of his unhappy situation. Will see that the Sr. du Bouchet d'Orceval does not come back to France. Folio 459, 1 page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. de Pérade's appeal. Folio 459½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. It is the King's wish that they give the Seminary of St. Sulpicc their protection. Would be happy to please him concerning Abbé Couturier, superior general, who is well disposed to make his establishment more useful. Folio 460, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. The family of Hugues LeBlanc wishes to know whether he is living or dead. Folio 460, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. The King is willing to defray the expense of rebuilding in stone the wooden guard-house adjoining dwelling of M. de Beauharnois at Montreal. If the King decided to buy this house from Madame de Vaudreuil nothing would be allowed for this work. Folio 460½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. The reason given for the judgment of the Superior Council does not show how the man Eustache Liénard Mondor could be condemned for a piece of ground which he never had the use of. So as to save the costs of an appeal it would be desirable that the parties would come to an understanding. Folio 460½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has seen the unwillingness of M. de l'Etenduère, commandant of *Le Rubis* to beat a salute when he went on board that boat. The King has decided that this honour should be rendered him when he goes on board one of his ships. Has explained this to M. de la Jonquière who is this year in command of *Le Rubis*. Folio 461, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. Is informed by M. de St. Ovide that the English have actually made a settlement at Peymecuit, that it was begun three years ago and that it is now considerable; that the port destroyed in 1696 by MM. d'Iberville and de Bonaventure has been re-established; that the English keep there a company of 100 men and that nearly 300 Irish families are established there under the government of colonel Albork; that this settlement is only three or four leagues from river St. George and that the Abenaquis, settled between rivers Kanibet and Pentagoet, are only twelve or fourteen leagues from the English and live at peace with them. Is surprised at these news. It must be supposed that the Father who succeeded the Rev. Father Layard has not the influence of the latter, or he does not exercise it. Folio 461½, 2 pages.

May 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Ammunition and goods. Bills of exchange. Folio 462½, 1½ pages.

May 12. The same to the same. The 104 thousand pounds of hemp loaded on *Le Rubis* were found to be of good quality, except 8 thousand which pro-

1733. bably came from the wreck *Le Beauharnois*. The same for the tar. Has approved of his having allowed the rope-makers sent last year to work on their account. It seems that the ardor of the inhabitants for this culture has diminished since the King has reduced the price. Has learned with pleasure of the increase in the production of tar. Approves of his having increased the reserve of provisions in wheat in the King's store. Expenses. Was glad to learn that the indebtedness of the Sr. de Lanouiller has been reduced to 42,206 livres and it will soon be only 18,206 livres. Folio 463, 6 pages.

May 12. The same to the same. He must try to reduce the price of slate. Is sorry that the quality does not correspond with its abundance, but, as its only defect is that it is not very smooth, a remedy may be found. Is satisfied with his appointment of the Sr. Normandin to continue the inspection of the Tadoussac domain which M. Aubert de la Chesnaye had been unable to finish. Hopes he will have sent this spring the one for lake Mistassini and the other for river Moisy. The Sr. Taschereau is right in refusing the responsibility of other accounts than those of his financial term ; the Sr. Bauve must account for his management to the treasurers general. Folio 465½, 4 pages.

May 12. The same to the same. Considerations and instructions relative to the expenses. Folio 467½, 4½ pages.

May 12. The same to the same. Would have like to obtain the continuance of the gratuity of 2,000 livres which the King granted him to indemnify him from his losses in the wreck of *L'Eléphant*, but this was impossible. Will do all he can for the promotion of his brother, a sub-lieutenant. Folio 469½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. Forwards him the answers of M. Chicoyneau, the King's first physician, on the mineral water discovered at Cap de la Madeleine, one league distant from Trois-Rivières. Will communicate them to M. Sarrazin. The post which M. Cugnet filed under the farmers general must be continued to him. Folio 470, 1 page.

May 12. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is pleased to see the concord existing between them, and that the difference of their sentiments with those of the Sr. Dosquet has brought no change in their relations with him. Is happy that peace seems re-established both in the chapter and among the clergy. They must induce the young men of the colony to study the law so as to become fit to fill judicial posts. They will receive from M. Verrier the help which the King has recommended him to give them. Did well, in view of the rigorous drought to warehouse wheat in the King's stores. Trade with Ile-Royale and the West Indies. Was satisfied to see that eleven ships had been constructed in the colony. Is pleased that the fort at La Pointe-à-la-Chevelure has checked the foreign trade at that neighborhood. Is sorry the want of success in the porpoise fisheries has decreased that trade. Copper mines of Chaguanigon. They may give this post to the Sr. de la Ronde for nine years, on the conditions which he submits, viz., that he shall be held to construct, with his own money, two vessels on lake Superior, one of 25 tons burden, the other of 50 below the Sault Ste-Marie, to carry the products of the mines to Niagara, whence he will ship them every year to Quebec in large boats, and if he does not fulfil the conditions which he submitted from the first year, he will have to pay a rent for that post on terms to be fixed by them. The privilege granted to M. de Francheville for the iron mines of Trois-Rivières. Militia. Troops. Embodying of the Canadians in the troops. Work on the Montreal wall. Fox Indians. Posts in the Scioux country. Return of the Sakis to La Baie and re-establishment of that post, must do all they can to keep the Abenaquis in the villages in which they live near St. François. The Sr. Joncaire. Post on river Ouabache. Must try to prevent the English to settle on lake Champlain. Indians of Abitibi. They must not hope

1733. that the English will retire from Choueguen. Means to be adopted to prevent the western trade to take that direction. Has decided that the Illinois will be under the government of Louisiana. They must endeavour to cause the Indians to declare themselves against the Chicachas. M. de Bienville must take measure to harass them on the Louisiana neighbourhood. The defeat of the Natchez does not appear to be as complete as it was believed. They would however be unable to cause trouble if they were not backed by the Chicachas; the reason which renders the destruction of the latter most desirable is, that by the latest news from Louisiana all the nations appear to be in arms against the Natchez as well as against the Chicachas. Must act in union with M. de Bienville. It is impossible for the present to prevent the encroachments of the English on the boundaries of Acadia otherwise than inciting the Indians to oppose them. The bishop is to send a circular letter to all the missionaries which will attenuate the rigor of his mandment respecting the liquor trade. The importance of the cod fisheries has occasioned an expenditure of 1,200,000 livres to fortify Louisbourg, and to prevent that place being reduced by famine, provisions for one year shall be stored there for a garrison of 580 men. The English who view that place with jealousy, would certainly intercept the vessels carrying victuals for the subsistance of the inhabitants. What they must do with regard to this. Folio 470½, 23 pages. Say 35 pp.

May 12. The same to M. de Montigny Du Mesnil. Was pleased to learn by his letter that he had arrived at Rochefort to embark for Canada. Folio 481, ½ page.

Compiègne. June 16. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Srs. Néret and Gayote have obtained from the commissioners appointed to judge in last resort the demands of indemnities lodged against them by the interested persons in Canada an ordinance of *soit communiquée* against these persons. Does not see to whom this notice could be served. Folio 481½, 1 page.

June 16. The same to M. Hocquart. Some of the creditors of Brother Chrestien pray for his discharge. They will grant it if the other creditors agree to it. Folio 482, ½ page.

August 4. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. In appointing a coadjutor the King was willing to provide for the neglect in which he has always left his diocese of Quebec. This Coadjutor is sick in France and unable to return to Quebec for a long time. As the state of the clergy of Louisiana, where no bishop has ever gone, also requires his presence, the King desires him to go to his diocese, by way of Louisiana. Folio 482½, 1 page.

August 4. The same to the Coadjutor of Quebec. Has learned, by his letter, his arrival at Liège in good health and his determination to stay there until his affairs change or until he receives necessary or contrary orders. Things are in the same state as before his departure from Paris. Has just written to Mgr. de Mornay by order of the King, so as to lead him to believe that, before long, changes will take place of which he will let him know. Folio 483, ½ page.

The same to to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has received the papers which they sent respecting the proposed Lachine canal. Could have decided the King to build it if they had sent a report with enough details to allow him to come to a decision. Their observations and the old plans of the Sr. de Catalogne which they enclosed, are not sufficient to base a decision on them. They must send the plan which is made and that which remains to be done with estimates, specifications, &c., &c. The tax of five livres on each canoe passing through it would not amount to as much as they say. Folio 483, 1½ page.

Versailles. August 26. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is sorry to learn that they are but four Capuchin fathers in Louisiana when ten would not be too many to serve that colony. Must understand in what a miserable state the settlers are regarding the spirituality, especially since he has judged it proper to inter-

1733. dict the Jesuits. It is necessary for him to bring six Capuchin monks and believes he will share his opinion. Folio 483½, 1½ pages.

1733.

REGISTERS OF ORDERS FROM THE KING, EDICTS, DECLARATIONS, COMMISSIONS, DECREES, &c., CONCERNING CANADA.

Marly. February 19. Order from the King appointing the Sr. Sarrazin, member of the Superior Council of Quebec to be Keeper of the Seals of said Council. Folio 490, 1 page.

Versailles. March 24. Deed of confirmation of a grant of land made in Canada to the Ursuline nuns of Trois-Rivières. Folio 490, 2 pages.

March 28. Decree releasing the Sr. Berthier, the King's surgeon at the Quebec Hospital, from the tutorship of the minor children of the Sr. de Vitré. Folio 491, 2 pages.

March 31. Order from the King appointing the Sr. Barolet to be royal notary at Quebec. Folio 492, ½ page.

April 7. Letters patent granting admittance, a seat and a deliberative voice in the Superior Council of Quebec to the Commissary of the Navy at Montreal. Folio 492½, 1½ pages.

May 6. Deed of confirmation of grants of land to the Srs. de Vaudreuil. Folio 493, 2 pages.

May 6. Declaration of the King concerning deeds of notaries in Canada. Folio 494, 6 pages.

May 6. Declaration of the King concerning marriage settlements in Canada. Folio 496½, 7 pages.

Mdy 6. Declaration of the King concerning the defective deeds which have been deposited in the courts of ordinary jurisdiction or in those of seignioriaI courts of New France, in execution of the declaration of the 2nd August 1717. Folio 499, 6 pages.

May 12. Ordinance from the King for the making of 200,000 livres worth of card money in Canada. 502, 3 pages.

November 29. Letters patent making over to the Sr. Dosquet, bishop of Quebec, the benefits and revenues of that diocese, and leave to dispose of these benefices, subject to the regale. Folio 503, 1½ pages.

Marly. February 24. Order from the King to transfer the after-mentioned contraband salters and smugglers bound for Canada to LaRochelle. Folio 506, 4 pages.

1733.

Ile Royale.

Versailles. May 19. The President of the Navy Board to MM. St. Ovide and Le Normant. Has learned with pleasure that M. de Caylus had captured two boats at Port-Toulouse. Was pleased to learn that the coadjutor of Quebec had sent two missionaries to Acadia to replace MM. Breslay and de Noinville. The place of M. Gaulin, retired to Canada, is the only one left to be filled. Has spoken of it to Abbé Couturier, but it is difficult to find subjects willing to devote themselves to this work. Is satisfied with zeal of the Sr. Courtin. Approves of his proposal to appoint the Sr. Barthélemy Petitpas, son of Claude Petitpas who had served as interpreter, after the death of M. de la Tour, in that capacity. Is pleased that the Indians of Malpek, Ile St. Jean

1733. and Mirliquèche apply themselves to the cultivation of land. Flour from Canada. Folio 516, 3 pages.

May 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The King has approved of his journey to Port-Toulouse and Ile St. Jean for the distribution of presents to the Indians and of the reprimands he made to them. Has approved that, on the news he had that the governor of Acadia was preparing to build stores and a fort at the Mines, he had induced the Indians to oppose that plan. Had hoped that the Amalecites and the Abénaquis would have opposed the settlement at Peymecuit. Missionaries of Acadia must be induced to demean themselves toward the governor of Acadia in such a way as to keep him well disposed toward them Folio 517, 3 pages.

May 19. The same to M. de Pensens. Has learned with pleasure the restoration of his health and his approaching departure for Ile Royale. Will notify his nephew, the Sr. de la Plague, to leave at the same time. Will willingly obtain the position of King's lieutenant at Ile St. Jean for him, if one is appointed. Has given orders for the construction of a new store and a new residence for the commandant at Ile St. Jean. Will not neglect the promotion of his nephews. Folio 518, 1 page.

May 19. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Approves their appointment of Captain Dangeac to command the Royal battery. Chaplain for this battery. Recruits. Has learned with pleasure that seven ships had been built at Ile Royale, also of the success of the Cottard company in the working of their concession at Ile St. Jean. Has granted to the Sr. Roma, one of the associate, the command in the extent of that concession, under the authority of the staff officers of Ile Royale. Approves of their granting to this company the land prayed for by M. Roma at Havre St. Pierre. If the Sr. Harrander does not comply with the conditions of his concession at the Magdalen islands, it will be cancelled. Will not allow him to lease that privilege. As he no longer fishes at Chéticamp, every body who wishes to fish there must be allowed to do so. Folio 518½, 5 pages.

May 19. The same to the same. The grants made at Ile Royale to inhabitants of Plaisance and of Acadia must not be considered as replacing those they held in those places, as they were at liberty to remain where they were or to sell their estates. Folio 520½, 1½ pages.

May 19. The same to the same. Three *religieux de la charité* are to go to Ile Royale; so that the number which had been fixed at six will be complete. They will receive sixteen sols per day for each patient, which is more than sufficient. It is true they may need a garden near the hospital, but it is for them to acquire one. Will keep them in due subordination. Those sent this year are of a more peaceful turn of mind. The habit which they have to keep the clothes, effects, papers and money of the patients who die at the hospital is also practised in France, but it is abusive and it must be suppressed. Folio 521, 2 pages.

May 19. The same to the same. They shall strictly forbid all proprietors of vessels to help the brigands of Cape Rhé or to trade with them. They must also prevent everybody to take refuge there. Folio 522, 3 pages.

May 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The garden intended for the commissary general having been taken for public uses, another shall be given him. Folio 523½, 1 page.

May 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. To prevent the trade which the English made at Port-Toulouse and at the Petit Dégrat, in spite of the vigilance, the entrance of English ships in these places must be forbidden. Folio 523½, 1 page.

May 26. The same to M. Le Normant. Since the Indians of Malpec, Ile St. Jean and Mistigouche wish to cultivate the land, he did well to give them pick-axes. Folio 524, 1½ pages.

May 26. The same to the same. Respecting the use of the funds. Folio 525, 3 3 pages.

1733. May 26. The same to the same. They must check the ideas of independence which the *religieux de la charité* seem to entertain. This cannot be done without making an exposure. The most efficacious means to reduce them is to suspend their allowance if they do not comply with their agreement. They must audit their statements and put them in order. Folio 526, 2 pages.

May 26. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The King has been pleased to prolong for ten years the exemption granted in 1723 of all duties on cod and fish oils coming to Ile Royale. The Sister St. Joseph consents to go to Louisbourg with three other nuns to take charge of the establishment of the Sisters of the Congregation, in the room of Sister de la Conception whom they will send back to Quebec. Has obtained a gratuity of 200 livres for the Sr. Vallée, land surveyor, for his work in surveying the town lots granted at Louisbourg. Instructions concerning the expenses. Folio 527, 6 pages.

May 26. The same to the same. Upon the report of M. Verrier, it has been decided to purchase the house of M. de Mésy for the use of the commissary general, for the sum of 13,500 livres. Folio 530, 2 pages.

May 26. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Was pleased to learn that the fishing was good and that many vessels from the West Indies have come to the colony. Foreign trade. Folio 530½, 3 pages.

June 2. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The prevent a famine at Louisbourg in time of war, it has been decided there shall always be a reserve of 2,500 hundredweights of flour in the stores. A considerable part of it will be sent from Canada, but as this flour does not keep as long as that of France, it will be used first. Folio 532, 2 pages.

June 2. The same to M. de St. Ovide. M. de Mésy having asked to retire from service, his son, M. Le Normant, has been chosen as commissary of the navy. While waiting M. Le Normant shall continue to act as intendant-commissary. Folio 532½, 1 page.

June 2. The same to the same. Captain Dangeac. Has approved of their having allowed Captain Du Chambon, who commanded at Port-Dauphin, to resume his service at Louisbourg. Did well to detain the Sr. de la Pérelle at Louisbourg, since his health did not allow him to return to Ile St. Jean and to have replaced him by the Sr. de Coux until further orders. The Srs. Du Hayet, Despiet, Lopinot, de Serre, Rousseau, Du Vivier and Morpain. It is the King's intention to let the Swiss officers, when on duty, the liberty to beat their national air on their drums. Is sorry that smallpox prevails at Louisbourg. Folio 533, 3 pages.

June 2. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant The Sr. Ganet has reported that the works comprised in his first contract are not finished. Desires they will be completed. Gives orders to that effect to M. Verrier. Folio 534½, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Verrier. Same subject. Folio 534½, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Le Normant. His father having left the service, he is appointed commissary of the navy. Shall continue to act as intendant-commissary until further orders. Folio 534½, 1 page.

June 2. The same to the same. Is satisfied with the statement of accounts which he sent. Considerations on this subject. Folio 535, 3 pages.

June 2. The same to the same. Roads of Miré and the Havre de la Baleine. Work on the fortifications. Folio 536½, 1½ pages.

June 2. The same to M. de Pensens. The King has decided to appoint a King's lieutenant at Ile St. Jean and he has chosen him to fill that post. If he agrees to provide a boat for the needs of the service, an allowance of 1500 livres shall be granted to him for that purpose. Will sail on *Le Héros* which is to sail from Louisbourg. A detachment of 30 men only shall for the present be kept at Ile St. Jean. Shall give location tickets for the lots which the settlers shall clear, while waiting for the patents which the

1733. governor and the intendant-commissary shall send. Discharges shall be given to one soldier of each of the eight companies who wish to settle on island and they shall receive, during three years, their pay, rations and clothing. It is the intention of the King that he resides at Ile St. Jean, the whole of the year. Folio 537½, 3½ pages.

June 2. The same to M. de Bourville. Could not obtain a gratuity for him. Folio 539, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Du Pont Du Chambon. The promotion of M. de Pensens had procured him an occasion to propose him for the majority of Louisbourg. Folio 539, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. de la Pérelle. Will not be obliged to return to Ile St. Jean. Shall continue to command his company at Ile Royale. Folio 539½, ½ page.

June 2. The same to the Chev. de Noyan. Is disposed to obtain a promotion for him in the Louisiana troops. But there are no vacancies at present. Folio 539½, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. Has granted him a leave of absence to go to France. Id. to M. Du Vivier. Folio 540, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Despiet. Concerning the proceedings against one Brosseau dit La Victoire, sentenced to death for desertion. Folio 540, ½ page.

June 2. The same to the Sr. Ganet. Concerning the non-completion of the works on his contract. Folio 540, ½ page.

June 2. The same to M. Sabatier. Respecting the receipt and expenditure of the stores. Folio 540½, 1 page.

June 9. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The command of *Le Heros*, bound to Louisbourg has been given to M. St. Clair, post-captain. Account of the funds for the expenses of the colony, those for the fortifications included. Folio 541, 2 pages.

June 9. The same to the same. Should have reported to him on the ordinance which they passed respecting the regulations for the vessels entering Louisbourg and explained their motives, since their regulations, they should know it, are only provisional, awaiting the King's approbation. If it had not been for the admiral's complaint, the King would still be ignorant of it. Folio 542, 2 pages.

June 9. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Respecting M. de Pensens. Has replaced him as town major of Louisbourg. He is the oldest captain after M. Dangeac whose bad health and advanced age prevented his appointment to that post. Folio 543, 1½ pages.

June 9. The same to M. Le Normant. When the Isabeau estate has paid all it owes, M. de Selles shall pay him the balance due him. Folio 543½ 1 page.

June 9. The same to the officers of Admiralty. Is pleased that the fisheries have yielded abundantly but regrets the accidents occasioned by wind storms on the coast. Folio 544, 1 page.

Compiègne. June 16. The same to MM de Sr. Ovide and Le Normant. Antoine Zacharie Poulain de Parnay returns, either to settle at Ile St. Jean or to resume service in the troops. Folio 544½, ½ page.

June 16. The same to the same. Concerning the complaints of the merchants of St. Jean-de-Lutz and Libourne. Complaints against the owners of beach lots, the Rev. Father Zacharie, the officers of the Admiralty, etc, etc. They will be considered. Folio 544½, 5 pages.

June 22. The same to M. Denis de Bonaventure. Has been pleased to grant a passage to the Sr. Bourdon, his nephew, whom he desires to bring with him. Folio 547, ½ page.

June 22. The same to MM de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Detailed account of a land petition and a plan of the Sr. D'Arrigrand. He proposes to convert a stream running toward Miré into a canal two leagues in length and to erect a mill. He would by this means redeem marshy land enough to settle 60 inhabitant, &c., &c. He also proposes to construct a tilt-hammer for

1733. making steel, which he will be able to sell to the Canadians much cheaper than that they get from France, and for which he asks no privilege. Wants their advice in all this. Folio 547, 7 pages.

June 24. The same to M. de Pensens. Hopes he will sail from Rochefort on *Le Héros*. Folio 550, ½ page.

June 30. The same to M. de St. Ovide. M. de Pensens asks that the whole of his company follow him to Ile St. Jean, he says this is absolutely necessary. He relies on them to do what is best. Folio 550½ 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. de Pensens. Is not of the same mind as he, on the alleged necessity of stationing a full company on Ile St. Jean. However, he leaves this in M. de St. Ovide's hands. Folio 551, 2 pages.

May 26. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. It is altogether irregular to pay any money to the contractor of the fortifications without any measurement being made, also to charge these payments on account of the total sum instead of specifying what works they are for. Much obscurity and inconvenience is the result of this. It is therefore impossible for him to judge whether the funds have been properly applied and what is the cost of each work. Would not the Miré road be prejudicial to the defence of Louisbourg in war time, by allowing the enemy to convey easily by land their guns to besiege the place? They will consider this point. Various instructions on the work on the fortifications. Folio 551½, 6 pages.

June 2. The same to M. Verrier. Was pleased to learn that last fall there remained very little to do to perfect the p atforms of the King's bastion; that part of the counterscarp of this bastion was in masonry; that the barracks were roofed with slate and the chimney flues were erected, that the covered way of the Dauphin bastion was made as well as the bridge at the gate, &c. Reviews all the works under construction and severely criticizes the paiements without measuring the work. Has learned that the masonry work was made till late in the fall. This work must be stopped at the end of September, with the first frost. Folio 554, 9 pages.

June 2. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Does not think that in time of war the enemy would bother about Port-Toulouze and Port-Dauphin, as this would be of little advantage to them. Does not believe however in leaving these places altogether defenceless. The only advantage that the enemy could secure in capturing these posts, would be to cut off the help of the Indians and to hinder our communication with Ile St. Jean and Canada. Louisbourg is the key of the situation. Thinks that the wharf built with ashlar would be nearly as solid as in cut stone. It is always difficult to make engineers understand the necessity of economy in their plans. Folio 558, 3 pages.

June 2. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Is pleased with the assurances they give of their care in developing the resources of Ile St. Jean. In a few years, it may became a great help to Ile-Royale with its wheat and cattle Folio 559½, 3 pages.

1733.

REGISTER OF ORDERS FROM THE KING, ETC., CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

1733. Versailles. April 1. Order from the King granting to the Sr. Roma the command in the concession granted to him and to the Srs. Cottart, du Bocage and Narcisse at Ile St. Jean. Folio 565, 1 page.

June 2. Ordinance ordering that the quantity of 2,500 hundredweights of flour be kept as a reserve in His Majesty's stores at Louisbourg. Folio 565½, 1 page.

June 2. Ordinance concerning the sea-going ships which shall anchor in the port of Louisbourg. Folio 566, 3 pages.

NOTE.—The 125 pages which follow contain the correspondence of the minister to MM. de Bienville, Salmon and other on the Louisiana affairs.

End of Part I of Vol. 58.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1733. VOL. 2nd.

Series B. Vol. 59,

1733. Register of despatches concerning the other places (that is to persons residing outside of the colonies and other places than LaRochelle and Rochefort, and relating to colonies, E. R.)

Versailles. January 6. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Collard and Co. The delays suffered by the vessels which they have sent to Ile St-Jean have been common to all traders. Is glad that this inconvenience does not lessen in the least their intention of vigorously pursuing their enterprises. Folio 1, 1 page.

January 6. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Is glad that he has taken the means to replace at Ile Royale the two monks who are dead. Folio 1½, ½ page.

January 6. The same to M. de la Blandinière. M. de L'Etenduère has addressed to him the two inclosed maps: one of the Gulf St. Lawrence, the other of the river up to Quebec, drawn partly from his personal observations and partly from those of M. de la Richardière. Shall be pleased to deposit those maps in the archives and to make two copies of them which he will send him. Folio 2½, ½ pages.

January 6. The same to M. de Saroch. The nuns of the Quebec General Hospital have decided to accept the universal legacy made to them by M. de St. Vallier, reserving their right to suspend that acceptance until he has definitely fixed the amount of the legacy left for the repairs of the Bénevent abbey. Asks him to finish that work as soon as possible. Folio 4½, 1 page.

Marly. January 27. The same to M. Chicoineau. The opening of iron mines in Canada has been the cause of the discovery of many mineral water springs which have been tried with success by M. Sarrazin. Asks him to examine them and report. Folio 6, ½ page.

January 27. The same to M. de Lantagnac, governor of Menton. Is aware of the services of his son in Canada and shall not forget him. Folio 7, ¼ page.

February 10. The same to Rev. Father Charlevoix. If he has the English map of which he speaks, he would oblige him in sending it to him or in telling him where he could get it. Folio 12, ¼ page.

February 24. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Never complained of the Rev. Father Zacharie Caradec, superior of the Recollets of Louisbourg, but, however, should he deem it advisable to replace him, he must be careful to make a good choice. Folio 14½, ½ page.

Versailles. April 7. The same to M. Dadoncourt. The King has appointed M. de Longueuil, his nephew, town major of Montreal. Folio 30½, ½ page.

April 14. The same to the Duc de Noailles. The King has granted a company to the Sr. de Linctot in whom he takes an interest. Folio 30½, ½ page.

April 14. The same to the Maréchale de Noailles. The King has granted a company to Sr. de Cournoyer in whom she takes an interest. Folio 31, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to the Duchesse d'Humières. Has written to M. Hocquart telling him to see that justice be done to M. Haymard. Folio 33¼, ¼ page.

May 6. June 2. The same to Abbé Couturier. Has granted passage to the three missionaries he sends to Canada. Folio 36, ¼ page.

1733. Compiègne. June 16. The same to Rev. Father Godefroy, Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Has granted passage to the monks he sends to Ile Royale. Folio 47, ½ page.

June 19. The same to the Board of Admiralty of Bayonne. Regarding the complaints of traders and ship-owners of St-Jean-de-Luz and of Libourne about the high price of beach rents at Ile Royale Folio 50½, 2½ pages.

Versailles. September 16. The same to Abbé Couturier. Is obliged to him for telling him of the resignation of M. de Mornay of the Quebec bishopric. It was time for him to do so if he did not wish to go to his diocese, which needed him. Folio 72½, ½ page.

September 16. The same to M. Dosquet. The unconditional resignation of M. de Mornay of the Quebec bishopric will prevent any trouble as to his return. Will have time to settle affairs so as to sail on the king's ship in the course of May. Folio 72½, ½ page.

December 22. The same to M. de Pommereu. Asks him to order M. de Brouillon de Nogars to pay the sum of 12,000 livres which he owes to his brother, M. de St. Ovide, governor of Ile Royale. Folio 90, 1 page.

December 22. The same to M. de St. Enoch. Regarding the estate of Mgr. de St. Valier. Folio 90½, 1 page.

Decembre 22. The same to M. le Borgne, curé of Hombl ux in Picardie. Respecting the last will of Louis Forest, who died in Quebec. Folio 91½, ¼ page.

1733.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

Marly. January 27. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois, intendant at Rochefort. Will cause Sr. Levrard to be admitted in the company of the Rochefort gunners. He is the son of the master gunner at Quebec. He is a promising young man who may later on take his father's place. Folio 107, ½ page.

Versailles. March 17. The same to M. de la Jonquière. Has secured for him the command of *Le Rubis* bound for Quebec. Folio 119, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Passage to Canada has been granted to a tanner and a leather dresser for M. Bégon's tannery Folio 130, ¼ page.

April 24. The same to the same. The Sr. de Chaulnes, a nephew of an inspector of the *troupes de la marine*, is going to Canada to serve there as a cadet. Folio 132½, ½ page.

April 2.. The same to M. de la Jonquière. Same subject. Folio 134½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Passage has been granted on the King's vessel going to Canada, to three missionaries of St. Sulpice to Madame de la Pérade, etc. Folio 137½, 1 page.

May 7. To same to M. de la Jonquière. The destination of Chev. de Chaulnes has been changed. He need not trouble himself about him. Folio 138¾, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Beauharnois. Passage the Sr. André de Leigne whose father is lieutenant-general of the Prévoté of Québec. Folio 139½, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to the same. Passage, for the Srs. Quenchin de Surblé and Rousseau, ecclesiastics, whom the coadjutor calls to Quebec. Folio 139½, ¼ page.

May 19. The same to the same. Instructions respecting the departure of vessels. Folio 140½, 1½ pages.

May 12. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions for M. de la Jonquière, post captain, commander of *Le Rubis* bound to Quebec. Folio 144, 6 pages.

1733. June 9. The President of the Navy Board to M. Belamy. The two ecclesiastics sent by the coadjutor having arrived after the vessel's departure, he shall cause the Sr. de Surblé only to go by a merchantman. Folio 148½, ½ page

June 9. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the departure of the *Heros* for Ile Royale. Folio 151½, 2 pages.

June 9. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions for M. de St. Clair, commanding the vessel *Le Héros* bound to Ile Royale. Folio 152½, 5 pages.

Compiègne. June 24. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. As M. de Pensens is just recovering from illness and as his presence is necessary at Ile St. Jean, he shall wait for a few days if he is delayed on his way. Folio 161½, ½ page.

July 8. The same to same. Will grant to M. de Sérigny the transportation of ten barrels of provisions which he sends to his brother, M. de Bienville. Folio 167, ½ page.

August 12. The same to M. de Belliveau, commanding the flute *La Somme*. Is sending him the new map of the coast of Louisiana, drawn by the Sr. Noel Sané, much larger and more perfect than the one he made when he travelled with M. Perrier de Salvert. Hopes it will be useful during the voyage he is going to make to Louisiana. Shall report his observations, on his return. Folio 173⅛, ½ page.

Versailles. December 8. The same to M. de la Croix. Respecting the arrival of the vessels *Le Rubis* and *Le Héros*. Folio 216½, 1½ pages.

December 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the complaints made by M. Hocquart about the goods sent to Canada. Folio 221, 1½ pages.

End of Vol. 59.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES,

1733.

B. Series, Vol. 60, Part 1.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE OTHER PLACES.

1734. Marly. January 19. The President of the Navy Board to M. Dupuy. The greater part of the effects he left in Quebec have been sold and the proceeds thereof distributed to his creditors. M. Hocquart has sent to Rochefort his books, astronomical instruments, etc., etc. He can take them and cause them himself to be sold if he gives security that he shall pay, out of the proceeds of the sale, the Sr. Foucault, keeper of the King's store at Quebec, and who has them under seizure. It is not likely that the proceeds will be sufficient to pay him. Folio 4½, 1½ pages.

January 19. The same to M. Sainson. Will issue letters of rehabilitation in favor of the Sr. Campault condemned to make amende honorable, and letters of pardon in favor of Jacques Daniau for killing his wife. As the latter has not the means to pay the costs, these letters will be granted free of charge. As to the Sr. Campeau, the costs will be paid by somebody who took upon himself to do so. Folio 5, 1 page.

January 19. The same to M. de Brisacier. The affairs of the Seminary of Quebec are always in an extremely bad order; its debts amount to nearly 150,000 livres. Hopes he will try to remedy that. Folio 5½, ½ page.

January 19. The same to l'Abbé Couturier. Hopes he will send to Ile Royale and Acadia, as he promised, the three missionaries who are wanted. Folio 5½, ½ page.

January 19. The same to M. Lemoine, trader of Rouen. Regarding the supplying of 350 blankets for Canada. Folio 6, 1 page.

January 26. The same to M. de Réaumur. There appeared in Canada, in the month of May last, a phenomenon about which a memorandum has been sent him together with two packages containing cinders and to which it is referred. Asks him to examine them and to make a communication to the Academy if he deems it advisable. Folio 7, ½ page.

February 16. The same to the Marquis de Nangis. In regard to M. de Montigny Dumesnil, a captain on half pay in the troops of Canada. Folio 11½, ½ page.

February 23. The same to M. D'Erchigny. An ordinance has been passed forbidding the post captains who go out sailing on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador to sell fire arms, to the Esquimaux. Shall give notice of it to ship owners. Folio 14, 1 page.

Versailles. March 16. The same to M. de la Tuilerie. The fear of famine at Ile Royale has caused M. de St. Ovide to send a vessel to New York in order to buy grain. Shall pay the bills of exchange drawn on him for that object. Folio 20½, 1 page.

March 16. The same to Abbé Couturier. Is disposed to confirm the grant made to the Seminary of St. Sulpice on the 26th Sept. last by MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, but before doing so, certain explanations are required respecting the agreement (rumb de vent) which he wants to be changed. Folio 20½, 1 page.

March 16. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Has seen by his report that the affairs of the Quebec Seminary were not as bad as he thought. At any rate, the rent

1734. of 80,000 livres is sufficient to absorb half of their revenues. The Seminary of Paris must come to their aid. The Sr. Courtin, missionary of the Indians in Acadia is dead and it is important that he should be replaced. He also was to send a second missionary who was never sent. M. de St. Ovide has for the time being, destined to that mission an Irish priest called Byrne, who happened to be in Louisbourg. Folio 21, 1 page.

March 23. The same to Abbé Brisacier. The destination given by the Bishop of Quebec to M. St. Pons, in sending him to Acadia, does not provide for the replacing of M. Courtin and of the second missionary wanted at Ile Royale. Folio 23, 1 page.

March 23. The same to M. Meigret de Sévilly. Asks him to examine and to submit to the Attorney General of Parliament the point of law arising out of the contestation between the Sr. Guillemin, member of the Superior Council of Quebec and Madame Pascaud, of LaRochelle, respecting the settlement of their accounts. Folio 27½, ½ page.

March 30. The same to the Duchesse de Lorges. Cannot grant to the Sr. Maheu (or Mahier) the reversion of the office of first crier of the Superior Council of Quebec; he will, however, give orders to the intendant to appoint him to that office when it is vacant, if he can do so. Folio 27½, ½ page.

April 6. The same to M. Crozat. The grant of the Island of Orleans and of the fishing rights at Niganiche has been made to M. de la Boularderie personally, in consideration of his services. Cannot consequently forbid him to take a hand in the works. It is for them to instruct their agent so that M. de la Boularderie may not be able to dispose of the funds and effects of the Company, and, if necessary, that agent shall have the protection of M. de St. Ovide. Folio 29½.

April 13. The same to M. D'Erchigny. Respecting a memorandum of the Sr. Du Périé, trader of St-Jean-de-Luz, complaining of the Sr. Dolabarats, a resident of Louisbourg. Folio 30, ½ page.

April 20. The same to the Archbishop of Tours. Has secured for the Sr. de Montigny Dumesnil, captain on half pay in Canada, a retiring pension of 300 livres. Folio 32½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to the Rev. Father Lafitau. Has been much pleased with his attentions in sending to Canada nine or ten missionaries, and with his decision to send some of them aboard merchantmen. Folio 32½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Sévilly. Respecting the lawsuit between the widow Pascaud and the Sr. Guillemin. Folio 33½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. d'Angervilliers. Has given orders to send the Sr. de Verly to Canada. Folio 33½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. Orry. Contraband-salters. Folio 24, ½ page.

April 21. The same to the Duchesse d'Humières. Respecting the Sr. Haymard and the Sr. Hiché, his attorney at Quebec. Folio 34, 1 page.

April 27. The same to the officers of the Admiralty of Bayonne. The representations of the traders of St-Jean-de-Luz and of Libourne respecting the high price of beach rents at Ile Royale, and other points, are ill-founded. Folio 34½, 5 pages.

May 4. The same to M. Rostan. Has granted with pleasure the transportation of a barrel of provisions which he wishes to send to his nephew, Navy commissioner at Montreal. Folio 41½, ¼ page.

May 4. The same to M. de Selle. Respecting the balance of account of the Sr. Isabeau and the payments made for the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 42, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. de Pommereu. Is glad that his efforts have caused M. de Brouillan to pay the debt which he owed to his brother, M. de St. Ovide. Folio 42½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. de St. Senoch. Respecting the residuary legacy of M. de St. Valier to the nuns of the general hospital of Quebec. Folio 45, ½ page.

1734. July 6. The same to M. Pelletier de Beaupré. The disorderly conduct of the young libertines who have been sent to the Colonies has decided the King not to send any more of them. Folio 57, ¼ page.

July 13. The same to M. Crozat. Respecting the summons made to him and to M. de Tugny to appear before the commissioners appointed to bring to a close the affairs between the partners of the Sr. de la Boularderie and their employés. Folio 60, ½ page.

August 10. The same to the *jurats* of St. Jean-de-Luz. The King has granted to the traders of St. Jean-de-Luz an entrepot for the commerce of Canada and of Ile Royale, which will save them the payment of duties on the supplies of their fishing boats. Folio 72, ½ page.

September 9. The same to M. de Pontcarré, first President of the Parliament of Rouen. Respecting the difficulties between the partners of the Sr. de la Boularderie. Folio 83, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF THE DESPATCHES FOR ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

Marly. Febuary 16. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Pascaud. Cannot accept their offer to transport the King's effects on the frigate which they are sending to Canada. Folio 135½, ½ page.

Versailles. March 23. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Shall grant passage on *Le Rubis* bound to Quebec, to four missionaries, to the Sr. Thomas Huquet, master tanner, his wife and two daughters, sent to Canada by M. Bégon, and to Brother Gervais, steward of the Brothers Charron, at Montreal. Folio 147½, 1 page.

March 30. The same to the same. Shall grant passage on *Le Rubis* to the Demoiselle Bernard. Folio 151, ¼ page.

May 6. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Forant, post captain respecting the services he shall be called to render during the campaign at Ile Royale. Folio 167½, 7 pages.

May 6. Memorandum of the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Chevalier de Chaon, post captain, respecting the services he shall be called to render during his campagn in Quebec. Folio 170½, 7 pages.

May 6. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Chaon. Shall tolerate on board, on his arrival at Quebec, the farmguards, if they deem it advisable that nothing be landed without their presence. Declaration that he shall make at the Domain office. Folio 173½, 2 pages.

May 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Shall remit to the commanders of *Le Rubis* and *Le Héros* the funds destined to Ile-Royale and Canada. The Bishop of Quebec will leave Paris at the end of the week to embark on *Le Rubis*. He shall not cause any delay as he is travelling post. Ecclesiastics for the Quebec Seminary. M. de St. Vincent, a missionary, is going to replace, at Ile-Royale, the Sr. Courtin, who was drowned. Folio 175½, 3 pages.

May 12. The same to M. de Forant. Hopes he shall be ready to leave for Ile-Royale at the same time as the Chev. de Chaon, who is going to Quebec, that is between the 25th. and the 30th. Folio 177, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the Chev. de Chaon. If *Le Heros* is not ready to start at the same time as *Le Rubis*, he shall not wait for her. The Rev. Father de Lauzon, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada, is going to sail on *Le Rubis*; he shall have towards him the deference due to his merit. Folio 177, ½ page.

May 12. The same to Madame de Tilly. Is writing again to the Marquis de Beauharnois to the effect that he shall tell her that he is going to take the means to pay her. Folio 177, ½ page.

1734.
May 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The Bishop of Quebec brings with him a gentleman, a relative, named Louis de Jaquet. Will add his name to the list of the passengers on *Le Rubis*. Folio 178, 1 page.

May 17. The same to the same. Shall grant passage to the Sr. des Goutins. Folio 178½, 1 page.

March 17. The same to Rev. Father de Lauzon. Has heard with pleasure of the choice he had made of six missionaries for Canada. Folio 180, ½ page.

May 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the Bishop of Quebec and the personnel he brings with him. M. de Vaudreuil shall command *La Gironde* bound to Louisiana. Folio 180½, 1½ pages.

June 7. The same to the same. M. Belamy has informed him that the Bishop of Quebec had embarked on the 29th. and that the Chev. de Chaon had sailed on the 31st. at 4 o'clock of the morning. Hopes that he is proceeding on his way. Regrets that *Le Heros* was unable to start at the same time. Folio 184½, 4 pages.

August 10. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. After the report made about *La Gironde* which he was to command, the King has approved that *La Charente* be sent in its place. Folio 220½, ½ page.

December 21. The same to the Chev. de Chaon. Is much satisfied with the report of his voyage to Canada. It would have been desirable that more attention should have been given to preventing the escape of the daughter of the Sr. André de Leigne, judge at Quebec. She has been sent to France on a merchantman. Folio 273½, 1 page.

December 28. The same to the director and syndics of the Chambre de Commerce of La Rochelle. Respecting the commerce between the merchants of La Rochelle and those of Canada. Answer to their representations. Folio 274½, 2 pages.

End of volume 60.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1734.

B. Series. Vol. 61. Part II.

Letters writen by the Comte de Maurepas, President of the Navy Board to the officials of the colony of Canada.

1734. Versailles. February 9. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Shall order M. de la Richardière to go, as he has done last year, to the small harbour situate between the second and third islet of Les Pèlerins, in order to wait for *Le Rubis* commanded by the Chev. de Chaon. Folio 505, 1 page.

Marly. February 19. The same to the Sr. de Brouague. Is glad that the precautions which he has taken have prevented the Esquimaux from plundering the boats of the ships' captains. The King has passed an ordinance forbidding the ship captains to sell arms and ammunition to these Indians. Folio 506, 1 page.

March 9. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. M. de Galifet represents that being a creditor of the estate of the Sr. de la Durantaye, he has been obliged to have a certain tract of land, forming part of the estate, put under seizure, and that the order of sale ought to have been issued since 10 or 12 years. Asks them to see that justice is done to him. Folio 506, ½ page.

Versailles. April 6. The same to M. Hocquart. May appoint the Sr. Mahier first bailiff of the Superior Council, as soon as the Sr. du Breuil, who now occupies this place, and who is 90 years old, is dead. Folio 506, ½ page.

April 13. The same to the same. Is satisfied with the testimonials he gives to the Sr. Porlier whom he has appointed clerk of the Montreal jurisdiction. Easily understands that the seigniors of the vicinity of Montreal cannot very well find in Canada persons competent to be judges in their seigniories; he was right, however, in telling them that if they do not take the means to establish courts of justice therein, their rights of justice will be united to the King's Domain. Deaths caused by smallpox. It is hard to catch those who, through negligence or otherwise, cause the fires in the woods. Affair of Pierre Le Roy dit La Rochelle and Geneviève Millet. Has granted a gratuity to the Sr. de Boiscler, grand voyer, for the zeal he has shown in making a road along lake St. Peter, on high land. Folio 506½, 4 pages.

April 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has ratified the grant of a fief to the Srs. Lestage, trader of Montreal, Daine and Foucault. Shall grant a leave of absence to the Sr. Du Gué, assistant-engineer, in order that he may go to France with his son, whom he wishes to place with his family. The Sr. Silvain. Folio 508, 1 page.

April 13. The same to the same. Did well to write to M. de Vincennes telling him not to send any oxen from the Illinois, the undertaking being considered impracticable. Is glad that the reprimand made to the Srs. de St. Castin had the desired effect. The King would like that the census be taken, every other year, in future, in order that it may be more correct. The Sr. de Gannes, cadet in the troops. The King has approved of their letting the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec dispose of their property at l'Anse de la Canoterie, keeping a road leading to upper town. Advance of 6,000 livres to M. Des Meloises for the establishment of a tile kiln. Folio 508½, 1 page.

1734. April 13. The same to the same. Warrants for remissions, rehabilitations, etc. etc., of Campault and Daniau. Card money. Respecting a lead mine. Folio 509½, 3 pages.

April 13. The same to M. Hocquart. Approves of the Council's decision supporting the decision of the lieutenant-general of the Admiralty, refusing to grant leave of absence to the Sr. Le Court to go fishing on the Labrador coast because he is neither post captain nor river pilot, this being supposed to be coasting-navigation. Has approved of the contract entered into with Pierre Racine, agent of M. Bégon, for the supplying of planks, etc. Flour for Ile Royale. It is true that there has been scarcity of food at Ile Royale, but, with the provisions brought from New England and Canada, he thinks that the colony has not suffered. Respecting certain obstacles to commerce. Folio 510½, 5 pages.

April 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Brichot dit St. Germain, who has served during 15 years in Canada, having gone to France to inherit his father's estate atRambouillet, is to remain in France as he has no property in Canada. Folio 513, 1 page.

The same to the same. Is glad that the dispute between the Sr. de la Pérade and the Sr. Lefèvre, curé of Batiscan, has been settled amicably. Has approved of their sending the Sr. Chevigny to Lake Champlain to examine the woods, and of their distributing many copies of his memorandum on the manner to prepare the pine trees so as to extract from them the resin tar, gum-resin and turpentine oil. Believes that the closing of the door of the terrace of the bishop palace will cause prejudice to the better service and public convenience, but he wants to give this pleasure to the Bishop. Will accept with pleasure a few iron bars made in the forges of the Sr. de Francheville. Inasmuch as the titles of the land of Champlain are common to Madame de Cabanac and Madame de Champlain, they did well to give them back to the latter, as she had delivered them to the intendancy. Folio 513, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. Affairs of Eustache Liénard Mondor and Noel Levasseur. Folio 514, 1½ pages.

April 13. The same to M. Hocquart. As the dourgues, magamet, molletons and blankets were not found to be of the same quality as the samples, they will, in future, be bought directly from the manufacturers. Has made a contract for the blankets with the Sr. LeMoyne, of Rouen, and for the other kinds of cloth with the Srs. Mariette, of Montauban. Respecting the Sr. Michel. Has secured for the Sr. Varin the rank of Navy commissioner with a salary of 1,800 livres. Has approved, besides of his allowing him to marry one of M. de Beaujeu's daughters ; that will keep him in the colony. Folio 515, 2½ pages.

April 13. The same to the same. Has communicated to the Académie des Sciences his memorandum about the rain of ashes which fell at Quebec. There is nothing wonderful in that, as the fires in the woods had caused such a smoke that the sunlight had been intercepted. The ashes he has sent are simply ordinary wood ashes. The same phenomenon sometimes happens in the surroundings of the volcanics. The wood furnished by the Sr. Le Page has been found good enough, but a little too big and porous and very badly squared. Folio 516, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. If the Sr. Estival de Texé, transferred to Canada in 1729, is dead, as his family believes, he shall send an authenticated certificate of death. Folio 516½, ½ page.

April 13. The same to Madame de la Chassaigne. Is very sorry for the death of M. de la Chassaigne. Has granted her a pension of 800 livres. Folio 517, ½ page.

April 13. The same to Madame de Villiers. Id. Death of M. de Villiers. Pension of 300 livres has been granted her. Folio 517, ½ page.

1734. April 13. The same to M. de la Gauchetière. Could not procure for him the cross of St. Louis. Will ratify the concession granted him on Lake Champlain. Folio 517½, ½ page.

April 13. The same to M. Budemont. Could not procure him the cross of St. Louis. Folio 517½, ½ page.

April 13. The same to M. de Repentigny. Could not grant him a pension. Folio 518, ½ page.

April 13. The same to Madame Du Plessis de Ste. Hélène. The zeal of her community in nursing those afflicted with smallpox has caused the king to grant her an extraordinary gratuity of 400 livres. Folio 518, 1 page.

April 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the dispute between the widow Pascaud, of LaRochelle, and the Sr. Guillemin, trader at Quebec. Folio 518½, 5 pages.

April 20. The same to the same. It is advisable to leave the contraband-salters free to make their conditions with the people for whom they work. It is to be regretted that the workmen cannot succeed in splitting the slate of the Grand Etang, and that the King has been induced to make large purchases without any experiment being done before. Shall use the one which is on the premises for the places the least exposed to the wind. Shall keep in Quebec one of the three pilots who are on the King's ship in order that he may go, in the spring, with the Sr. de la Richardière, to explore the various places of the river according to the memorandum of M. de l'Etenduère starting from Cap Chat in the direction of Gaspé, and when going up, from Sept-Iles to Malbaie. They may, at the same time, explore the passage of the strait of Belle-Ile. Folio 520½ 3 pages.

April 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. His proposal to undertake for the King's account, the discovery of the Western Sea, cannot be entertained. Those who wish to take an interest in it must do so with the hope that they will realize profits out of the trade. The King might reward them in granting them favors, as he has done this year for M. de la Gemmeraye to whom he has given an ensignry. Card money and bills of exchange. Folio 521½, 2 pages.

April 20. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. de Verly, gentleman, of Strasbourg, transferred to Canada by order of the King. Folio 522½. ½ page.

April 20. The same to the same. Will annul the concession made to Madame de la Pérade in 1697 and shall grant her a new one at the back and of the same frontage as that which was granted her in 1700. Cannot grant high, middle and low justice to M. du Sablé for his seigniory of Ile du Pads which he owns jointly with the Sr. Brisset. May grant to M. du Sablé the concession he asks of a certain tract of land being 7 or 8 arpents in front and one league and a half deep, adjacent to the fief Chicot which belongs to him, as soon as he has caused the bounds of his fief to be marked after hearing his neighbours. Folio 522½, 1 page.

April 20. Is satisfied with the testimonials they give about the application of the Sr. Verrier, attorney general, but he cannot grant him an increase of salary. Approves of their constructing in masonry the guard-house adjoining the house occupied by M. de Beauharnois at Montreal. Folio 523½, 1½ pages.

April 20. The same to the same. Is much displeased with the delays in making the papier terrier. Folio 524, 1 page.

April 20. The same to the same. Has been much surprised at the attack of the Foxes and the Sakis upon the Sr. Villiers, at Baie St. Joseph, after being assured that the Foxes could do no more harm and that the Sakis were favorably disposed towards the French. Is afraid of the consequences of that affair. Folio 524½, 1 page.

April 20. The same to the same. The King has granted gratuities of 150 livres each to the widows of the Srs de Lignery and de la Noue, vacant by the death of Mesdames de Varennes and de la Valtrie. Has granted 640

1734. livres to the nuns of Montreal for the repairing of the damages caused to their establishment by the earthquake. Folio 525, 1 page.

April 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has communicated to the King the two letters of the Sr. de la Véranderye about the discovery of the Western Sea. Has approved of the establishment made by this officer at lake Takamumiouen and at the west of Lake des Bois. Is glad of the good dispositions of the Cristinaux and hopes that he will reach the Ouatchipouennes, where he ought to have aid for the discovery of the Western Sea. Is afraid that the war which begins anew in the upper country may cause delays in this undertaking. Folio 525½, 1 page.

April 20. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Contraband salters, are, as a rule, good looking men. Will admit in the troops those who shall desire to join them. Folio 526, 1 page.

August 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has granted the cross of St. Louis to the Sr. Du Buisson, town major of Trois Rivières, to M. le baron de Longueil, town major of Montreal and to the Sr. D'Ailleboust de Périgny, captain. Folio 526½, ½ page.

April 20 The same to the same. Respecting the Foxes and the Sakis. Folio 526½, 1½ pages.

April 20 The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. There is no doubt that it would be advisable for the settlement of Detroit to keep a garrison there and to grant lands to the soldiers who would cultivate them, but, in order to do that, it would be necessary to increase the number of the troops and the King cannot afford to incur these expenses. Other means must be found, and the best is to give this command of this post to clever and zealous officers. The command of this post being of considerable advantage, is much sought after, and for this reason they must be very careful in appointing the commanding officer. The Sr. Péan, who is now in command, having been appointed to the majority of Quebec, ought to have been discharged. Consents to approve, however, of their not doing so. Has approved of their sending the Sr. de Noyan to the post of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Is very glad that the affair of the Demoiselle D'Esgly is ended, and that she has taken the vows. Approves of their granting leave of absence to the Sr. Céloron de Blainville to settle family affairs in Paris. Leaves of absence for the Srs. de Gannes, de Montigny, Du Mesnil, Joannès, Grandval and Langy. De Repentigny. Folio 527½, 3½ pages.

April 20 The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has granted an ensigncy to the Chev de Beauharnois, his nephew. Promotions for the Srs. Du Sablé, de la Jemmeraye, de Ramezay, de la Martinière, de Villiers, de Nasseau, de Repentigny, d'Ailleboust des Mousseaux, de la Corne St. Luc, de la Pérade, de Contrecœur, de Lusignan, Duplessis de Morampont. Has allowed the Srs. Dagneaux Douville and Drouet de Richarville to retire from the service, and their places have been granted to their sons, the Srs. Dagneaux de Saccaye and Drouet de Boudicourt. Folio 529, 2 pages.

April 20. The same to M. Hocquart. The Srs. Raimbault, Le Pailleur and Adhémar, notaries and sons of notaries of Montreal, having asked that the notarial documents of their fathers be not deposited with the clerk of the Court, as provided in the declaration of 1717, he shall examine their reasons. Folio 530, 1 page.

April 20. The same to the same. Shall try to settle the matter between the Jesuits and Dame du Chesnay. Folio 530½, 1½ pages.

April 20. The same to the same. It is true that, strictly speaking, they could force the nuns to give back the clothes of the soldiers who die at this hospital, but as it is not the custom to do so in Canada, it is advisable not to make any change about it. In order to save the cost of rent or of erecting a building, he shall use one of the Palace rooms as the comptroller's office. Folio 531, 1½ pages.

1734. April 20. The same to M. de Beaucours. Was pleased to grant him the Government of Montreal, but was unable to have him appointed post captain. Folio 532, 1 page.

April 20. The same to M. de Cavagnal. Approves of his reporting on the events that shall happen in his Government (Trois-Rivières) but he cannot dispense with reporting to the Marquis de Beauharnois. Folio 532, ½ page.

April 20. The same to the Chev. Bégon. Has secured for him the King's lieutenancy at Montreal. Folio 532½, ¼ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Boishébert. Could not grant him the cross of St. Louis, inasmuch as there are many captains who do not have it and who are senior officers. Folio 532½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. DesMeloizes. Has granted him a loan of 6,000 livres for the building of a tile kiln. Folio 533, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has received the statements of the colony's troops which he sent him. Folio 533, ¼ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Montigny. Could not grant him the pension he asks for. Folio 533, ¼ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Contrecœur. Could not grant him the cross of St. Louis. Has procured for his son the rank of ensign on full pay. Id. to M. de Lantagnac. Folio 533½, 1 page.

April 20. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. MM. DuBuisson and d'Aillebout. Has procured for them the cross of St. Louis. Folio 534, 1½ pages.

April 20. The same to M. de Noyan. Has seen by his letter that, upon his request, M. de Beauharnois who wished to send him to the post of Michilimakinak, was giving him the post of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure, which is to-day one of the most important in the colony. Folio 534½, 1 page.

April 20. The same to MM. de Ramezay, de la Martinière, de Villiers, DuVivier, de Lusignan; have been promoted. Folio 535, 2 pages.

April 20. The same to M. Verrier. Hopes he shall soon complete the papier-terrier. Folio 536, 1 page.

April 20. The same to M. Lanouiller de Boiscler. A special gratuity of 300 livres has been granted him upon the report of M. Hocquart, for the roads he has opened around Lake St. Peter and elsewhere. Folio 536½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. Varin. Has approved of his marriage with one of M. de Beaujeu's daughters. Has secured for him the commission of comptroller general of the Navy. Folio 536½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Chavigny. M. Hocquart reports having sent him to explore the woods of Lake Champlain. Folio 537, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. de Léry. Has been satisfied with the report of the works executed on the walls of Montreal. Explains to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart the King's intentions respecting those works and the dam in course of construction at Quebec and the fortifications of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Gratuity granted. Folio 537, ½ page.

April 20. The same to M. de la Richardière. Upon the testimonials respecting the care he takes to improve the navigation on the St. Lawrence, he has approved of the grant of 500 livres being continued. Folio 537½, ½ page.

April 27. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is very glad of the union existing between them. M. Dosquet is appointed in the place of Mgr. de Mornay, who has resigned. Hopes that the vicars-general have acted wisely during his absence. What happened before that time must be considered as null and void. College of Quebec. Inconvenience respecting the philosophical and theological courses. The King grants to the Jesuits, during six years, 400 livres a year, for the maintenance of a regent of theology. In order to encourage the young men to study the laws, he grants a salary of 300 livres per year to each of the last four ccuncillors. Approves that he has confirmed the sentence of the Montreal judge, declaring good and valid the seizure made by the Sr. de la Gauchetière of the Panis Indian belonging to the Sr. de

1734. la Découverte. It is advisable that the inhabitants who possess some of these Indians and who wish to set them free, should not do so verbally. Respecting the tutorship of the Sr. Bernard, King's writer, of the children of his wife, widow of the Sr. Cadet, gentleman, of Quebec. Last year's small crop in Canada shows the necessity to give notice each year, as soon as possible, in order to secure, in some other way, provisions for Ile Royale and not to expose this colony to scarcity of food. Was pleased to hear that thirteen vessels had left Quebec, last spring, to go down the river for fishing purposes, that twelve went to Ile Royale and six to the Windward Islands. Understands the difficulties of the trade in horses and cattle with the West Indies on account of the ships being too small and the room it takes to carry cattle and fodder. Hopes larger vessels will be built for that kind of trade. Is glad that the building of a fort at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure has stopped the foreign trade in that part of the country. Believes that the poor crops of last year are the cause of so few vessels being built. Copper mine of the Sr. de la Ronde at lake Chagouamigon. Iron mine of Trois-Rivières. Tile kiln of the Sr. Des Meloizes. It is very true that the chances given to the soldiers to establish a settlement tend to increase the number of the colony, but, at the same time, the recruiting costs more. Approves of their proposal to grant leaves of absence to married soldiers or to those getting married after three years' service. Cadets. Walls of Montreal. Is surprised that the estimates for the balance of the work still amount to 101,755 livres. Dam of Pointe-St-Charles. Quebec fortifications. Foxes and Sakis. Their attack was an unhappy affair which could not have been expected at all. May send the two Fox chiefs whom they hold as prisoners to the Windward Island. It is to be hoped that the union existing between the Chouanons, the Hurons, the Ottawas and the Miamis shall not be broken. Hopes that they will succeed in taking the Miamis back to their village and that all those Indians shall agree to live together. Post of of the Sioux. If it is true that smallpox has caused the death of 500 Iroquois warriors, this loss should render this nation more subdued. Indians of Médoctec and of Panaouské. Hopes he has arranged with M. de Bienville to send the Canadian Indians against the Chicacas together with the Chactas and the allied nations of Louisiana. Those Indians have sued for peace but they are so turbulent and restless that you cannot confide in them, and M. de Bienville has thought it better to strike them a good blow. The English persuade them that the Indians of the upper country will not join with the Louisiana ones against them. The proof of the contrary will show them that they must in any event reckon with France's allied Indians. Post of Frontenac and of Niagara. The Illinois country shall depend on the Louisiana Government as it is easier to supply the stores coming by way of Louisiana than by Canada. As the Sr. Dosquet has not sent to the west the letter he was to write to all the missionaries for the purpose of changing the tone of his mandement respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, they did well to send extracts of his despatch (King's despatch) in its place. Sends him his declaration of war against the Emperor. Folio 537½, 22 pages. Say 32 pages.

May 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Shall take into consideration the proposal made by the Sr. Volant d'Haudebourg asking for the rights of the seal-fishery to 80 leagues below Quebec and for the trading privileges on the river de Kaouy, the islands and river Moisy, or for leasing them. Folio 548, 1 page.

May 4. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the Sr. Pierre Barague, residing in Quebec, but heretofore of Plaisance. Folio 549, ½ page.

May 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the claims against the Sr. D'Auteuil. Folio 549½, ½ page.

1734. May 6. The same to the same. Respecting the agreement about the concession made to the St. Sulpice Seminary at the lake of the Two Mountains. Folio 550, 2½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. According to a memorandum sent by Abbé de Brisacier, the debts of the Quebec Seminary do not amount to 150,000 livres but to 80,000. He says that it owns landed property to the extent of about 200,000 livres, to wit: Ile Jesus, which is estimated at 100,000 livres, the seigniory of Beaupré, that of Baie St. Paul, St. Michel and la Canardière, valued at 100,000 livres at least, without mentioning a lot of ground in Quebec. The King desires that they should ascertain the truth of these statements. Folio 550½, 1½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Instructions given to the Chev. de Chaon who is in command of *Le Rubis* bound to Quebec. Folio 551, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. The King consents, on account of their representations, to keep the Domain dues as they are now, but he is greatly surprised that the imposition of a capitation-tax in the towns and of a tax of one fortieth in the country should necessitate the adding of 600 men to the troops. Has confidence enough in their zeal and ability to think that they would have managed things in such a way as to convince the people that these taxes were just and that their collection would have been easy. As the keeping of 600 additional men would cost about 140,000 livres per year and that the taxes to be imposed would only bring in about 40,000, they must understand that the increasing of the troops is not a plan to be entertained. The duty of 3 per centum on the import and export of goods would be more easily collected, but it would paralyze the commerce and would bear more heavily on the French trade than on the colony. The inhabitants of Canada must necessarily contribute their share in keeping the offices the expenses of which are paid by the King for their own advantage. Must try to find other means to increase the King's revenues. Trade at Tadoussac. Folio 551½, 4 pages.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. There is no longer question of subletting the trade at Tadoussac to M. de Lanouiller or any other. Approves, however, of his appointing M. de Lanouiller Controller of the Domain with a salary of 1,800 livres. Folio 553½, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Is surprised at the cost of the collection of the Domain taxes. Shall enquire into the facts and give instructions respecting this. Folio 554½, 7 pages. Say 10 pp.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Foucher, the King's attorney general in Montreal, basing himself on legal technicalities, refuses to pay to the Sr. Jean Butler, a merchant of La Rochelle, the sums which he owes him. If this gentleman does not act any better towards the general public than he does in this matter, it would not be advisable to keep him in office any longer. Shall see that justice is rendered to the Sr. Butler. Folio 557½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Shall urge the Sr. de la Ronde to pay to Madame de Tilly what he owes her. Folio 558, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the expenditure of the funds. He has nothing to fear about the redemption of card money. Flour for Louisbourg. Folio 559, 7 pages. Say 11 pp.

May 12. The same to the same. The merchants of La Rochelle complain of the Superior Council not holding sessions during the time the French ships stay in Quebec, as being a cause of loss to them. Folio 561½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. Sends him a statement of expenses for the current year and of the dues to be paid out of the proceeds of the Western Domain. Folio 562, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. Respecting the Haymard matter. Folio 566½, 1 p.

May 12. The same to the same. The King has approved of his order respecting the dispute between the Sr. Cugnet, in his capacity of Director of the

1734. Western Domain and the Sr. Bissot and partners, about the trade of the Moisy river, which depends on Tadoussac, and also of his orders settling the boundaries of this domain. Hopes he shall soon bring to a close the affair between Brother Chrestien and his creditors. Folio 567, 1 page.

May 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. M. de Senoch has succeeded in having the repairs made to the Abbey of Bénevent for which the estate of Mgr. de St. Valier was responsible, accepted by the legatees the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec. What he could not do with Mgr. de Mornay, who was hard to deal with, he has done with Mgr. Dosquet, but not without trouble. Respecting the repairs to the Bishop's Palace, he could not convince Mgr. de Mornay, notwithstanding all the proposals made to him. He claims that the *Hospitalières* in their quality of universal legatees, are bound to do all the repairs to the Bishop's Palace. M. Dosquet has been forced to take legal proceedings against him, and this is how the matter now stands. Folio 567½, 1 page.

May 17. The same to same. Has been pleased with their explanations regarding the canal which they intend to build at Lachine. This idea must not be entertained. Besides meeting with difficulties which seem to be unsurmountable, they must understand that the King would not incur those expenses, even if they only amounted to 255,000 livres, as per their estimate. Has approved of the judgment of the Superior Council dismissing the opposition filed by the Sr. Louet to the mariage of his son, Jean Claude Louet, with Thérèse Willis. Folio 568, 1 page.

July 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has learned, by way of Louisiana, that the Foxes, had, after the unhappy event at Baie St-Joseph, retired on the Ouisconsin. M. D'Artagnette has sent scouts to locate them in order to arm the nations against them. The Sr. de Vincennes, who is in command at Ouabache, writes that the Péauguichias established near this fort, wish to attract the bulk of their nation, living 60 leagues further up to come and live with them; this would give importance to Ouabache and would have the effect of taking away from the English the trade at the Péauguichias village. The Chouanons Indians, near whose place are two English traders, intend to retire partly to Detroit. All this agrees with his report respecting the union existing between these Indians and the Hurons, the Miamis and the Oniatanons. Folio 568½, 1½ pages.

July 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Sends him the King's letter requesting him to sing a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for the victory that his army and that of the King of Sardinia have gained on those of the Emperor, under the walls of Parma, on the 29th of June. Folio 569, ¼ page.

July 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. In causing the Louisiana Government to depend on that of Canada, the King intends that the former colony shall benefit by the aid which Canada, is able to give it. It is for the same reason that Illinois was made dependent from the Louisiana Government. He has heard from different sources that not only does he refuse the permission to the Canadians to settle in Louisiana, but that he forces the inhabitants of Illinois going to Canada to buy leave of absence when they wish to go back. This must not be. Does not know what attitude shall be taken by the English during the present war, but he must do his best while awaiting further developments, to dispel the uneasiness caused by this state of affairs. Folio 569½, 1½ pages.

1734

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS DECREES, ETC. CONCERNING CANADA.

Versailles. Letters of remission in favor of Jacques Daniau, an inhabitant of Nicolet, in Canada. Folio 573, 2 pages.

1734. Marly. February 6. King's order forbidding ship captains fishing on the Newfoundland coast to traffic in arms, ammunition or iron implements with the Esquimaux Indians. Folio 574, 2 pages.

Versailles. April 20. King's order for the shipping to Canada of 62 contraband-salters, on board *Le Rubis*. Folio 576, 1 page.

July 20. King's letter to the Bishop of Quebec, requesting him to sing a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for the victory won in Italy on the 29th June. Folio 578, 2 pages.

July 28. King's letter to the Bishop of Quebec, requesting him to sing a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for the taking of Philisbourg. Folio 579, 1½ pages.

August 28. Judgment referring to the Privy Council the demand made by the Sr. Hamard de la Borde for the quashing of a judgment of the Superior Council of Quebec, rendered on the 27th of May 1630, in favour of the Sr. and Dame du Buron. Folio 580, 1 page.

1734

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING ILE ROYALE,

Versailles. February 9. The President of the Navy Board to M. de St. Ovide. Shall send to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart the parcel he addresses to him. Folio 583, ½ page.

April 13. The same to MM. de St. Ovide et LeNormant. Respecting the complaint made by the Sr. Du Périé, merchant of St-Jean-de-Luz, against his partner, the Sr. Dolabarats, an inhabitant of Louisbourg, who does not render accounts. Folio 583, ½ page.

April 27. The same to the same. Approves of their having chosen the company of the Sr. Dangeacasa detachment for the Royal Battery. Guard at the Battery of Ile de l'Entrée. Has been pleased to learn of the progress of the establishment of the Sr. de la Boularderie's Company at Petit Brador. Complaints of his partners. If the Sr. Harander does not fulfil his obligations respecting his privilege at the Iles de la Madeleine and at Chéticamp, shall take it away from him. Folio 583½, 4 pages.

April 27. The same to the same. Shall not forget to send him a rough estimate of the cost of the establishment they intend to make at Ansé des Bateaux for the sick of the King's ships. Is glad that the Royal Battery should be completed, and it would be desirable that those of la Baleine and Miré be also finished. Hopes that the 4,500 livres appropriated for the completing of the works on these roads shall be found sufficient. No fear should be entertained of this road being prejudicial to the safety of Louisbourg, if, as they observe, this road is more than a league distant from the Gabory Bay, this being the way by which the enemy could come, and that this piece of land is impassable. Is still impatiently awaiting a statement of the Louisbourg grants. Folio 585½, 3 pages.

April 27. The same to the same. Their explanations respecting the complaints of the merchants of Saint-Jean-de-Luz, seem te be well founded. Approves of their allowing the captains to trade freely with the Canadians, Acadians and others. The commerce must be free and without preference for anybody; they must, however, take the necessary means to prevent these captains taking hold of complete cargoes of flour, biscuits and peas with a view of producing scarcity of these provisions and of re selling them with big profits. To prevent this, it is necessary that no such purchase in bulk be allowed until after these ships have remained at least three weeks in port, in order that the inhabitants may have the advantage of buying first. As there are now two Recollets who understand the Basque language, there is no necessity to send a chaplain speaking that language. Folio 586½, 3 pages.

April 27. The same to M. Le Normant. Has been pleased to learn that the Indians were still killing seal at the Iles de la Madeleine for the oil trade, but was

1734. very sorry for the death of the abbé Courtin and for the obstacles to the cultivation of the land in La Brador, on account of small-pox. Wreck of the brigantine *La Revanche* at Niganiche, carrying recruits and contraband-salters from Louisbourg to Quebec. Payment of bills of exchange. Notices that sixteen ships have been built at Ile Royale, and that as many had been bought from the English. It would be desirable to dispense with buying ships. Folio 587½, 3 pages.

[illegible] 27. The same to the same. Did well in not sending the King's ship to Port-Dauphin, as there were not any materials to be sent. Supply of provisions. Religious of *la Charité*. Brigands of Cape Ray. Folio 589, 3½ pages.

[illegible] 4. The same to the same. Duties to be imposed upon the ships for keeping in repair the light-house. Ordinance concerning the police of Louisbourg. Folio 590½, 2 pages.

[illegible] 4. The same to the same. As scarcity of food is expected, he was right in chartering two ships and to send them under the command of MM. de Gannes and Bonaventure to New York, in order to get provisions; is sorry that one has put into port at St. Domingo and the other at Martinique. Folio 591½, 2 pages.

[illegible] 4. The same to the same. The King who has done so much for the growth of his colony of Ile-Royale, is sorry to see that its trade is now decreasing. They must try to find the causes. It is likely that the merchants of Canada and France do not find in the colony the facilities which they need, but that, on the contrary they meet with obstacles which discourage them; this is, however, what M. Hocquart writes him. And he mentions the cases of the Sr. Cerry and Beauvais who did not want to return to the colony because they had been forced to stay in Louisbourg until their cargoes were completely sold. Must leave the merchants of Canada completely free, except in cases of exceptional circumstances. It is just that these traders should take advantage to a certain extent, of the scarcity of food, inasmuch as they are obliged to bear the low prices when there is plenty of it. These are the necessary changes of commerce. Folio 592, 4 pages.

[illegible] The same to the same. Works to be finished. Order to be followed in making out the statement of the accounts respecting these works. General instructions. Folio 594, 5 pages.

[illegible] The same to the same. The Sr. Lambert has been appointed second lieutenant of artillery at Ile-Royale. Folio 596½, ½ page.

[illegible] The same to M. Verrier. Instructions respecting the public works at Louisbourg. Folio 596½, 8 pages. In all 12 pages.

[illegible] The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Has granted to the Sr. Darrigrand the concession he asked for at the brook and *barachois* of Plédien. Should he execute his project as it was presented, the colony will reap benefits out of it. The Sr. Lartigue, councillor, has been appointed judge. Folio 600½, 2 pages.

[illegible] The same to M. de St. Ovide. The Sr. Thomassin, a soldier, has been appointed cadet. Leaves of absence for the Srs. de la Vallière, de Gannes and Du Vivier. Folio 601, 1½ pages.

[illegible] The same to M. Le Normant. Respecting the Sr. Darrigrand, guardhouse at the Dauphine Gate. Folio 602, 1½ pages.

[illegible] The same to M. de St. Ovide. The Sr. Rondeau has no right to deliver passports to those who wish to go to France. Nobody can leave the colony without the Governor's leave, and of his only. Duties and powers that the Governor and the Intendant-Commissary, have jointly and severally. Folio [illegible], 2 pages.

[illegible] The same to the same. Small-pox causes so many deaths among the [illegible] when it spreads among them that he understands their refusal to go [illegible] St. Jean in order to get their presents. The threats made by the

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1734. Indians to the Acadians of the Mines who wish to work at the building which the English intend to erect shall probably not prevent the English from doing so. Shall endeavour to stop that project. Is not in the least surprised of all that has been done by the Boston Council to prevent the unpleasant consequences which would have resulted from the attack made by the English on an Indian canoe at St. Laurent island. Believes that the missionaries of Acadia will not be troubled if they only attend to the spiritual. Was right when he sent the Sr. Byrne, an Irish priest, to the Mirliquèche mission. Folio 603, 3 pages.

May 4. The same to the same. Shall wait till after the visit he is going to make to Port-Toulouse with M. Le Normant before deciding on the works which shall be done. Louisbourg wharf. Works at Ile St. Jean. Folio 604½, 2½ pages.

May 4. The same to M. Le Normant. Commerce of the colony. Folio 605½ 2 pages.

May 4. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Pay of the cadets. Receipt of the dues for the keeping of the lighthouse. Folio 606½ 2 pages.

May 4. The same to the same. Observations respecting divers items of expense. Folio 607½, 3 pages.

May 4. The same to the same. Observations id. Folio 608½, 4 pages.

May 4. The same to the same. Has approved of the contract passed with the Sr. LaPlague respecting the works to be done at Port La Joie. Other works. Folio 610½, 1 page.

May 4. The same to M. de Pensens. Has approved of what he has asked respecting the lodgings destined for him at Ile St. Jean. Has also approved of the design of building a chapel and lodgings for the chaplain and the surgeon. M. Verrier shall report, during the voyage he is to make, on the works necessary to be made in order to enclose those buildings. Folio 611, 1½ pages.

May 4. The same to M. de Bourville. When the King transferred M. de Beauséjour to the government of Montreal, he at the same time appointed M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal to the government of Trois-Rivieres. This has prevented him from promoting him. Folio 611½, ½ page.

May 4. The same to M. Du Chambon. Is satisfied with the assurance he gives of his qualification to perform satisfactorily the duties of the majority. Folio 611½, ½ page.

May 4. The same to M. Dangeac, Cannot grant him the pension he asks for. Folio 612, ½ page.

May 4. The same to M. de la Vallière. Has granted him the leave of absence he has requested. Id. to M. de la Pérelle. Id. to M. Despiet Id. to the Chev. de Gannes. Id. to M. du Vivier. Folio 612, 1½ pages.

May 4. The same to the officers of the Admiralty. Has received the statement of ships engaged in fishing and trading etc. Folio 613, 1 page.

May 4. The same to M. Sabatier. Has received the balance of the receipts and expenses in the King's store at Ile Royale. Folio 613, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Instructions given to M. de Forant, who commands "Le Héros" bound to Louisbourg. Folio 613, 1½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Shall ascertain whether the sum of 1,800 livres, claimed by Mde. de la Tour from the company which was commanded by her husband, is really due to her. Id to Mde. de la Tour. Folio 614, ½ page.

May 12. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Shall grant leave of absence to the Sr. Ganet, if it is necessary for his health and if it does not interfere with his work. Folio 614½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. The expenses ordered for the colony, this year, amount to 179,441 livres and the expenses for the fortifications to 128,900. Folio 614½ 1½ pages.

1734. May 12. The same to M. de St. Ovide. His brother, M. de Brouillan, has paid a great part of the debt which he owed him. Folio 615.

May 12. The same to M. Le Normant. As it is necessary for his health, he grants him leave of absence to go to France. The Sr. Sabatier shall take his place in his absence. Folio 615½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Verrier. The funds for the fortifications are shipped by "Le Héros". Folio 615½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Ganet. Cannot grant him any indemnity for the supplementary work in connection with his contracts of 1725 and 1730, inasmuch as these works were given him at the same prices as the first. Folio 616, 1 page.

May 17. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The grantees of the east part of Ile St. Jean, who have spent more than 1,000,000 écus for their establishment, besides the help received from the Sr. Roma, have asked that no vessels be sent this year, owing to the war in Europe. They complain that the Sr. Roma has engaged himself too eagerly in big enterprises and in the trade of the West-Indes; that his uncompliant disposition has not only abated the zeal of his subordinates, but has disheartened them. Shall see that the Sr. Roma obeys the orders given him by his partners. Folio 616½, 1½ pages.

May 19. The same to M. de Pensens. The Sr. de Roma complains that the Sr. Du Buisson, sub-delegate of the Intendant, thwarts all his designs. Asks him to report about the facts. Folio 617, ½ page.

May 19. The same to M. Roma. Same subject. Folio 617, ½ page.

May 19. The same to M. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Shall tell to the Sr. du Buisson, that instead of being opposed to the establishment of the Srs. Cottart and Co, he must do all in his power to assist it. Folio 617½, 1 page.

June 13. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Brigands of Cape Ray Folio 618, 1 page.

July 20. The same to the same. European affairs are still in the same state. Must be careful, for changes might happen with respect to England. He must, however, show to the inhabitants of the Ile and to the English, that there is no probability of a rupture, without neglecting anything for the proper supply of Louisbourg. Folio 618½, 1 page.

July 28. The same to the same. Shall cause a Te Deum to be sung for the King's conquests in Germany. Folio 619, ½ page.

1734.

REGISTER OF THE KING'S ORDERS CONCERNING ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. March 13. Decree referring to an advocate of the Parliament of Rouen and four merchants of the city, concerning the actual and future disputes between the partners of the Sr. de la Boularderie. Folio 621, 4 pages. Say 6 pages.

April 21. Warrant of concession to the Sr. D'Arrigrand. Folio 623, 4 pages.

April 27. Commission of Bailiff of the Admiralty of Louisbourg for Nicolas Pigeot. Folio 624½, 1½ page.

Decree of communication upon the request of MM. Crozat and DuTugny, his son. (Affair of la Boularderie.) Folio 626½, 5 pages. Say 8 pages.

(About 175 pages on Louisiana follow.)

End of Vol. 61.

ORDERS OF THE KING AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1735, PART I.

B. Series. Vol. 62.

1735. Register of the despatches concerning the other places (that is to persons residing outside of the colonies and in other places than La Rochelle and Rochefort and relating to colonies, E. R.)

Versailles. January 4. The President of the Navy Board to the Marquis de Magnanne. Asks him to communicate to him the views of the Bishop of Quebec respecting the project of the Brothers Charron, established in Montreal. Folio 3½, 1 page.

January 11. The same to M. Tassin. Asks him to find two iron-masters or even two good blacksmiths to be employed in the iron mines of Canada. Folio 6, 1 page.

January 11. The same to the Père Maurice Godefroy, ex-provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. As M. de St. Ovide requests that the Père Zacharie Caradec be sent back to Ile Royale, he approves of his complying with his demand. Folio 7, 1 page.

January 18. The same to M. Orry. There has been found among the contraband salters sent to Canada, a person named Joseph Bertet, who, on his arriving at Quebec, declared that he was an hermaphrodite. Upon the doctor's certificate, confirming the fact, he was allowed to return to France. Asks him to indicate what orders should be given with this respect. Folio 7½, ½ page.

January 18. The same to MM. Cottard and Co. Sends them copies of letters of MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant respecting their grant, and the Sr. Roma. Have both visited their concession. They believe that the administration of M. de Roma was good and that the company could expect considerable advantage from continuing enterprise. Folio 9, ½ page.

January 25. The same to the Abbess of the Paraclet (aunt of the President of the Navy Board, Mgr. de Maurepas). M. Raimbault, judge at Montreal, in whom she is interested, has no reason to fear from having been disparaged to him. Folio 11, ¼ page.

February 1. The same to Abbé Brisacier. The Sr. Bryne, an Irish priest, being unable to live among the Indians or to learn their language, has returned to France and M. de St. Vincent is now the only missionary among the Indians of Ile Royale. As the Seminary of the Missions Etrangères has promised to keep two of them in the missions, he hopes that he will see that the promise is kept. Folio 16, 1 page.

February 1. The same to Abbé Couturier. Has received new representations from M. de St. Ovide respecting the state of the missions in Acadia. The Bishop of Quebec, to whom he has applied, has answered that he could not send assistance. M. de la Goudalie, who prolongs his stay there on the solicitations of M. de St. Ovide only, points out that priests are every day becoming more necessary. Hopes he will be able to send two of them on the King's ship, in May next. Folio 16½, 1 page.

Marly. February 8. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Was pleased to learn that he has found a suitable person for the mission of the Indians of Ile Royale. Folio 18, ½ page.

February 8. The same to M. D'Erchigny. Brigands of Cap Ray. Notwithstanding the King's orders, two post captains have supplied the brigands. Shall tell

1735. these individuals, the Srs. Harismendy and Hailla, that they will be severely punished if they commit the offence again. Folio 18½, 1 page.

February 15. The same to Rev. Father Lafitau. Does not think he can find a place, this year, in the King's vessel, for the roofing slate for the Quebec college. Folio 20, ½ page.

February 15. The same to the commissary of provisions. Shall pay the bills of exchange which the Sr. Taschereau, clerk of the Treasurer general of the Navy; has drawn upon him. Folio 20½, ½ page,

February 22. The same to the First President. Respecting the law suit between the heirs of the Sr. Picoté de Bellestre, physician, who died at Paris, the testamentary executors and the faculty of medicine. Requests him to give audience to the sons of this physician, who are inhabitants and nearly all officials in Canada. Folio 23, ½ page

February 22. The same to M. Tassin. Respecting the Sr. Ollivier, who offers to go to Canada to manage the working of the iron mines. Folio 24, 1 page.

Versailles. March 1. The same to Abbé Couturier. Respecting the ratification of the concession of the lake of the Two Mountains. The letters patent contain a discharge from the obligation of constructing a fort. Folio 25½, ½ page.

March 1. The same to the Comtesse de Blanzac. There is no ensigncy vacant in Canada and they are reserved for the cadets. Shall send orders for his protégée, the Sr. Benoist, to be appointed cadet, if he so wishes. Folio 26, ½ page.

March 1. The same to M. Orry. Since he deems it advisable that one Bertet, an hermaphrodite, should be sent back to Canada, he shall give orders accordingly. Folio 26½, ¼ page.

March 8. The same to the Rev. Father Maurice Godefroy, ex-principal of the Recollets of Brittany. He has been told, since his last letter, so many things concerning the conduct of Father Zacharie Caradet, at Louisbourg, that it is not advisable for him to return there. If he already is on his way, he shall write him to restrain himself and to check his passions. Folio 27, 1 page.

March 15. The same to Father Zacharie Caradet. It is not advisable for him to return to Ile Royale. Folio 29, ¼ page.

March 15. The same to M. de Fossinquant. Shall deliver to Father Zacharie Caradet, who has left for St. Malo with four monks, with the intent of going to Ile Royale, and who, perhaps, is still there, the letter ordering him not to leave. Folio 29, ¼ page.

March 22. The same to the Duc D'Antin. Thanks him for the order he has given to the glass manufactory for the sending of 400 panes of glass of 10 inches by 8, destined for the light-house which the King has caused to be constructed on the tower built at the entrance of Louisbourg port. Will not be surprised at the size of this glazing when he has learned that the light is seen for over twenty leagues at sea, which is exceedingly necessary for the safety of the ships. Besides, these lights are kept up with cod oil. Folio 31½, ½ page.

March 29. The same to M. Tassin. Requests him to ask the Sr. Olivier what reward he requires to go to Canada to examine into what is advisable to do in connection with the working of the iron mines. Folio 32, ¼ page.

March 29. The same to M. de Sulvy. Asks him to send him his opinion upon the memorandum which he has sent to him respecting the beaver trade. Folio 32½, 1 page.

April 11. The same to Rev. Father Maurice Godefroy. The complaints against the character of Father Zacharie Caradet do not refer to his morals. Folio 37, ½ page.

April 19. The same to Abbé Couturier. Respecting the missionaries whom he sends to Canada and Acadia. Folio 38½, 1 page.

May 3. The same to Father Lafitau. Will be pleased to grant passage to the two Jesuits going to Canada. Folio 40½, 1 page.

1735. May 5. The same to M. Ollivier de Vozain. Respecting his salary and his passage. Folio 41, ½ page.

May 10. The same to MM. D'Aragorry Brothers. Hopes that their enterprise of whale fishery in the river and gulf St. Lawrence shall meet with the success they hope for. Folio 42, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. Tassin. Respecting the voyage of the Sr. Ollivier de Vozain to Canada for the working of iron mines. Folio 42½, ½ page.

May 10. The same to the Comtesse de Blanzac. Cannot, at the moment, grant, a company in Canada to the Sr. Michel Gourville, in whom she is interested. Shall designate the Sr. de la Pérelle for the cross of St. Louis. Folio 43, ½ page.

May 15. The same to MM. Cottart and Co. Regrets that they have decided not to carry on, for the present, the work in connection with their concession granted them at Ile St. Jean. M. LeNormant does not believe that they have any reason to complain against M. Roma. What he has done was necessary and it has been done economically. Hopes they will reverse their own decision. Folio 45½, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to M. Collet. Has secured for the Bishop of Quebec a gratuity of 3,000 livres to be taken out of the receipts of the abbey de la Victoire, which is vacant. Folio 47½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to MM. Cottart and Co. Was pleased to learn that they had sent an order to the Sr. Roma to continue to keep up their concession by means of fishing and the remains of the stock in their stores. Folio 54½, ½ page.

August 30. The same to the Chancellor. Respecting the trouble caused to the Bishop of Quebec by the proceedings relative to the abbey of Bénévent. Folio 77, 1 page.

October 8. The same to Abbé de Brisacier. Marriages between the French and Indian women are becoming more frequent at the Illinois because the missionaries too readily consent and very often provoke them. Besides these unions being discreditable to the nation, their consequences might have unpleasant effects for the peace of the colony, as the children born of them are more dissolute than the Indians themselves. These marriages shall not be celebrated, in future, without the consent of the Governor, of the Intendant Commissary, or of the commandant of the post. Folio 88½, 1 page.

December 27. The same to M. Tassin. Has received a memorandum from the Sr. Ollivier de Vozain respecting the working of iron mines in Canada. Would be glad if a company were organized for that purpose. Divers proposals of the Sr. Ollivier. Folio 109½, 2 pages.

December 27. The same to M. de Sulvy. Upon the information given him that the hatters established in Quebec had decided to manufacture hats half pressed and to send them to France where they could be perfected, he has sent orders prohibiting the mannfacture of hats of any kind whatever. M. de Beauharnois represents that if it were so, it might, in the course of time, ruin the industry of hat manufacturing in France, but he alleges that there are only the Sr. Cotton, receiver of the Compagnie des Indes, at Quebec, and Huppé and Chauffour, at Montreal, who manufacture about 1,200 or 1,500 hats a year; that these hats are bought by the inhabitants, that if these people were forbidden to carry on their small trade, they would be ruined. Awaits his report before submitting the question to the King; in his opinion he considers that they must be tolerated. The decrease in the beaver trade is due to the war agitation among the Indians and to the fact that many of them go to the English post Chouaguen, strongly attracted there by the spirituous liquors, freely distributed and at cheap prices. Folio 110, 3 pages.

December 27. The same to M. Buasch. Will find enclosed the record of the voyage of the Sr. Testu de la Richardière in the St. Lawrence together with the map of the coasts as far as, and including the strait of Belle-Ile. Might use it to complete the map commenced by M. de L'Etanduère. Folio 111½, ½ page

1735. December 27. The same to M. L'Hostellier. Respecting the bills of exchange drawn on Canada. Folio 112, 1 page.

1735.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS, LETTRES DE CACHET, PASSPORTS, ETC., CONCERNING OTHER PLACES.

Versailles. February 26. Decree ordering the Srs. Crozat to proceed before the commissioners appointed by the order in council of the 13th March, 1734, with their affairs with the parties interested in the concession of the Sr. de la Boularderie at Ile Royale. Folio 118, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES TO ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE CONCERNING COLONIES.

January 11. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois, Intendant at Rochefort. M. de Francheville died at Montreal, in the beginning of last year. His partners intend to keep up his establishment. The iron which they have manufactured is, they say, of a quality at least equal to the Berry one. Shall cause the one which they have sent to be examined and shall send him the model which they have made of their establishment. Shall examine the woods sent by Pierre Racine in fulfilment of his contract with M. Hocquart. Folio 126, 1½ pages.

May 10. King's memorandum to serve as instructions to the Sr. Forant, post captain, on the duties he shall perform during the campaign he is going to make at Quebec. Folio 166½, 5 pages. Say, 8 pages.

May 10. King's memorandum to serve as instructions to the Sr. Chev. de la Sauzaye, ship's lieutenant, on the duties he shall perform during the campaign he is going to make at Ile Royale. Folio 169, 5 pages. Say 8 pages.

May 24. The President of the Navy Board to the same. Shall grant passage to Ile Royale to Mlle du Chamboon, daughter of the major of the island, who is going there with her aunt, Mde Du Vivier. Folio 176½, ¼ page.

July 7. The same to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Was pleased to learn his arrival to Ile D'Aix, returning from Louisiana. Folio 187½, ½ page.

July 13. The same to the same. Has received the record of his cruise. Folio 189½, ½ page.

August 30. The same to the same. Cannot grant him the gratuity he asks for. Folio 204½, ½ page.

September 27. The same to the same. Was satisfied with the map of the Gulf of Mexico and of the coast of Louisiana, which has been sent him. Has caused it to be deposited with the archives of the Marine department and shall send a copy of it with annotations to be delivered to the comptroller's office of the Marine department at Rochefort, where commandants who shall need it may take a copy of it. Cannot give a commission of captain of a flute to the Sr. Cosse, author of this map. Folio 216½, ½ page.

November 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the equipment of ships bound to colonies. Losses suffered by *Le Héros* and *Le Rubis* during the voyage they have just made to Quebec and Louisbourg. Folio 231½, 3 pages.

November 29. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Shall have to pay the freight for the furs he has shipped for his account on board *La Charente*. He has thereby infringed the orders of the King, and he would be pleased if he gave some explanation about it. Folio 233, ½ page.

December 20. The same to the same. Has been satisfied with his explanations. Folio 240, ¼ page.

End of Vol. 62.

KING'S ORDINANCES AND DESPATCHES CONCERNING COLONIES.

YEAR 1735 (PART 2).

B. Series. Vol. 63.

CANADA.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES CONCERNING CANADA.

1735. Versailles. January 25. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Brouague. Recommends him to keep sending reports every year. Is glad that the precaution taken by the captains to take their boats near his fort had the effect of preventing the Esquimaux from plundering. Folio 462, 1 page.

March 1. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The affairs of Europe are in the same state. The King of England seems inclined to help the Emperor, but as, in order to do that, he would be obliged to declare war, and that he would only take that resolution upon the Etats Généraux following his example, which is not probable, he will do nothing of the kind. Must avoid frightening people, while being on his guard. Folio 462½, ½ page.

April 11. Memorandum of the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Was pleased to learn that everything went smoothly in the ecclesiastical government of the colony during the bishop's absence. Regents for the Jesuits college at Quebec. Out of the four vacant offices of councillors, two have been granted to the Srs. Taschereau and Lafontaine whom they have recommended. The King has not deemed it advisable to grant the two other ones to Srs. des Meloises and de la Martinière whom they also recommended, these offices not becoming their profession. The best thing to do, at present, is to choose in the country between the ones who are the most qualified. Does not approve of their proposal to decide on the status of the Panis Indians or others by explicit law ; the colony's judges may, however, conform themselves to the custom of considering these Indians as slaves, and the masters who shall wish to grant them freedom, shall do so by notarial deed. Shall encourage the trade with Ile Royale. Is glad that the wheat crop of this year affords aid to this colony. The horse trade with the Windward Island presents some difficulties, but they are not insurmountable. The only question is to build larger ships. These horses should be worth 500 livres each at the West Indies. Walrus and seal fishery. Is pleased to notice that the construction of ships is improving, owing to the King's gratuities. Has seen that the Sr. de la Ronde, for the execution of his working of the copper mines, has decided to build his first edifice at Sault Ste Marie, so as to have provisions more easily from Michilimakinak and to work at the mine which is supposed to be at Cap Deschaillons. Approves of their granting him, for the transportation of his ore between Niagara and Frontenac, the use of the boat navigating between these places. The sample which has been assayed is very fine, very pure and very malleable, since, without the use of flux, 42 ounces out of 44 ounces of copper have been extracted after an hour's burning. New aid to the persons interested in the iron mines of Batiscan. Beaver trade. Its importance. Must forbid the manufacture in Canada of half pressed hats. Troops. Militia. Work on the walls of Montreal. The fort of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. War against the Foxes. Shall grant peace to the Sakis if they agree to betray the Foxes. As it appears that the Miamis regret the French domination,

1735. they must try to have them settled at Detroit. It is important to secure the good will of this nation, industrious, docile and faithful. Is sorry that the Sioux have not gone down to Montreal, as they had promised. Is glad that the Onontagnés have gone down to Montreal, to renew their alliance. Abénaquis. Relation of an engagement between the Chactas and the Chicachas. Frontenac post. Folio 462½, 13 pages. Say 18 pp.

April 12. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. As it would not be possible to find in France a physician willing to accept the position vacant by the death of Dr. Sarrazin, it will be necessary to wait till his son has completed his medical studies. The King has granted to the mother and the son the salary of the father, besides the 450 livres gratuity that the son already receives for following the course of his studies. Folio 468½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the same. If they see no inconvenience, they will grant to the Sr. Lanouiller de Boiscler the concession en fief which they ask of certain land situated behind Sault St. Louis, between the seigniory of La Prairie de la Magdelaine and the one of Chateauguay, following the boundaries of these seigniories for a distance of three leagues deep. Folio 469, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the same. Cannot grant to the Recollets the sums they ask for the losses suffered by them during the earthquake. The Sr. Duguay, assistant engineer, does not intend to leave the employ of the colony, and it would not be advisable to give his office to the son of M. de Léry, who is a child 11 or 12 years old. Folio 469, ½ page.

April 12. The same to the same. May admit as cadets the three sons of the Sr. Raimbault and grant him, if they deem it advisable, the concessions he asks for. Folio 469½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the same. May appoint cadets in the troops the Srs. du Peux, two gentlemen, relatives of M. de l'Etanduère, who actually serve as soldiers. Folio 469½, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has reported to the King the memorandum of the Sr. de la Vérandrye. Hopes he will be able to go to the Ouatchipouennes when leaving lake Ouinipigon. Approves of his intrusting his son with the Cris and the Monsonis for the purpose of leading them to war. Folio 470, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the same. It appears that in that affair of the Baie, it was the imprudent and daring behaviour of the Sr. de Villiers which contributed the most to what occurred. Hopes that the Sr. Des Noyelles will be more successful with his enterprise against the Sakis and the Foxes. Shall lend assistance to M. de Bienville against the Chicacas when he has finished with the Foxes. Was pleased to learn that the attack made in 1733 by the Illinois against the Saulteux, Folles-Avoines, Nipissingues and Sakis, has had no consequences, and that these nations were reconciled. Hopes it will be the same with the Outaouais of Saginaw and the Pontonatamis. Folio 470½, 1½ page.

April 12. The same to the same. Mde. de la Corne that the dowry of her daughter, who has taken the veil at the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières, be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of leaves of absence. This is not possible for the whole. Folio 470½, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Since he has thought that the Sr. Mahier was not a suitable person for the position of first bailiff of the Superior Council, he did well in appointing the Sr. Clesse to that office. Shall grant to the Sr. Mahier the first office to which he is suited. The Sr. Berthier. The Srs. Michel and Varin. Folio 471, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to the same. Manufacture of coal-tar, pitch, turpentine. Has not sent any hemp and speaks no more about it. Have the inhabitants ceased to cultivate it? Folio 471½, 1 page.

1735. April 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has received his letters. Is glad that he was in good health when he arrived at Quebec. Could not procure an ensignty for the Sr. Jacques, his relative. Has granted him, however, a provisional ensignty. Could not grant him the gratuities he asks for. Cardinal Fleury is disposed to give him some help. Folio 472½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to the same. Chapter of Quebec. As he is aware of its income, he is sure that he will not impose too onerous charges on it. Folio 472½, ½ page.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Requests explanations respecting their refusal made to the Chapter of Quebec to accept a proposal made to the latter for their seigniory near Long-Sault. Folio 472½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to the same. Respecting the Chapter and the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 473, 1 page.

April 19. The same to the same. The widow of the Sr. de Bécancourt represents that, in virtue of two grants of the 16th and 18th August 1655, she is proprietor of three arpents of land in Quebec, between St. Louis and Mont-Carmel streets; that she could not build on them on account of the vicinity of the powder-magazine; that the Sr. de Léry is trying to-day to have this land granted to him, as not being granted before. If the facts are correct, her claim seems to be well founded. Folio 473, ½ page.

April 19. The same to the same. The widow of the Sr. Jolliet Maingan complains that the Sr. de la Fontaine, who has married a daughter of the late Sr. Bissot, tries to lay hold of all the profits which can be realized at port Maingan and at Anticosti island, under the pretext that he has the same rights as the Bissot's heirs. Shall see that justice is rendered to the heirs of the Sr. Jolliet. Folio 473½, ½ page.

April 19. The same to the same. Since they could buy the land opposite to the house of Mde. de Vaudreuil, at Montreal, they acted well in so doing. It is preferable for the guard-house to be built on land belonging to the King than on the property of Mde. de Vaudreuil. Contraband salters. Folio 473½, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Has seen by the report of the Sr. de Chevigny that the oak trees near lake Champlain are not much good for construction purposes. The wild cherry tree which they have sent has been found excellent. Pitch. Coal-tar. Folio 474, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to the same. The King has remitted to the nuns of the Hotel-Dieu his dues for the Seigniory Demaure, with the exception of half of the quint dues which they shall pay to the widow Aubert. Cannot grant a pension to the widow of the Sr. Du Plessis, killed in the affair of the Baie. Cannot grant a commission of scrivener to the Sr. Goudron de Chèvremont. Folio 474½, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Panououské Indians. The Srs. de St. Castin. Cannot procure for the Sr. de Freneuse the commission of midshipman. Sends the King's picture which they wish to have for the Superior Council. Asks for their advice upon the erecting into a fief land owned by the Sr. de Galifet, near Trois-Rivières. It has been ascertained that the Sr. Bertet is not an hermaphrodite and he must return to Canada. Folio 475½, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Pacaud matter. Guilmain. Letters of pardon. Respecting the memorandum of the Sr. de Boiscler about the lead mine at Portage des Chats, on the Outaouais. Is much displeased at the delays in preparing the papier-terrier. Cannot increase the salary of the Attorney General. Folio 476, 3 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Contraband salters going to Canada. Folio 477, ½ p.

April 19. The same to the same. Has approved of their taking relief to the persons who have suffered the most in the Montreal fire, and particularly to the nuns of the hospital. Has also approved of the judgment against the negress who caused this fire. Ought to have told him about the charges against one Thibault accused of complicity. Folio 477½, 2 pages.

1735. April 19. The same to the same. Has received a letter from Mgr. Dosquet in which he supports the claims of the curés for the increase of tithes. He adds that he had decided at first to publish a mandement to oblige people to pay the tithes at the same rate as in France, but that he delayed to do so in the hope that an order would be given on the subject. He has answered him that the King would consider the question anew and that he would exceed his power in publishing a mandement bearing the sense he indicates. If he attempts to do anything against the royal authority, they shall lodge an "appel comme d'abus" against him. Folio 478, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Should not be ignorant of the reasons which have induced the King to make no changes with respect to the tithes. The same reasons hold good; the question, however, will be reconsidered in order to see if an arrangement can be arrived at. The mandement which he had decided to publish was against all the rules, and he is surprised that he should even have thought of it. It would be an attempt to usurp royal authority. Shall indicate him what will be decided respecting the affairs of the Quebec Seminary. Folio 478½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has received their memorandum respecting the grant of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and has caused a warrant to be drawn up, which has been delivered to the Abbé Couturier, superior of this seminary. Clauses inserted and suppressed. Folio 479, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Has not approved of the place chosen for the forges of the Batiscan iron mines. Criticism of the works and instructions. Folio 479½, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to M Hocquart. Admits that it would be advantageous to increase the garrison of Detroit and to grant land to soldiers, but cannot afford this increase in expenses. Some other means must be found for promoting the establishment of this post, and one of the best is to appoint good commandants. Since the health of M. de Noyan has not permitted him to remain at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure, he did well in appointing M de la Gauchetière in his place. Would like that he should give a share of the proceeds of the sale of leaves of absence, in proportion to their needs, to the Abbé Falaize, the Dlle. de St. Vincent and the Sr. Barague. May also appropriate a small sum to the balance needed for the nun's dowry of Dlle. D'Amours de Larivière. The Sr. Pierre Chauveau, who has been sent to Canada, with the new levy of 1733, told the truth when he said that he was a priest. May grant him his full discharge. Folio 480½, 2½ pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Respecting the Srs. Huguyer and Alexandre Charles who are to be embodied in the troops. Folio 481½, ½ page.

April 19. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the use of the funds. Folio 482, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Id. Folio 482½, 2½ pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Considerations respecting commerce. Folio 484½, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Salary of M. de Lanouiller. Respecting the losses caused by the Montreal fire. Folio 485½, 2 pages.

April 19 The same to the same. The King has not deemed it advisable to interfere with the ordinance of 1717, in favor of the Srs. Raimbaut, Le Pailleur and Adhémar, respecting the "minutes" of notarial documents. The bridges and ferry-boats established by the Sr. de Boisclerc, will be very useful. The expenses for the working of the lead mine at Portage des Chats would be too great, even if this mine was very productive. Folio 486, 2 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. Respecting the timber received in virtue of the contract with Pierre Racine, proxy of M. Bégon. The twisted wild cherry trees have been found spongy and unfit for construction. The black birch timber is not suitable for gun manufacture. Respecting the complaints of the Sr. Serry, inhabitant of Quebec. Folio 487, 2 pages.

17 5. April 19. The same to the same. Has been satisfied with his explanations respecting the complaints of the merchants of LaRochelle about the vacation of the Superior Council. Respecting the goods supplied by the Sr. LeMoyne, merchant, of Rouen. Folio 487½, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. M. Benoit, a gentleman who will be supported by his family, is going to Canada to serve as cadet. Folio 488½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to the same. Must take care that the nuns of the general hospital of Quebec do not make any act of proprietorship with respect to the Quebec bishopric, M. de Mornay wishing to charge them with the repairs. Did well in sending Dlle. André to France, upon her father's request. The circumstances of her escape have caused too great a scandal to allow the authors of it, the Srs. de St. Vincent and Du Plessis, to go unpunished. Is glad that the bishop consents to leave open the entrance door of the palace terrace. Folio 488½, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. The King has approved of all the grants made whether in "fief" or "en censive" since 1731, including those of Detroit, and, as to the latter, owing to the scarcity of hard cash, and for the "cens et rentes" to be paid with furs. The negligence of the heirs of M. de Cadillac in maintaining their rights, by bounding the lands which they pretend have been cleared by their father, must not injure the establishment of lands at that post. Did well, however, in the titles of concession, to reserve the rights of the heirs of M. de Cadillac. Folio 489, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. Is sorry for the losses suffered by M. Des Chaillons during the Montreal fire, but cannot procure any aid either for him or for Mde. de Ramesay. Moreover, it is impossible that the pension which the latter receives be revertible to her three daughters, after her death. Folio 489½ ½ page.

April 25. The same to the same. Respecting the petition for cassation of Ursule Durant, widow of Antoine Hupé dit La Croix. an inhabitant of Beaupré, in Canada. As her petition seems to be well founded in some points, they shall try to have this matter settled amicably. Folio 490, 3 pages.

April 25. The same to M. Hocquart. Was pleased to receive the plants sent by the Sr. Favre, curé of the parish of St. Sulpice, in the island of Montreal, and by brother Gervais of the Charron hospital, for the King's garden. Will accept the other ones that they shall send. Folio 491, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Since he wished to grant a commission of ensigncy to the Sr. Dagneau Douville and not to the Sr. Dagneau de la Saussaye, who is not even in the service, he shall cause the former to replace the latter. Shall send another commission. Folio 491, 1 page.

April 25. The same to M. de Beaucours. Was satisfied with the report he has given him of what happened in his Government. Folio 491, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Is much pleased of his efforts in disciplining the troops and militia of his government. Folio 491½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Could not procure advancement for the Srs. de Gannes, who serve in the troops. Folio 492, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Could not procure an ensigncy on full pay for his eldest son. Folio 492, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to the baron de Longueuil. Would be pleased to procure a second ensigncy to his son, but he wishes to know his age. Id. to M. Du Buisson. Folio 492, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de la Ronde. Hopes he will neglect nothing for the success of his project. Folio 492½, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to M. Des Meloizes. It is to be regretted that he could not procure any workmen for his tile-kiln. Folio 492½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Lusignan. Has procured for him the lieutenancy becoming vacant by the promotion of M. de Grandval, transferred to Louisiana. Folio 492, ¼ page.

1735. April 25. The same to the Chev. de Longueuil. Has confirmed the grant made to him on the 21st April of last year. Folio 493, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Noyan. Regrets that the state of his health compels him to be released from the command of the fort of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Folio 473, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Rigaud. Having no business in France, it is advisable that he should remain in the service. Folio 493, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to M. de la Gauchetière. Could not grant him the cross of St. Louis. M. de Beauharnois has reported about this, choosing him as commandant at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Has ratified the concession granted him. Folio 493, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Budemont. Could not procure for him the cross of St. Louis. Id. to MM. de Lantagnac and de Contrecœur. Folio 493½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Michel. M. Hocquart has instructions to re-establish in his favour the gratuity of 500 livres which his predecessors and himself have received as sub-delegates of the intendant, at Montreal. Folio 493½, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. Varin. The King has not thought it advisable to grant him the same honors as are received by the navy commissioner of Montreal. Folio 494, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to M. Verrier. Regrets that the papier-terrier, which has been promised since such a long time, has not yet been delivered to him. Is at a loss to know what to believe. M. de Beauharnois has reported to him about the conferences he gives. Folio 494, ½ page.

April 25. The same to M. de Boiscler. Is satisfied with his zeal in improving the roads. The concession he asks for, behind Sault St. Louis, will be granted him, if there is no inconvenience. Folio 494, ½ page.

April 24. The same to M. Chevigny. Respecting his exploration in the woods of Lake Champlain. To M. de Lenouailler: could not grant him the farm of Tadoussac. Has procured for him the office of keeper of the seals. To the Rev. Father de Lauzon. Did well in replacing the missionary at Panauauské, since he was not fit for this post. To M. de du Plessis de Ste. Hélène: has procured for her the remittance of the quint rents and other dues coming to the King from the land acquired by her community at the sale made of the property of widow Aubert. To M. de Léry: has received the plan of the town of Montreal. To M. Dupin de Bélugard: is glad of the good testimonials given to him. To M. de la Richardière: Gratuity for his services respecting navigation. To M. Denis de St. Simon: respecting the replacing of M. Foucault, officer of the King's police, deceased. Folio 494½, 3 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Wishes to know if the Sr. de Bonnaire, a gentleman sent to Canada, three years ago, by the King's order, and in whom the Duc de Villars is interested, would be a good officer. Folio 495½, ¼ page.

April 25. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Shall aid the Srs. D'Etchevery and Daragorry, merchants of St. Jean-de-Luz, who undertake the whale fishing in St. Lawrence river where they hope to have more success than has been met with since a few years, in the strait of Davis. Folio 495½, ½ page.

May 3. The same to M. Hocquart. Asks him to take care that no difficulties are made for the Sr. Haymard, in whom the Duchesse d'Humières is interested. Folio 496, ½ page.

May 5. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. It would be advisable to increase the dues paid by the inhabitants of Canada, but as what they propose would be more onerous than productive of revenue, they must give up the idea for the present. In the meantime, they must familiarize people with this increase. The management of the Tadoussac farm for the King's

1735. account is more advantageous than sub-letting it, unless more acceptable offers are made. Folio 496, 1½ pages.

May 5. The same to the same. Sends them the King's statement for the expenses of Canada, together with the statement of the charges of the Western Domain. Folio 496½, 1 page.

May 5. The same to the same. Instructions given to M. de Forant who is to command "Le Héros" bound to Canada. Folio 497, 1 page.

May 5. The same to M. Hocquart. Has received the statements of the bills of exchange which he has caused to be drawn on the general trasurers of the Navy. Critical examination of the expenses. Folio 497, 3 pages.

May 5. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Shall allow the Sr. Pocqueleau, who pretends to be his almoner, to go to France, if, as he indicates, he has family matters to settle. Folio 498, ¼ page.

May 5. The same to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 498½, 1½ pages.

May 5. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions for the Srs. de Lusignan, Chastelain, Herbin, jr., de Tonty, de la Corne St. Luc, Du Plessis, de Jaques, de la Perrière de Croizille. Folio 498½, 1½ pages.

May 5. The same to M. Hocquart. Cannot incur greater expenses for Canada. Detailed examination of expenses and accounts. Folio 499, 6 pages.

May 5. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 501½, 4 pages.

May 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Srs. Mariette, merchants at Montauban, to whom considerable sums are due in Canada, send a clerk to make the collection thereof. Shall give him the assistance he needs. Folio 503, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to the same. The judgment of the Superior Council of Quebec, on the 6th. Sept 1734, upon the seizure made by the agents of the West Indies Company of pictures aboard the ship *le St. Barnabé*, of Marseille, has been annulled by the Council of State. Folio 503, ½ page.

May 10. The same to the same. Shall cause one Besançon, established at Quebec, to render account of the moneys with which he had been entrusted. Folio 503½, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Does not think England will go to war. At any event, there is nothing to fear for Canada this year. Measures of protection to be taken, in case of a rupture. Must endeavour to assure the neutrality of the Iroquois. Folio 504, 3 pages.

May 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. It has been very difficult to find an experienced iron master who would be willing to go to Canada to manage the working of the iron mines of Batiscan. One M. Ollivier de Vozain has at last accepted the position, but he has imposed very onerous terms. As soon as the working shall be well started, they shall let him return to France. Folio 505, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to M. de Beauharnois. May give leave of absence to the Sr. de Bailleul, who has business in France. Folio 506, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to the same. Respecting the honors rendered to post captains. Folio 506, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. Crespin, merchant of Bordeaux, who goes to Canada to inherit the estate of one of his uncles, who died there. Folio 506, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King, taking into consideration his rather small revenues, grants him a gratuity of 3,000 livres, to be taken out of the proceeds of the revenue of the Abbey de la Victoire, diocese of Senlis, which is vacant. Folio 506½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Sends them the detailed memorandum of the general director of the mint of France, respecting the samples of the copper of Lake Superior. They will notice that the first impression was that this copper was not in its natural state, but that it had been melted. Finally, it has been ascertained that it was the same as

1735. when extracted from the mine, which is apt to give great hopes. It is believed that there are silver mines in the vicinity. The memorandum explains the method of developing this mine and of making it profitable. Folio 506, 1 page.

May 24. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King is willing to grant letters of naturalization to the Sr. Dansonnet, a priest of the diocese of Liege, whom he has brought with him. Folio 506½, ¼ page.

May 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They may grant a passage to France to the Sr. Gosselin, missionary at Yamasqua, who has undertaken to make a collection of plants and trees for the King's garden. Folio 507, ½ page.

May 31. The same to the same. *Re* salaries of Admiralty court officers at Quebec. Folio 507, ½ page.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS RELATING TO CANADA.

Marly. February 15. Order to the effect that a certain François Pinsonneau shall serve with the Canadian troops for the remainder of his life. Folio 511, ¼ page.

February 3. Warrant of confirmation of seigniory on the Chambly river to the Sr. Sabrevois de Bleury. Id. to the Sr. Noyan, on the Chambly river. Id. to the Sr. de Sabrevois, on the same river. Id. to the Sr. de la Fontaine de Bellecourt, next to the Sr. Foucault's seigniory, on the same river. Id. to the Sr. de Lusignan, on Missiskouy bay, next to the Sr. Daine's. Id. to the Sr. Chaussegros de Léry, on the Chambly river, next to the Sr. de Longueuil's Id. to the Sr. Louis Denis de la Ronde, Knight of St. Louis next to the Sr. de Léry's. Id. to the Sr. de Beaujeu, major in the army, next to the Sr. Denis de la Ronde. Id. to the Sr. Hugues Jacques Péan de Livaudière, knight of St. Louis, on the Chambly river and Lake Champlain, comprising the Chasy river and the Ile à la Motte. Id. to the Sr. Migeon de la Gauchetière, on Lake Champlain, next to that granted to the Sr. Péan. Id. to the Sr. de St. Vincent, junior, ensign, next to the Sr. de la Gauchetière's. Id. to captain de Pécandy, seignior of Contrecœur, of the Grande Ile in Lake Champlain. Id. to Captain Réné Boucher de la Périère, at the mouth of the Ouinouski river, on Lake Champlain. Id. to the Sr. Claude Pécaudy de Contrecœur, Elder son of the Sr. de Pécaudy. at the mouth of the river *aux Loutres*, on Lake Champlain. Id. to the Sr. Charles Réné Le Gardeur de Beauvais, next to the Sr. de Lusignan's, on Lake Champlain. Id. to Captain Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, at the place called the Cascades. Id. to Sr. Pierre Margane de la Valterie, elder son of the Sr. de la Valterie in the rear of the la Valterie fief. Folio 511, 8 pages.

February 22. Warrant of confirmation of the grant of divers lands in title of "cens et rentes" at Detroit, to the Srs. Chauvin, Philis, Pierre Estère *dit* Lajeunesse, Binault, Louis Campeaux, Marsac des Roches, Jean Chapoton, surgeon; Pierre Meloche, Jean Gilbert *dit* Sanspeur, Jacques Campeaux, senior, Moran, La Brette, Ladéroute, Chesne, St. Aubin senior, Pierre St. Aubin junior, François Lauzon. Folio 514½, 5 pages.

Versailles. March 1. Warrant of confirmation of the seigniorial grant in favour of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at the Lake of Two Mountains of a property lying between the seigniory belonging to the representatives of the Srs. de Langloiserie et Petit, and the seigniory already owned by the said grantees. Folio 516½, 3 pages.

March 21. Warrant of remission of the dues coming to His Majesty from the purchase of the Demaure property, to the benefit of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec. Folio 517½, 1 page.

March 21. April 12 Commission appointing the Sr. de Lanouiller member of the Superior Council, keeper of the Seals to the said Council. Id. Commission appointing the Sr. Clesse as councillor to succeed the Sr. Du Breuil. Folio 518, 1 page.

1735. April 19. Order from the King to M. de Forant to take charge of the contraband salters and smugglers who are being sent to Canada. Folio 518, 1 page.

May 24. Regulation as to the duties and salary of the officers of the Admiralty court at Quebec. Folio 519½, 5 pages.

1735.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. January 25. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. Instructions to have the Sr. André Moysel arrested, and his ship seized. Folio 523, 1½ pages.

March 1. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Concerning the state of affairs in Europe. Folio 523½, 1½ pages.

March 29. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. Instructions to have justice done to the Sr. Du Périé, merchant of St. Jean-de-Luz, against his partner, the Sr. Dolabarats, living at Louisbourg. Folio 524, 1 page.

April 5. The same to the same. The Sr. de la Boularderie having formed a new company for setting up a ship-yard on his grant, he may be allowed to take such orders as he may need. Folio 524½, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of the visit he made to Port Toulouse and to Ile St. Jean, and his dealings with the Indians. M. de Brisacier and M. Couturier are each sending a missionary for the Indians of Ile Royale and Acadia. He did well to send Abbé de St. Vincent to Mirliquèche, to replace the Sr. Byrne, who was not suited to the place. Folio 525, 1½ page.

April 19. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normand. Is sending 15 thousand pounds of powder to make up the 40 thousand which must always remain on hand in the stores at Louisbourg. Folio 525½, 1½ pages.

April 19. The same to the same. They must always keep an ample supply of flour in store, but, as Canadian flour does not keep so long as French, they will use the former first. In future, the Brothers of Charity will be partly paid at Ile Royale instead of in France. A commission has been appointed to settle the matter between the shareholders of the Sr. de la Boularderie's company, in order to avoid lawsuits and useless expense. Is very glad of the progress of the Sr. de la Boularderie's post at Petit Brador. As the Sr. Harander has not gone to the colony to develop his fishery at Chéticamp and his walrus killing at the Magdalen Islands, they may allow any one who wishes to undertake this fishery and this killing. Folio 526, 4 pages.

April 19. The same to the same. The King has granted 300 livres to the Sr. Le Vasseur as the half pay of King's scrivener the duties of which office he has performed for several years. Folio 527½, ¼ page.

April 17. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Recommendations respecting fortifications of Louisbourg. Brigands at Cape Ray. It is a pity the state of M. de Pensens' health would not allow of his going to Ile St. Jean. Folio 527½, 1 pages.

April 19. The same to M. Le Normand. Has received the first general chart of the fishery trade of Ile Royale in 1734, the list of sea-going ships built in the same year, those bought from the English, the census of Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean as well as the note of the revenue and expenditure of the year 1733. Post at the river of the N.E. He lays the decrease in trade for 1734 to the rumours of war, the famine, and to sickness. The King has approved the confiscation of the English schooners, the *Jane Elizabeth*, the *Content* of New England, stopped at Scatary by a captain from St. Malo. Folio 528½, 4 pages.

1735. April 19. The same to the same. Receipts and expenditure. Folio 530, 4 pages.

April 19. The same to M. Sabatier. Clothing of troops, and goods in the King's store-houses. M. Le Normant is going back to Ile Royale as intendant commissary. Folio 531½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to the officers of the admiralty court at Louisbourg. They will have the King's regulation for the good order of the port of Louisbourg recorded at the admiralty office. The confiscation of the two schooners is in order. Folio 532, 1 page.

April 19. The same to M. Le Normant. Purchase of supplies in New England. Concerning divers items of expenditure. Folio 532½, 3 pages.

April 25. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. L'Anse aux Bateaux seems the most suitable spot for a hospital intended for people suffering from contagious diseases. The Miré road. Folio 534, 2½ pages.

April 25. The same to the same. The King has ratified the grants made by them at Louisbourg. He will confirm the Sr. Carrerot in the grant of island No. 8, bought by him from M. de Mésy, who had a house there. The ratification of the grants on the north shore of the harbour of Louisbourg is postponed until the plans can be examined. The King is willing that the pay of the Sr. Petitpas, the interpreter, should be raised to 600 livres a year. Will grant the Sr. Lartigue a gratuity of 600 livres as judge of the bailiwick of Louisbourg. Folio 535, 5 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. Fortifications and works at Louisbourg. Folio 537½, 5 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. It is altogether surprising that the cost of the house for M. Verrier to live in, reckoned by him at 6,000 livres should have risen to 28,945. They should have seen to this and reported to him of what was going on. In future, they will be held responsible. Folio 539½, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. The outlay for the care of the sick at the hospital is very great. To prevent any frauds it would be advisable that the sick should be visited by the surgeon before being admitted into the hospital. Folio 540½. ½ page.

April 25. The same to the same. Has learned with pleasure that the fire was lit in the Lighthouse tower on April 1. Has no doubt that it will be of great service to navigation. MM. de Gannes and de Bonaventure. It is a pity the concessionary company of the eastern part of Ile St. Jean should not show itself more active in developing the posts it has begun. Folio 541, 2½ pages.

April 25. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has received the list of cadets chosen by him. The Ilot battery must be guarded with all possible care. He will keep a permanent company there in time of war. Folio 542, 2 pages.

April 25. The same to the same. M. Le Normant having ably carried on the duties of intendant commissary during the absence and since the retirement of his father, M. de Mésy, the position has been given him. Folio 542½, 1 page.

April 25. The same to M. de Pensens. Notwithstanding the success which the concessionary company of the East of Ile St. Jean might look for, it is to be feared that they will give it up, which would be a pity. Works at Port La Joie. Attitude to be taken towards Acadians and Indians. Folio 543, 1½ pages.

April 25. The same to M. Verrier. Instructions concerning the work still to be done on the fortifications of Louisbourg. Works at Port-Toulouze, Port-Dauphin and at Fort La Joie. Folio 543½, 8 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Bourville. Cannot obtain him an increase of salary. To M. Du Chambon. Has received the list of troops in garrison at Ile Royale. To the Chev. de Gannes. He can take the leave this year which was granted him last year. To M. Rousseau : Id. To M. Morpain. Respect-

1735. ing his employment. To the Sr. Ganet: He may return to France, if his health requires it. To the Sr. du Buisson: cannot grant him an increase of salary. Folio 547½, 3 pages.

April 26. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. They will grant their protection to the Srs. Detcheverry and D'Arragory, merchants of St. Jean de-Luz who are to start a whale fishery in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. Folio 548½, ½ page.

May 3. The same to M. Le Normant. Respecting M. Du Vivier's salary. Folio 549, ½ page.

May 5. The same to M. Le Normant. He will make a report each year of the quantity of powder and ammunition in store for use only in time of war. Folio 549½, 1 page.

May 5. The same to M. Verrier. Is sending him a copy of the statement of moneys set aside for the cost of the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 550, ½ page.

May 5. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Is sending the duplicate statement of the ordinary expenditure of the colony, amounting to 209,091 livres. Folio 550, 1½ pages.

May 5. The same to the same. The King's ship, sailing this year for Ile Royale, will be commanded by the Chev. de la Saussaye. Instructions which have been given him. Folio 551, 1½ pages.

May 5. The same to the same. Is sending them the duplicate statement of expenditure on the fortifications of Ile Royale for the current year, amounting to 128,900 livres. Folio 551½, 1 page.

May 5. The same to the same. Is sending them the King's memorandum, regulating their common and individual duties. Folio 552, ½ page.

May 5. Memorandum from the King to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. General instructions. Their prerogatives. Patents to the Srs. Carrérot and de Lort as members of the Superior Council of Louisbourg. Folio 552, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.

May 5. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Le Normant, commissary of the Navy, intendant-commissary of Ile Royale. The King is having letters-patent sent him as first councillor, in virtue of which he will perform all the duties of President of the Council. Is also sending him a commission as deputy to the Intendant of New-France. Instructions as to his prerogatives and his duties. Folio 556, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.

May 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Has appointed the Sr. Prévost to act in the capacity of chief scrivener, and to assist the Sr. Le Normant in his duties. The Sr. Du Buisson. They will appoint two other surgeons at Louisbourg, who will be examined by the Sr. de la Grange. Folio 560, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Respecting honours granted to captains in the navy. Folio 560½, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He will grant leave to the Chev. de Coux, squire to the Comte de Toulouse, to return to France, where he is to give an account of his guardianship. Folio 561, ¼ page.

The same to the same. He will receive orders as to how to act in case of a breach with England. Affairs in Europe are in the same state as last year. England is making a great effort to bring about an understanding between the allied powers. In any case, should war break out, it will be too late in the year to make any attempt on Quebec and Louisbourg. M. de Beauharnois believes that in the event of war the English would disarm the Acadians, which would not be a disadvantage as we cannot look for help on their part, unless, at least, our efforts should be crowned with success. Folio 561, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The Sr. Claude Chenu de Boismarie, merchant of La Rochelle, has asked to be allowed to kill

1735. seal and walrus at the Magdalen Islands, and the King is inclined to accede, if the Sr. Harrander to whom the monopoly was granted in 1731, does not make use of it this year. He is allowed to fish them with a ship this year, even if the Sr. Harrander should do so himself. Folio 562, 1½ page.

May 10. The same to M. Le Normant. Bills of exchange. Folio 562½, 1½ pages.

May 15. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. The King has appointed the Sr. Desmarets as his attorney for the bailiwick of Louisbourg. Folio 563, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the same. What they say in favour of the Sr. Roma cannot off-set the causes of dissatisfaction which his partners have against him. There is much to say concerning him, and it seems clear that instead of making such returns as might have helped the undertaking, he foolishly gave himself up to ill digested and premature attempts. He has multiplied expenses in building, and clearing, they say, more than 30 leagues of roads. It would take too long to enumerate all the grievances his partners complain of. Folio 563, 2 pages.

May 24. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Respecting the Sr. Du Vivier. Folio 564, ½ page.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. March 23. Commission for the Sr. Le Normant to be sub-delegate at Ile Royale. Folio 566 2 pages.

March 23. Letters for the Sr. Le Normant to be first councillor of the Superior Council of Louisbourg. Folio 566½, 1 page.

April 5. Decree of the Council ratifying the grants made in the town of Louisbourg up to October 15, 1734. Folio 567, 24 pages. Say 45 pp.

April 5. King's order giving the Sr. de la Boularderie to cut as much wood on his grant as he way need for ship-building. Folio 578½, 1 page.

April 19. King's ordinance to the effect that there shall remain, in H. M. stores at Louisbourg 40 thousand pounds of powder, as provision for the safety of the colony. Folio 579, ½ page.

May 5. Regulations concerning honours to be accorded in churches, processions, and public functions, at Ile Royale. Folio 579, 1 page.

May 10. King's order permitting the Sr. Claude Chenu de Boismarie, notary at La Rochelle, to carry on, during the present year, the slaughter of seals and walrus, and to fish for cod, at the Magdalen Islands. Folio 579½, ½ page.

May 24. Regulation of the rights and salaries of admiralty court officers at Ile Royale. Folio 580, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

June 9. Commission of J.-Bte Durand as bailiff of the admiralty at Louisbourg, *vice* Jean Seigneur, resigned. Folio 582, ½ page.

Here follow 80 pages relating to Louisiana.

End of Vol. 63.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1736.

B. Series. Vol. 64.

DESPATCHES RELATING TO OTHER PLACES.

1736. Versailles. January 7. The President of the Navy Board to M. Sagon. The King had given a monopoly for the development of the iron mines near Trois-Rivières. The said undertaking was giving good promise, in spite of the mistakes made, when the grantee died. An iron master from Champagne has been sent to the place, whose report as to the quality and quantity of the iron and the means of development is most favourable. Would like to have his opinion and that of the board of trade as to the advantages and disadvantages likely to ensue from such development from the point of view of French interests. Folio 2½, 1½ page.

January 10. The same to Father Maurice Godefroy ex-principal of the Recollets of the Province of Brittany. Payment of gratuities to the Recollets of Ile Royale. Folio 4, ½ page.

January 13. The same to the Duc de Gesvres. Pension to his son, the Sr. d'Orceval, sent to Canada and married in that country. Folio 5½, ½ page.

January 17. The same to Sr. Grassin. Is awaiting fresh samples from the Lake Superior copper mine. The mine gives great hopes. The difficulty of development consists in the means of breaking up the lumps of copper, found on the shores of the river Tonnagane, into pieces suitable for carrying. Would like a memorandum on the matter. Folio 7½, 1½ page.

January 24. The same to MM. Cottart and Co. Respecting their grant at Ile St. Jean. Folio 11, 1½ pages.

The same to Father Lafitau. Will give orders for the shipment of the 50 thousand pounds of slates he wishes to send to Canada. The Sr. de Boiscler's grant. Folio 17½, 1 page.

February 7. The same to the Duc de Lorges. Cannot make M. de Beaucours governor of Montreal, the King's lieutenant general in Canada, as the King does not wish to appoint any such officer. Nor can he appoint him captain in the navy. Folio 18½, 1 page.

February 17. Same to the Duc de Gèvres. Pension to his son, the Sr. D'Orceval, at Quebec. Folio 20, ¼ page.

March 6. The same to M. de Fulvy. Respecting the manufacture of hats in Canada. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 6. The same to M. d'Erchigny. He is informed and has every reason to believe, that whale fishery, carried on by the Srs. Darragory in the river St. Lawrence, has been successful. Folio 25, 1 page.

March 20. The same to M. Fagon. Thinks, with him, that the third plan suggested by M. de Beauharnois for the development of the iron mines of Trois-Rivières, is the most advantageous. Folio 27½, ½ page.

March 20. The same to M. Orry. Of the 45 contraband salters intended for Canada, only 13 are able to go there. Folio 28, 1 page.

March 27. The same to M. Fagon. Respecting the contraband salters. Folio 29, 1 page.

April 26. The same to MM. Cottart and Co. Regrets to learn that they have decided to give up their grant at Ile St. Jean. This is unfortunate, after the outlay they have made. Folio 37½, 1 page.

1736. September 9. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has received his letter. Will lay his case before Cardinal Fleury. Hopes he will obtain him the help he has need of. Folio 68, 1 page.

October 28. The same to MM. Darragory Brothers. Is pleased to see that they have caught a deep-sea whale at Tadoussac, and that their undertaking gives good promise. Folio 73½, ½ page.

November 30. The same to M. de la Courtaudière. The whale fishery in the river St. Lawrence has not been so successful as was looked for. Has given the Darragory brothers a monopoly for four years. Folio 90½, ½ page.

November 30. The same to MM. Darragory Brothers. Concerning their whale fishery monopoly in the St. Lawrence. Folio 91, 1 page.

January 3. Permit for the transport from Paris, Marseilles, and other places, to the port of Rochefort of the goods required for clothing the troops in Canada, and list of said goods. Folio 102, 2 pages.

November 30. Letter from the King to the admiral concerning whale fishery in the river St. Lawrence in favour of the Srs Darragory, of St. Jean-de-Luz. Folio 106½, 2 pages.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE PORTS OF ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

January 31. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois commissary at Rochefort. As the condition of the Sr. de La Grange, surgeon-major at Louisbourg, gives no hope of his recovery, his place will be given to the Sr. Bertin, who is to marry his daughter. Folio 147, 1½ pages.

February 7. The same to the same. He will give orders for the shipment of the 50 thousand pounds of slates which Father Lafitau, procurator of the missions of New-France, wishes to send to Quebec, to roof the college of that town. Folio 118, ½ page.

May 4. Memorandum from the King to the Sr. de St. Clair, captain in the navy, as to the duties he should perform in the campaign he is to make in Canada. Folio 133½, 5 pages.

May 4. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de St. Suret, lieutenant in the navy, as to the duties he should perform in the campaign he is to make at Ile Royale. Folio 135½, 3 pages.

May 15. The President of the Navy Board to M. Bélamy. Respecting the Sr. Simonet, iron-master, who is going to Canada with four workmen intended for the development of the iron mines of Trois-Rivières. Folio 137½, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. de St. Clair. Is sending him a memorandum based on the memoranda, charts and journals deposited at the Navy office relating to navigation in Canada. There are great differences between them. The large chart has been drawn up on those of MM. de l'Etanduère, Chaviteau, and Têtu de la Richardière. Folio 138, 1½ page.

Compiègne. August 24. The same to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Is granting a passage he is sending to M. de Chateaugué, the King's lieutenant in Martinique. Folio 266, ¼ page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE COLONY OF NEW-FRANCE.

Versailles. January 10. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Brouague. Is glad the fishery has been more plentiful than in 1734, and the Esquimaux have not shown themselves on the borders of his post. Folio 417, 1 page.

January 31. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Was glad to learn that the Srs. Darragory Co. had caught seven young whales in the river St. Lawrence, and that they hoped for good results in the autumn. There is reason to believe that their success has been good since they are getting ready to start for the said fishery. Folio 417½, ½ page.

1736. February 7. The same to the same. They will give protection to the Sr. Gigault, who succeeds the Sr. Buguet as acting for the Sr. Valon, a merchant of Beauvais, in the recovery of sums owing to him in Canada. Folio 417½, ¼ page.

March 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Srs. Darragory. Folio 418, ½ page.

March 14. The same to the same. Of the three suggestions made by them for developing the iron mines at Trois-Rivières, the third has been decided on, namely, to make advances to the Company. Counts on the work being begun this year, according to the Sr. Olivier's plan. Folio 418, 1 page.

March 20. The same to the same. They will enlist in the troops the Sr. Marin de Clerc, transferred to Canada. Folio 418½, ¼ page.

March 20. The same to M. Hocquart. M. de Noyelle's campaign has been very costly, and, unfortunately, fruitless. Fears lest the result should be to drive the Foxes and the Sakis to disturb the peace. Has obtained a company for the Sr. de Rigauville. Fears are entertained as to the fate of the ship bought by M. de la Boularderie at Quebec, and on which he sailed. Folio 418½, 1½ pages.

April 30. The same to the same. The Sr. de Raymond's salary. Folio 419, ¼ p.

April 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois. If fresh disputes arise in connexion with the claims of the chapter to appoint four singers and six choir-boys, they will try to end the matter by conciliation. Approves their reasons for not allowing the chapter to settle the seigniory they claim to own at the Long Sault. The King approves of their giving the chapter a seigniory in the rear of Levis, or on Lake Champlain. They must not allow the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu to increase their number beyond that specified. In any case, if it is advisable to allow them an increase, it must not be an indefinite one. The suggestion to make the curés permanent is not without difficulties. M. Dosquet has, apparently, not yet decided to resign the bishopric of Quebec. However, he will not return to Quebec this year. Folio 419½ 1½ page.

April 10. The same to the same. Has come to no decision as to the Sr. Cugnet's proposals in the matter of the trading lease of Tadoussac. Wishes, before deciding, to discuss the matter with M. Hocquart, when he comes to France. Believes, however, that it is better to lease it than to administer it. Development of the iron mines at Trois-Rivières, and the copper ore at Lake Superior. Folio 420, 1½ page.

April 10. The same to the same. The same difficulties exist in regard to the pension asked for by M. DesChaillons. Has obtained leave for the Sr. Durney, *dit* Valcour to come to France to arrange his family matters. Has not yet been able to obtain a pension for the widow of Captain de Blainville. Cannot pass on to the five daughters of Madame de Villers the pension she enjoyed. Cannot grant the Sr. Guillemin junior and Gaudron de Chèvremont commissions as scriveners. Cannot incur the cost of a second midwife, since there must be enough widows who might make a living at that trade. Folio 420½, 1½ pages.

April 10. The same to the same. There is reason to hope that the armistice recently concluded will be followed by a general peace. All the same, we must be in readiness for war. In view of the ill-success of the English fleets in the last wars, it is probable that, should war break out, the efforts of the English in America would be directed to a land campaign, all the more that the great cost involved in organizing a fleet, and the delays would decide them to take this course. It is partly for these reasons that the King will not order the wall for Quebec which they suggested. The forts of Chambly and Crown Point would be strong enough in such case, to resist the enemy on the land side. Folio 421, 1½ pages.

April 10. The same to M. Hocquart. Has approved of his having arranged two rooms, on the second floor of the Palais to accomodate the comptroller's

1736. office. The Sr. Berthier. Is surprised he should ask fresh favours for the Sr. Varin, after all that has been done for him. In consideration of the extra work entailed on the Sr. Taschereau, clerk to the treasurers-general, in connexion with the Domain, he is granted an increase of salary of 600 livres a year. Approves that the Sr. Chevigny should have gone to the seigniory of Berthier, where there is plenty of pine, in order to instruct the inhabitants in the manufacture of resin, pitch, tar, and turpentine. Has also approved the bargain made with Abbé Lepage for the supply of white oak planks. Has learned with pleasure that the cultivation of hemp is kept up in the colony in proportion to its needs. Did well to favour the rope-makers' establishment, which has settled at Quebec. Shipment of flour to Martinique. Folio 421, 3 pages.

April 10. The same to the same. Concarning divers items of expenditure. Folio 423, 2 pages.

April 10. The same to the same. Has received the general statement of goods imported into and exported from the colony, with the names of the ships, their ports, places of destination, etc., etc. Notes that the imports amount to 2,100,271 livres whereas the exports from the colony only amount to 809,932 livres, that the excess is not so great as it seems, seeing that goods imported into the colony are reckoned at the selling price, whereas those exported are reckoned at their export value. Is glad to see the great increase in both over last year. Folio 423½, 1½ pages.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has need of their advice in regard to the grant on the coast of Labrador, asked for by the Sr. de Lanouiller. Folio 424, 1 page.

April 17. The same to the same. The samples of tobacco sent to France by the Sr. Cugnet have not been found quite fit for use in the kingdom, but it is thought they might be improved by means of suitable care. Fresh instructions have been sent to M. Cugnet, recommending him to send samples from Ile d'Orléans, Ile du Pads, and the neighbourhood of Montreal, in preference to those from Trois-Rivieres, as the quality of these last was inferior to those from the other places. It would be a great thing if it were possible, by this means, to cease importing tobaccos from England. Folio 424½, 1 page.

April 17. The same to the same. It is to be regretted that the expenditure from 1732 to 1735, owing to war movements against the Foxes, Sakis, Chicachas and Onatanons, should have been so great, and all at a loss. Folio 425, 1 page.

April 17. The same to the same. Hopes they will succeed in rendering futile the efforts of the English to secure the attachment of the Abenakis. The reasons they give for the *érection en fief* of the land owned by M. de Galifet, near Trois-Rivières appear to be well founded. It is not true that the Sr. d'Orceval's family send him no money. Neither he, nor the wife he has married, must be allowed to go to France. He understands the importance of making a real post at Detroit, but sees no other means of doing so than by increasing the garrison, which would entail too great an outlay. Folio 425, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. The Sr. Constantin complains that the grant made to the Srs. Boucault and Foucault, on the coast of Labrador interferes with that made him in 1716, which he has been developing ever since. They will study the facts. Folio 426, 1½ pages.

April 17. The same to the same. The punishment imposed on the Srs. St. Vincent and Du Plessis, guilty of having taken Dlle. André off a King's ship, was not severe enough. The King, however, having regard to their pleas, will not add to their punishment. It seems that the girl is not as much to blame as her father says she is. The Bishop seems to have decided not to return to Canada. Approves of the hiring of contraband salters to farmers at a wage of 100 livres a year. Would be glad to know if they have found

1736. a better slate quarry than the one at Grand Etang. Was very pleased with the Sr. de la Richardière's account of his travels on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, as far as the Strait of Belle-Ile, and with the chart he drew. Hopes he will do as well with the one he is to draw of the south of the river, the gulf and the islands. Hopes he will be back in time to pilot the King's ship; if not, the Sr. Galocheau will take his place this year. Folio 426½, ½ page.

April 17. The same to the same. The King has decided, at the request of the Jesuits, not to confirm the grant made to the Sr. Lanouiller at the back of the one made to the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis. Folio 427½, 1½ pages.

April 17. The same to the same. It is not fitting that the King should bear the cost of the colony and the inhabitants take no share in it. They must cautiously prepare the people for a change in this sense. Has reason to believe, in spite of what the Srs. Darragory say of it, that their whale fishery has been profitable; in any case, they will give them their protection. Since the negress, who caused the fire at Montreal, persists in asserting that she had no accomplices, they did well to release the man named Thibault. Is satisfied with the explanations they have given concerning the complaints made by the widow of the Sr. Jolliet de Mingan against the Sr. de la Fontaine in regard to the post at Mingan. Has confirmed the grant made to the Sr. de la Fontaine on the north shore of the river. Folio 428, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. Has confirmed the grants made to the Srs. de la Pérade and de Longueuil. Folio 428½, 1 page.

April 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has received the extracts from the account of the voyages of discovery made by the Srs. de la Verandrye et de la Jemmeraye. They add nothing of any very great importance to the account of 1734. Has approved of their allowing the Sr. de la Vérandrye to lease the posts he has established to traders. Folio 429, ½ page.

April 17. The same to the same. M. de Bienville had entered into treaty with the Chicachas, who had asked for peace and promised to give up the Natchez, when something happened to break off the negotiations. He has sent a detachment against them, and must make ready, on his side, to support the movement. Folio 429½, 1 page.

April 17. The same to the same. M. Des Noyelles' unsuccessful attempt against the Foxes and Sakis. Instructions on this point. Folio 430, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Revenue and expenditure. Folio 430½, 4 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. Respecting the Haymard matter. Folio 432, ¼ page.

April 17. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King has granted him leave to go to Brussels and other cities of the Low countries. He will write to M. de Beauharnois, as requested, not to allow any priests of his diocese to return to France. Folio 432, ¼ page.

April 22. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. He did well to endeavour to induce the Abenakis of Lake St. Peter to receive M. de Beauharnois' orders, in case war should break out. Peace, however, seems to be certain. Folio 432½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They may make the Sr. Liénard, *dit* Mondor, such grant as they may see fit to take from the Sault de la Chaudière, going towards the river *du Chêne*. They will endeavour to settle his suit with Le Vasseur. Folio 432½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to the same. The King has granted the position of special lieutenant, made vacant by the death of M. de L'Epinay, to the Sr. Boucault, and his position of attorney for the jurisdiction of Quebec to the Sr. Hiché. The Sr. Boucault has also been appointed Lieut. general of the Admiralty, and the Sr. Hiché attorney for the same jurisdiction. The Srs. Gaillard de St. Laurent and Estèbe have been appointed councillors. Folio 432½, ½ page.

1736. April 26. The same to the same. Wishes them to put an end to M. de Galifet's case in connexion with the land of la Durantaye, which was begun 23 years ago. Folio 433, ½ page.

April 26. The same to the same. Respecting the contraband salters whom M. de St. Clair is to take to Canada. Folio 433, 1 page.

April 26. The same to the same. M. de St. Clair commands *Le Héros*, which is to sail for Canada. Folio 433½, 1 page.

April. 26 The same to the same. The King is willing to grant the position of officer in the King's police, made vacant by the death of the Sr. Foucault, to the Sr. Courval Nicolet. Has obtained the commission of King's physician for the Sr. Benoit, staff sturgeon at Montreal. Is sending them patents of the Srs. Taschereau and La Fontaine as members of the Superior Council. Folio 433½, 1 page.

April 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Second ensigncy for the Sr. Alexandre D'Ouville. Leaves of absence for various officers. Must not refuse to allow Canadians to settle in Louisiana. It is to be inferred that the promises of the chiefs at Sault St. Louis to the English of Deerfield and to the Dutch at Orange will have the effect of preventing them from settling at rivière a la Loutre. Folio 434, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to M. Hocquart. Was a pleasure to him to obtain his brother's promotion. He will serve on *Le Héros*. Leaves for the Srs. de Beaujeu, Darnaud, and de St. Vincent. Folio 435, 1 page.

April 26. The same to the same. If the Sr. Gosselin, priest of the Foreign Missions wishes to go to France with the plants he has collected for the King's garden, he will grant him a passage, and supply him with some money, if he needs it. Folio 435, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. de Beaucours. Cannot obtain him the post of King's lieutenant to replace the governor general of Canada, in his absence not deeming it advisable to establish such an office at present. To M. de Budemont. Has granted him the cross of St. Louis. Id. To M. de la Gauchetière. To M. de la Perrière: has obtained his son a second ensigncy. To the Chev. de St. Ours. Could not obtain him the cross of St. Louis. The same to MM. de Lantagnac, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, and de Contrecœur. To M. Du Buisson. Has granted his son a provisional ensigncy. To the Baron de Longueuil. Has not been able to obtain his son a second ensigncy; he is, moreover, so young. To M. de Bragelongue Has obtained him a continuance of his gratuity of 300 livres. To M. de Gannes. Has obtained the Chev. de Gannes a provisional second ensigncy. To M. de Varennes. Has granted him a company. Id. to M. de Rigauville. To M. Chatelain: has granted him a lieutenancy. Id. to the Sr. de Boucherville. To the Sr. de Joncaire, junior; has obtained him an ensigncy on full pay. Id. to the Srs. de la Morandière and de Beaujeu. To M. Des Meloises. Is glad to learn that the tiles he makes are as good as those made in France. To M. de Léry. Has continued his same gratuity. Has not been able to grant him the cross of St. Louis. To M. Lanouiller de Boisclerc: gratuity continued. Id. to the Sr. Têtu de la Richardière. To M. de Raymond. He must apply to M. de Beauharnois if he wishes to command one of the posts. Folio 435½, 4½ pages.

May 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will enlist the Sr. de Lugny, who is to be transferred to Canada, in the troops as a cadet. They will have him watched. Folio 437½, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to the same. Respecting a certain Pierre Cordier. Folio 437½, ¼ page.

May 8. The same to M. Hocquart. Is sorry the poor state of his health obliges him to come to France. Hopes he will not avail himself of this leave, if he can help it. He will leave the necessary instructions with the Sr. Michel, who will perform the duties of intendant commissary until his return. Folio 437½, ½ page.

1736. May 8. The same to the same. Cannot grant the Sr. Denis de St. Simon an increase of pay. Folio 438, ½ page.

May 8. The same to M. Michel. He will perform the duties of intendant commissary and of president of the council until M. Hocquart returns. Folio 438, ½ page.

May 15. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Trade with Ile Royale and the West Indies. It is annoying that the porpoise fishery should make no greater progress. The seal fishery is coming into greater favour. Has seen that the Sr. de la Ronde had started from the harbour of St. Louis, on Lake Superior, to visit, in the boat he has had built, the island on which, the Indians tell him, copper is found pure. It cannot be doubted that the ore of his mine is rich and that its development might be an important matter. The King has given orders to send some one able to carry on the work of development. Iron mines at Trois-Rivières. They will make an advance of 36,000 livres for this year. They will take a joint lien, from all the shareholders, for the repayment of the advances, not only on the works, but also, on all their goods and the iron that may result from this development. Before the charter is granted, the Sr. de Francheville and his partners must cede their charters to the new company. All manufacture of hats is expressly forbidden in Canada. Militia. Troops. Fortifications. Walls of Montreal. Embankment of the River St. Charles. A wall is not needed at Quebec, and would be very costly. Is surprised that the migration of the Chouanons, long since announced, has not been made. It is important that it should be made as soon as possible, for there is reason to fear lest the English, with whom they are in touch, should seduce them. The delays made by the Sioux in respect of their promises to come down to Montreal would seem to shew that they are not so well-disposed as reported. It could be wished that the Abenakis chiefs, who have accepted commissions from the English, would decide to send them back. Chicachas. They will sternly repress all abuses of the liquor traffic. Folio 438½, 10 pages. Say 17 pp.

May 15. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Concerning the card money printed, and the use made or to be made of it. Folio 433½, 1½ pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Has granted to Brother Césarée, who was sent to France in 1732, for assisting the escape of soldiers condemned to death, leave to return to Canada. Folio 444, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to the same. The Sr. Simonet, an iron master from Champagne, is going to Canada, with four workmen, to carry on the forges at Trois-Rivières with the Sr. Olivier's help, or alone, in case of necessity. He is going on condition that he shall have an interest equal to that of the other shareholders. Folio 444, 1½ pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Is sending them the statement of expenditure for the current year, amounting to 377,128 livres. Folio 444½, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the same. It has not been possible, this year, to find some one with experience to direct the development works of the copper mine discovered on the river Tonagane. It has been decided that the copper in question, being a pure metal, not enclosed in rock, only a chisel and hammer need be used to cut off pieces and have them melted. A plan of a furnace is being sent in which only charcoal need be used. The copper will be run into moulds in ingots suitable for carriage. This undertaking must not be neglected. Folio 445, 1 page.

May 15. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The promotions in the army. Folio 445½, 1½ pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Has been told that ensign de Muy, who has been in command at river St. Joseph for five years, had made a collection of plants. As there might be some unknown ones among them which the King would like to have for his garden, he may be instructed to bring them

1735. to France. They say there is a tree at Detroit called "frêne batard," which, cut in pieces, or powdered, produces a blue dye. It might be thought that this tree is the same as that called here the horse-radish wood, which gives the same dye, and which is used in cases of colic called by this name. Begs him to send some pieces of it. Folio 446, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the same. All the posts in general require as commandants men capable of keeping good order and of enjoying the confidence of the tribes, but the one at Detroit requires an altogether special attention and superior abilities. His apparent decision to choose M. des Noyelles to succeed M. Péan at this last post does not seem to him to be wise, for, to judge of this captain by his behaviour in the expedition against the Foxes, and the way in which the Hurons have dealt with him, one cannot hope that he would succeed in so difficult a post. Is awaiting his considerations on the matter. He will give M. de Noyan command of an important post, if his health will allow of it. Concerning Dlle. de la Corne's dowry. The Sr. de Verly's family is against his leaving the colony. Folio 446, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to M. Hocquart. Accounts and expenditure. Folio 447, 2½ pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Id. Folio 448, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Provisions and merchandise. Folio 448½, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the same. He will instruct the Sr. Faucher to balance his accounts with the Sr. de Monmerqué, who, in 1727, entrusted him with 12,000 livres for the purchase of goods, the profits of which were to be divided between them. Folio 449, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the same. If it is true that the widow of the Sr. Prat, harbour master at Quebec, who is 81 years old, is in great poverty, he will have two rations a day sent to her, as she asks. Folio 449, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. de Noyan. The King leaves the commands of posts to M. de Beauharnois, and it is to him he must apply for that of Detroit. Folio 449, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the Sr. Chévigny. Advises him to devote himself, more and more to improving the manufacture of pitch, tar and resin. Folio 449½, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. Denis de St. Simon Has not thought it advisable to grant him an increase of pay. Folio 449½, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. Verrier. Has received the 1st. vol. of the "*fois et hommages*" and the two 1st. vols. of the "*aveux, dénombrements et déclarations.*" Is very pleased with the pains he has taken, and as he promises to send the whole in 1738, he will wait till then to obtain him a gratuity suitable to the work done. Folio 449½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to M. de Lanouiller. Is awaiting information from M. de Beauharnois as to the request he has made for the continuance of the grant made in 1721, to his father-in-law, the Sr. André de Leigne, Folio 449½, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to the Sr. Olivier de Vezain. The Sr. Simonet is going to Canada to take charge, in conjunction with him, of the St. Maurice foundries. Folio 450, 1 page.

May 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. It seems fitting to ensure a certain amount of salary to the Srs. Simonet and Olivier, apart from the share they are to have in the St. Maurice iron business. Folio 450, ½ page.

June 9. The same to the same. Is sending them a petition from the Sr. de Lanouiller's sister, in regard to their father's condition. Folio 450, ¼ page.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS, DECREES, ETC., RELATING TO CANADA.

1736. Versailles. February 25. Judgment in the case between the Jesuit Fathers and Dame DuChesnay. Folio 453, 10 pages. Say, 20 pp.

March 13. Warrant of grant to the Sr. de LaFontaine de Belcourt. Folio 457½, 1 page.

April 3. Commission for the Sr. Boucault to be lieutenant of the admiralty at Quebec. Folio 458, 1 page.

April 3. Commission for the Sr. Hiché to be King's attorney of the same. Folio 458, ¼ page.

April 10. Order from the King allowing the Sr. Antoine Durney, *dit* Valcour, to go to France and to stay there a year, after which he must go back to Canada. Folio 458½, ¼ page.

April 26. Commission for the Sr. Benoit to be King's physician at Montreal. Folio 458½, ½ page.

April 17. Warrant bearing permission to the Bishop of Quebec to go to Brussels and the cities of the Low countries, and to stay there during six months. Folio 458½, ½ page.

April 17. Warrant of confirmation of grant in favour of the Baron de Longueuil. Folio 459, 1½ page.

April 17. Warrant of confirmation of grant in favour of the Sr. de la Pérade. Folio 459½, ½ page.

List of contraband salters chosen to be sent to Canada in 1736. Folio 459½, 1 page.

1736.

DESPATCHES RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. January 24. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Concerning certain changes in the fortifications suggested by M. Verrier. Folio 463, 2 pages.

January 24. The same to M. Verrier. Same subject. Folio 464, 1½ pages.

January 31. The same M. de St. Ovide. M. de Noyan, nephew of M. de Bienville, at present an ensign in Ile Royale, is to go to Louisiana, where he will serve as lieutenant. Folio 464, ½ page.

February 17. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. Grants him leave to go to France, on condition of his going back to his post with as little delay as possible. Folio 464½, ¼ page.

March 27. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Respecting a certain sum of money owing to the Sr. Jung, merchant of Bordeaux, by the Sr. Paris, of Ile Royale. Folio 465, ¼ page.

March 27. The same to the same. Concerning payment of the claim of the Sr. Du Perrier, merchant of St. Jean-de-Luz, against the Sr. Dolabarats, merchant of Ile Royale. Folio 465, 1 page.

April 10. The same to the same. Respecting a certain François Cassigny, son of the Sr. Cassigny, merchant at Marseilles, detained in Ile Royale by the Sr. Gombert. Folio 465½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. The King has granted him the cross of St. Louis. Folio 465½, ¼ page.

May 4. The same to MM. de Sr. Ovide and Le Normant. Respecting the affixing of seals to the effects of M. de Catalogne, deceased. Wishes to be informed as to what the Sr. Harender may have done for his post at the Magdalen Islands, as the King intends to recall his charter if he does not keep to what he undertook. The grantees of the eastern part of Ile St. Jean absolutely refuse to follow up their development of it. They claim that the Sr. Roma wished to do too much and that his plans are impossible of realization.

1736. They offer to yield their charter to a new Company which would assume the debts incurred by the Sr. Roma. They will not allow the Sr. Roma to make any fresh outlays. It will be decided, next year, whether their grant should be reunited to the Domain. Folio 466, 4 pages.

May 4. The same to M. Le Normant. Is pleased to learn that fish have been plentiful. Suggestions for extending trade. Agriculture at Ile St. Jean. Trusts that no accident has befallen M. de la Boularderie, and that he may have been able to halt in some place where he has wintered. It is to be feared lest the shareholders in M. de la Boularderie's Company should entirely abandon this undertaking. They are always at law among themselves, and he does not even know whether they are able to make fresh outlays. Folio 467½, 5 pages.

May 4. The same to M. Le Normant. Receipts and expenses for the beacon at the entrance of Louisbourg harbour. General survey of accounts. Folio 469½, 5 pages.

May 8. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Concerning the quay and other works. Has obtained for the Srs. Carrerot and De Lort, who have been appointed councillors, the dispensation they had need of on account of their alliance. Folio 471½, 2 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. The Sr. Lartigue has informed of the reasons which led the Superior Council to deprive the Sr. Pigeot of his position as bailiff of the jurisdiction of Louisbourg, and to appoint the Sr. Lartigue, junior, in his place. Believes that the decision is just, but believes, also, that the proceedings were irregular. Folio 472½, 1½ pages.

May 8. The same to the same. They will inform him as to the claim made by MM. de Gannes and de Bonaventure in regard to advances they profess to have been obliged to make in connection with their journey to New-York. Folio 473, ½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. It was not necessary to make known the police regulation which they have had posted up. The law existed, and there was no need to renew it. Folio 473½, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Land grants at Louisbourg. Foreign trade. Folio 473½, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Cannot obtain an increase of salary for the Sr Morpain, harbour-master at Louisbourg, but they may allow him to levy a slight toll on the ships he brings into the harbour. Knows that the Sr. Morpain is a zealous officer, and would like to obtain favours for him. Folio 474, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Orders given to M. de St. Suret, lieutenant in the navy, who is to command *Le Profond*, chosen for the voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 474½, 1½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. Respecting M. de Bourville's quarters. Folio 475,
May 8. ½ page.

May 8. The same to M. de Bourville. Same subject. Folio 475½, ¼ page.

The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Approves that soldiers suffering from venereal diseases should be treated at the Louisbourg hospital, and that the Brothers of Charity should be paid 200 livres for each of them. Is sorry the Sr. Gombert would not fall in with M. de la Boularderie's views in the matter of building ships on his grant. Does not deem it advisable, at present, to grant the Sœurs de la Congrégation letters patent for their establishment. The Srs. Darragory. The monopoly asked for by certain individuals of supplying fresh meat to the troops and
May 8. the inhabitants of Louisbourg. Folio 475½, 2½ pages.

The same to M. de St. Ovide. Deserters at Ile St. Jean. The representations made by the soldiers are not without foundation. The Sr. D'Aillebout may serve in Canada, if he can find a captain willing to exchange with him. Folio 476½, 3 pages.

1736.
May 8. The same to the same. Will grant him the land he asks for, which he has undertaken to clear, but, in order to do so, must know its extent and boundaries. Folio 478, 1 page.

May 8. The same to the same. Hopes the armistice will be followed by a general peace in Europe. He must none the less watch over the safety of the colony. Folio, 478, 1½ pages.

May 8. The same to the same. The silver and copper mines discovered on the coast of Acadia deserve attention; there is no doubt the English will draw all the benefit possible from them. If, however, the Indians persist in their opposition, the undertaking will be set back. Missionaries for Acadia. Folio 479, 1½ pages.

May 8. The same to the same. The King has granted the Chev. de Pensens the lieutenancy made vacant by the death of M. de Catalogne. Promotions for the Srs. Du Vivier Gourville, de la Vallière, de Bellemont, and de la Pérelle. Cross of St. Louis for the Srs. Rousseau and de la Pérelle. Folio 479½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 479½, 2 pages.

May 8. The same to M. Le Normant. His allowance has been increased by 600 livres. Folio 480½, ½ page.

May 8. The same to the same. Hospital accounts. Surgeon. Folio 481, 2½ pages.

May 8. The same to the same. Accounts and expenditure. Folio 482, 2 pages.

May 8. The same to the same. Supplies. Folio 483, 4 pages.

May 8. The same to M. de Pensens. He will not use the leave given him to go to France, unless his health absolutely requires it. Has obtained for his nephew, the Chev. de Pensens, the lieutenancy made vacant by the death of the Sr. de Catalogne. To the Chev. de Pensens. Has obtained him a lieutenancy. To M. de la Pérelle. Has obtained him the cross of St. Louis, and a second ensigncy for his son. To M. Du Vivier Gourville: has obtained him an ensigncy on full pay. To the Sr. Sabatier: was pleased with the way he acted during M. Le Normant's absence. To M. D'Aillebout: he may go to Canada, if he can find a captain willing to exchange with him. To M. Du Chambon: has received the list of troops in garrison at Ile Royale. Has not been able to obtain his son the second ensigncy asked for him. To M. de Morpain: cannot obtain him an increase of pay. To M. Prévost: has obtained him a yearly gratuity of 200 livres. To the Sr. Ganet: he may go to France if he deems it necessary. To M. Lartigue: is explaining to M. de St. Ovide the King's intentions in regard to the land he is to quit. Is sending his son his patent as bailiff of the jurisdiction in succession to Pigeot. To the Sr. Lambert: cannot obtain him the exchange he asks for, to serve in France as sub-lieutenant of artillery. Folio 484½, 5 pages.

May 15. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. Is sending them the statement of expenditure on the fortifications of Ile Royale for the current year, amounting to 128,900 livres Folio 486½, 1 page.

May 15. The same to the same. Is sending the statement of ordinary expenditure for the current year, amounting to 205,389 livres. The extraordinary expenditure has been calculated on the basis of 20,000 livres. Folio 487, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Although the climate of Ile Royale is not fitted to the different kinds of crops which grow in more favoured spots, attention must nevertheless be paid to those which supply the necessaries of life. Clearing of lands at Miré. Will send some contraband salters to Ile Royale to make good the want of farm hands. Folio 488, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to the same. Instructions concerning works on the fortifications at Ile Royale, Port Toulouse, and Ile St. Jean. Folio 488½, 3 pages.

May 15. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He may grant leave of absence to the Sr. Lopinot, ensign in the army. Folio 490, ¼ page.

1736. May 15. The same to M. Le Normant. The Sr. Yardin, citizen of Paris, wishes to know what has become of his nephew, Pierre Martin Le Mire, who sailed from Rochefort in June 1716, and went to Acadia, two years later, to the mining region, where he married. Folio 490, ½ page.

The same to M. Verrier. Is sending him a copy of the statement of the funds for the cost of the fortifications. Folio 490½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the same. Instructions *re* fortifications and other public works. Folio 490½, 5 pages.

June 4. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and Le Normant. *Re* certain sums of money owing to the widow of the Sr. Cabarrus, of Bayonne, by officers and various inhabitants of the colony. Folio 492½, ½ page.

June 14. The same to the same. They will give the Sr. Juganière, who commands the *St Charles*, belonging to the Srs. Surcouf, of St. Malo, all the facilities in their power for the trade he is to carry on. Folio 493, ¼ page.

June 26. The same to the same. By warrant of May 20, 1719, the King granted the Iles Madame to the Sr. d'Auteuil as a nobleman's freehold to establish settlers there, and a permanent fishery. Although he has not kept closely to the conditions of his warrant, he has, nevertheless, carried out important works and placed a good number of settlers on his grant. Finding himself in debt to the Sr. Seurier, a merchant of Nantes, for certain advances, he has ceded his grant to him. The King has approved this cession, but in in fee simple without right of freehold. Folio 493, 3 pages.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS, DECREES, ETC., ETC. RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

May 5. Letters of dispensation to the Srs. De Lort and André Carrerot, members of the Superior Council, brothers-in-law. Folio 496½, 1 page.

June 26. Warrant authorizing the cession of the Iles Madame, made to Jacques Seurier by the Sr. Ruette d'Auteuil. Folio 496, 1 page.

NOTE.

Here follow 70 pages relating to Louisiana,

End of Vol. 64.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1737.

B. Series, Vol. 65.

1737. Versailles. January 7. Despatches relating to other places (*i. e.* despatches from the minister to persons living in France in places other than Rochefort and La Rochelle, and relating to the Colonies E. R.)
The President of the Navy Board (Mgr. the Comte de Maurepas) to MM. D'Arragory Brothers. He will give the instructions necessary to prevent anyone whale-fishing in the river St. Lawrence during the four years of their monopoly. Folio 2½, 1 page.

January 14. The same to Father Maurice Godefroy. The present state of affairs will not allow the King to incur the expense of building a parish church at Louisbourg; nor are the inhabitants, just now, able to build one themselves. Folio 3½, ½ page.

January 16. The same to MM. Mariette Brothers. Respecting the fittings for the King's storehouses at Quebec. Folio 5½, ½ page.

January 28. The same to Father Maurice Godefroy. Is willing that Father Zachary Caradet should go to Ile Royale as Superior of his Order, since the Bishop and M. de St. Ovide wish it. Folio 9½, ¼ page.

February 5. The same to the Sr. Saur. Respecting the copper mines of Canada and the miners who should be sent. Folio 14, ¼ page.

February 11. The same to M. de Lesseville. Respecting the children of the Sr. Pierre Odio du Bourg, a contraband-salter settled in Canada. Folio 16½, ½ page.

February 11. The same to the Directors of La Cie. des Indes. Respecting hat-makers in Canada. Folio 17, 1 page.

February 26. The same to the Attorney General of the Parliament. Respecting the ruling of 1704 as to the manner in which the attorney general of the Superior Council of Quebec should pronounce an opinion. Folio 22½, 2 pages.

February 26. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany. Respecting Father Zachary Caradec. Folio 23½, ½ page.

March 2. The same to the Comtesse de Grancey. Has not instructed the Sr. Simonet to take workmen for the forges at Trois-Rivières from her husband's foundries rather than from others. Folio 24½, ½ page.

March 8. The same to M. Sagon. Respecting the advances the comptroller general is inclined to make to the mines in Canada. Folio 31, 1 page.

March 25. The same to M. Saur. The success of the development of the Canadian copper mines is still so uncertain that it would not be prudent to send as many workmen there as he suggests. Folio 38½, ½ page.

March 25. The same to M. Orry. M. Hocquart calculates that, in order to reckon safely on the repayment of the advance of 100,000 livres to be made to the Company des Forges of Trois-Rivières, it would be better to divide it into two instalments, one in 1740 and the other in 1742. Folio 39, ½ page.

April 1. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 42, 1 page.

April 2. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The requests he has made to enable him to arrange his affairs and to go to Canada, have seemed excessive. Will do all in his power to procure him a part of what he asks. Folio 42, ½ page.

April 2. The same to M. de Pensens. Since his health requires it, his retirement is granted with a pension of 800 livres. Folio 42½, 1 page.

1737. April 9. The same to M. de Bonaventure. He may stay in France this year, to take the Bagnères waters which have been ordered him. Has obtained a special gratuity for him of 600 livres, to make good the expenses incurred in his journey to New-York. Folio 44, ½ page.

April 9. The same to M. Sulvy. He will see, by the Sr. de Brouague's answer, the indication of the charges brought against him by the Cie. des Indes. Folio 45½, ½ page.

April 9. The same to the Dowager Maréchale de Noailles. Could have wished, on account of the interest she feels in the family of the late Godefroy de Linctot, to obtain an increase of the pension for the widow of the late Captain D'Ervilliers, but that has not been in his power. Folio 45½, ¼ page.

April 9. The same to M. Dupuy. He must not forget that the goods he has sent from Quebec to Rochefort, are not yet sold, and that his creditors in Quebec, who have a lien on them have the right to demand that they should be sold as soon as possible in order to be paid what is owing to them. Folio 46½, 1½ pages.

April 16. The same to M. Saur. Learns, by his letter, that he has hired Messrs. John Adam Forster and Christopher Henry Forster for the service and work of the Canadian copper mines. Approves of his engagement. Will send them by the King's ship at Rochefort. Folio 47½, 1 page.

April 16. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Hopes he will be pleased with the missionaries offered him by the Seminary of Foreign Missions. Folio 48, ½ page.

April 16. The same to M. Orry. A fire having done harm to the light house at the entrance to the port of Louisbourg, he will give instructions to have sent to the Sr. Ganet, contractor, 624 panes of glass, 9 inches 11 lines high by 7 inches 7 lines wide and 2 lines thick. Folio 49½, ½ page.

April 22. The same to Abbé Couturier. Is sending instructions for the passage of one of his missionaries to Canada. Will do his utmost to obtain for M. Querré, one of the oldest missionaries, the pension enjoyed by the late M. de Breslay. Folio 49½, ½ page.

May 3. The same to Abbé Couturier. His Eminence....finds the proposals made by the Bishop of Quebec for returning to Canada reasonable but it is probably too late to carry them out in such fashion to allow of his sailing by the King's ship this year. Folio 51, ½ page.

May 3. The same to M. Dugard, merchant at Rouen. In consideration of his having had a ship built at Quebec, and that he is building another, he is excused from carrying on his ship, which he is fitting out for the voyage to Quebec, the *engagés* required by the King's instructions. Folio 51, 1 page.

May 10. The same to MM. Cottart and Cie. Has noted the decision they have come to to cede their claim to the land grant made them in the eastern part of Ile St. Jean to the Sr. Roma, their associate. Folio 53, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. de Pensens. The King has agreed to add a yearly gratuity of 400 livres to his pension of 800 livres. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Saur. Respecting the sailing of the Forsters, father and son, to go and examine the copper mines of Canada. Folio 54½, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. Bégon. Agrees to his terms for paying the amount of 43,600 livres which M. de Lanouiller owes to the funds of Canada. Folio 52½, ½ page.

June 5. The same to M. de la Tuilerie. Same subject. Folio 60, ½ page.

November 26. The same to MM. Darragory. Their letter strengthens him more and more in the idea that the whale fishery in the river St. Lawrence may become a very profitable undertaking. Folio 107, ½ page.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES.

RELATING TO ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE.

1737. Versailles. April 9. The President of the Navy Board to M. de la Croix. Will send on *Le Héros* a nether millstone bought for M. de la Boularderie, for a water mill. Folio 165½. ½ page.

May 6. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Marquis de la Galissonnière, ship's lieutenant, as to the service he should render in the campaign he is to make at Ile Royale. Folio 185, 4 pages.

May 10. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the St. Du Quesnel, post captain, as to the service he should render in the campaign he is to make at Quebec. Folio 176½, 3 pages.

May 10. The President of the Navy Board to M. Du Quesnel. Additional instructions. Folio 178, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de la Croix. Instructions respecting the sailing by *Le Jason* of the workmen for the iron mines at Trois-Rivières (55), the copper miners (2) and the contraband salters. Folio 178½, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. Du Quesnel. Additional instructions. Folio 179½ ½ page.

September 10. Memorandum from the king to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Sérigny commanding the King's flute *L'Orox*, as to the services he should render in the campaign he is to make in Louisiana. Folio 211½, 2 pages.

1737.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO NEW FRANCE.

Versailles. February 11. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Brouague. Pleased with his report, and with the progress of the fishery. Folio 400, 1 page.

February 26. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Michel. They will protect the undertaking of the Srs. Darragory, but must not allow them to trade within the domain of Tadoussac. Folio 400½, 1 page.

March 19. The same to the same. Advances which the King has made to the iron mining Company of Trois-Rivières. The Sr. Simonet, who has come to fetch workmen, sails with them on the King's ship. Folio 400½, 1 page.

March 19. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He must have been told of the ill-success of the undertaking against the Chicachas Natchez The King is sending 450 men as reinforcements to M. de Bienville to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. The latter intended making a fresh attack at the beginning of 1739, but at that time he probably did not reckon on the reinforcements the King is sending him, so that it is likely his campaign will be begun earlier. Will do all in his power to carry out his views, and to cause all the nations of Canada to march against the Chicachas. M. de Bienville has learned that a body of 400 Cherakis and Chicachas has gone to the Oio eighty leagues from its mouth. He believes that this movement is made at the instigation of the English, in order to cut off our trade from the Ouabache and the Mississipi. M. de Bienville has instructed the commandant of the Illinois to harass them. It seems that the Sioux have attacked and defeated a party of Foxes who were travelling in their direction, believing themselves to be pursued by the Indians allied to the French. Folio 401, 3 pages.

March 10. The same to the Sr. de B ouague. Is told that he carries on an illicit beaver trade with the captains of ships fishing at his post. If this is the fact, and is proved he will be punished. He must take all his beaver to the Company at Quebec to be paid the regular price. Folio 402, ½ page.

1737. April 16. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Instructions respecting the method of procedure of the attorney general and councillors during the sessions of the Council. Folio 402½, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Card money. Has obtained, for the Sr. Nicolet the position of officer of the marshalsea in Canada. Is of opinion that appointing a permanent commandant at Detroit, in place of changing them every three years, would be in the interest of the settlement of the lands and of the development of that post. Has charged the Sr. Navarre to collect the *cens et rentes* due on the lands of this post. As the Sr. Du Buisson is being tried before the Superior Council for killing the Sr. Chambly de Cournoyer in a duel, the matter must be allowed to take its course before obtaining letters of pardon for the accused. Folio 403, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to M. Hocquart. The King is annoyed at the excessive expenditure on the works that have been carried out. They must be made good without having recourse to a fresh issue of card money. Folio 404, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Auditing of the accounts. Folio 404, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to M. Michel. Same subject. Folio 406, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The protection they must afford the Srs. Darragory. Is very glad that the Sr. La Fontaine who has been granted a concession at the river Ytamamion, has found a place when he could set up a very profitable permanent fishery. It is annoying that they have not been able to find a good slate-quarry somewhere. The Sr. de la Richardière. Folio 406½, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The adventure that has befallen the Sr. de la Verandrye's convoy is most unfortunate and gives reason to fear that we shall be forced to give up all those posts, especially if M. de la Vérandrye has made up his mind to retaliate for this on the prairie Sioux. All that has been brought to his knowledge of that which gave rise to this incident proves to him that the beaver trade had more to do than anything else in the undertaking of the discovery of the Western Sea. Was much pleased to learn that the words of the Indians at Sault St. Louis should have had the effect of deterring the English and Flemings from settling at Rivière à la Loutre. Regrets that he should have given the Sr. Des Noyelles command of the post at Detroit after all that happened in his campaign against the Foxes. Folio 406, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. The desertions from the army can only be ascribed to lack of discipline. Folio 408, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Has obtained a lieutenant's commission for the Chev. de Beauharnois. Approves of his giving M. de Céloron command of the post at Michilimakinak. Divers instructions. Folio 408½, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. Hocquart. He did well to sanction the marriage of Marie Françoise Gay, under age, to Joseph Lemieux, notwithstanding the opposition of her father, Michel Gay. Remarks respecting various matters. Folio 409, 1 page.

April 22. The same to the same. Has done well to cease sending flour to Martinique in view of the scanty harvest. Has not been able to obtain a pension for the widow of the Sr. de Boishébert. Has approved of his sending the Sr. Chevigny to the seigniory of Berthier to make pitch and resin. Oak to be supplied by Abbé Le Page. Is very pleased that the cultivation of kemp is kept up sufficiently. Has given orders to have the father and mother of the Sr. Raymond, master ropemaker at Quebec, sail on Le Jason. Has approved of the verdict sentencing the Sr. Louis Mallet and his wife to death for coining false money. He may have their children brought up on what comes from the sale of their property. These children, as he suggests, may be sent to France later on. Folio 409½, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Revenue and expenditure. Believes that the decrease in revenue at the posts of Frontenac aud Niagara is due rather

1737. to the bad management of the store-keepers than to the discontinuance of the distribution of brandy. Folio 410, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Expenditure and revenue Folio 411, 2 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. According to his returns, the imports amount to 2,303,662 livres, and the exports to 1,755,798. It cannot be possible that the trade of Canada is bound to show such a deficit each year; if it were so, the colony would go deeper and deeper into debt until it could never recover itself. His explanations only partially make clear the reason of this condition. There will always be an excess of imports so long as iron and copper mines, ship building, cultivation of tobacco and other industries do not restore equilibrium. Folio 411½, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Folio 412½, 2 pages.

April 28. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Cadet's commission for the Sr. de Gannes who is going to Canada.

April 30. Id. The Hospital nuns have no right to the clothes of soldiers who die in the hospital and who do not belong to the colonial troops. Folio 413, ½ page.

April 30. The same to the same. Relies on them to decide between the parties in respect of the claims of the Srs Foucault and Boucault on the one side and Constantin on the other, relative to their land grants on the coast of Labrador. Has approved the grants they have made, on the river Sault de la Chaudière, to the Srs. Rigaud, La Gorgendière and Taschereau, and is sending the ratification. Has equally approved the two grants, made on the same river, to the Sr. Aubin de l'Isle and the widow Aubert, as well as those made, on Lake Champlain, to the Srs. D'Aillebout, D'Argenteuil and Dagneau Douville. Id. In the case of the Srs. Raimbault and de la Fontaine. Folio 413, 1 page.

April 30. The same to the same. The pay of the two workmen who are going to Lake Superior to carry on the work of developing the copper mine is somewhat high, but men fit for this work are scarce and M. de la Ronde has set no limit in this respect; moreover, as he has the lease of the post at Chagouanigon *gratis* on condition of his working the copper mines, he can have no hesitation in accepting this expense. Has obtained for M. Péan the reduction of two thirds of the quint dues on the purchase he has made of one half the land of la Durantaye. Folio 413½, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to the same. They will ascertain the facts in respect of the petition of the widow of John Sarignac, *dit* Lafond, relative to a lot of ground at Montreal. Folio 414½, 1 page.

April 30. The same to the same. As the Sr. de la Tour has behaved well since he came to Canada, and they consider him capable of fulfilling the duties of notary, he approves of their having given him a commission. Nuns of the General Hospital at Quebec. Importance of the cures. Fortifications. Folio 415, 1 page.

April 30. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Fresh expedition against Chicachas. There is every reason to hope that the Sakis have forsaken the Foxes, which makes these last powerless. Has approved of his having pardoned the Sakis, and granted the Foxes their lives on condition of their scattering among the other tribes and that the name of Foxes shall be no more heard of. Folio 415, 1½ pages.

April 30. The same to the same. Approves of his having sent the Chev. de St. Ours to command at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure in the place of the Sr. de la Perrière. A pension of 300 livres is granted to the Sr. Drouët de Richarville on the report of the services rendered by him in the expedition against the Chicachas; he lost three sons killed and another was dangerously wounded in that affair. He will report the answer of the Governor of New-York in respect of the insult offered to the Sr. Péan when passing in front of Chouéguen. Desertion of the contraband salters. The family of the Sr. de Chaulnes, sent to Canada by the King's order, petition that he may be

1737. employed. If his conduct is good, as they say, he may be made an officer. Folio 416, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting a memorandum from the Sr. Petit, clerk to the treasurers-general of the Navy at Quebec. Folio 416½, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Explanations. Folio 417, 1 page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the usefulness of an agricultural settlement near the fort at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Folio 417½, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. The pension enjoyed by the widow of the Sr. de Lorimier may be given to the widow of Captain de Villedonné. Pension to the widow of Captain de Blainville. Cannot obtain a pension for the widow of the Sr. de Boishébert. The Sr. Ganeau de Senneville. Folio 418, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. Contraband-salters about to sail on *Le Jason*. Folio 418½, 1 page.

The same to the Chev. de Bégon. Leave granted him, also to his son, to return to France. Folio 418½, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has obtained a special gratuity of 400 livres for the Sr. St. Ours des Chaillons, instead of the pension he was asking for. Folio 419, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the verdict against five deserters. Folio 419, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. He may draw up a lease with the Sr. Cugnet for the rent of the trade at Tadoussac, on the basis of his proposals. Conditions of this lease. Folio 419, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to M. Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. The forges undertaking at St. Maurice must be encouraged. Folio 420, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. de Céloron. The captaincy made vacant by the death of M. de Boishébert, has been granted to M. de Granville Fonville. M. de Beauharnois intends sending him to command at Michilimakinak. To M. de Granville: has granted him M. de Boishébert's company. To M. de St. Vincent: has granted him leave to return to France. To the Chev. de St. Ours: has not been able to grant him the Cross of Knight of St. Louis this year. Id. to M. Du Figuier. To M. Le Verrier: has not been able to obtain for him the lieutenancy made vacant by M. de Granville's promotion. Id. to the Chev. de Raymond. To the Baron de Longueuil: will give his son an ensigncy as soon as he is of age. To M. de Montigny: has not been able to obtain him the pension he asks for. To M. de Rigauville: will not neglect his son's advancement. To M. Rigaud: has not been able to obtain him the Cross of St. Louis. Id. to M. de Lantagnac. To M. de Chaussegros de Léry: a gratuity has been granted him. Id. to M. Lanouiller de Boisclerc. To M. Verrier: Is pleased with the lectures on law which he is giving. Has two new volumes of the *Aveux, Démen brements, and Declarations* of the papier terrier. Relies on his sending two more this year, and the remainder next year. To the Rev. Father de Lauzon: the land grant made to the Sr. de Boisclerc, behind the Sault St. Louis, has not been ratified. To Madame de Ste. Helène: cannot grant her the free gift of slate she asks for to roof the house of her community. Folio 420½, 4 pages.

May 10. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King has extended for ten years more the exemption of duties on the merchandise grown in the West Indies entered at Ile Royale and in Canada. Folio 422½, 1 page.

May 10. The same to the same. Although the tobacco sent has not quite answered expectations, it is thought that, if suitably treated, it might give reasonable satisfaction. Folio 422½, 1 page.

1737. May 10. The same to the same. Instructions which he has given to M. Du Quesnel, who is to command *Le Jason* intended for the voyage to Canada. Folio 423, 1 page.

May 10. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is pleased with the agreement that has existed between them so far. The King grants permission to the nuns of the General Hospital at Quebec to increase their community by ten professed sisters, and six lay sisters. Hopes that Canadians who may feel inclined to study law will follow the course given by the Sr. Verrier; they will thus make themselves fit to discharge the duties of councillor. They might, as is done in the West Indies, be given commissions as assessors which gives them entry to the council, and the advantage of learning. Benefits to be derived from the trade with Ile Royale and the West Indies. Porpoise fishery. Is pleased to see that the gratuities granted by the King in order to encourage ship building have good results. Copper and iron mines. Hopes that the report of the Indians who assert that they know of an island full of copper has been proved true; there would, in such case, be greater security against any troubles the Indians might cause. The King has granted to the Srs. Cugnet, Taschereau, Olivier de Vezain, Simonet and Gamelin, all the privileges connected with the development of iron mines, enjoyed by the Sr. de Francheville. Was pleased to learn that the tiles made by the Sr. Des Meloizes have been found to be of good quality. It would be advisable to make sure that they will stand the frost before resuming the work. Work on the walls of Montreal. Usefulness of a boat for the transport of munitions on Lake Champlain. Importance of the migration of the Chouanons, Sioux, Sonnontanons. The readiness wherewith the greater part of the Abenaki chiefs have given account of the bribes received by them from the English, gives a good idea of their loyalty. Chicachas. Coureurs de Bois. Lease of the trading privilege at Tadoussac. Folio 423½, 11 pages. Say, 20 pp.

May 10. The same to M. du Pin de Bélugard. Is pleased with his zeal in training gunners. Folio 428½, ¼ page.

May 10. The same to M. Olivier de Vezain. Is pleased with the pains he is taking in the matter of the foundry business. Folio 429, ¼ page,

May 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. In order to ascertain the worth of the copper mines at Lake Superior, he has written to M. Saur, director general of mines at Ste. Marie-les-Mines, to supply him with a workman capable of doing this with an assistant. They will see, by the contract he is sending them what has been agreed to on this point on behalf of the Sr. de la Ronde with the Messrs. Foster, father and son. The Sr. de la Ronde shall be credited for all the advances made. Folio 429, 1 page.

May 17. The same to the same. Is sending the duplicate of the statement of expenditure for Canada as well as the statement of the charges on the Western Domain. Folio 429½, 1 page.

May 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has obtained a gratuity of 400 livres for M. DesChaillons, King's lieutenant at Quebec, but cannot pay the dowry of his two daughters who wish to become nuns. He may, however, help them to the amount of 1,000 livres out of the returns from the sale of leaves of absence. Folio 430, ½ page.

May 17. The same to the same. Promotions for the Srs. de Granville Fonville, Chev. de Beauharnois, de Sacquépée, de la Ronde, senior, de Linctot, senior, Chev. de Gannes, de Muy, Dartigny de Villeray. Has granted a commission to the Sr. Testu de la Richardière with a salary of 1000 livres instead of the 500 he had previously. Folio 430, 1½ pages.

May 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Has granted the Sr. de Lanouiller a position as student in the Intendant's office. Folio 430½ ½ page.

1736. May 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Council of state has rendered a decree authorizing the attorney General of the Superior Council to adjust the admiralty registers not signed by the Sr. de l'Epinay, judge of that court. Folio 431, ½ page.

May 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the Sr. Augustine Charrier, grandson of M. de Chateauneuf, first captain of dragoons in the coast guard district of Xaintonge. Respecting the Sr. Desfossés de Beauvilliers, cavalry lieutenant, sent to Canada 8 or 9 years ago, at the request of the Maréchale d'Harcourt. He will report to him on his behaviour. Folio 431, 1 page.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS RELATING TO NEW FRANCE.

April —. Letters patent to increase the number of nuns in the General Hospital at Quebec. Folio 435, 1 page.

April —. Letters patent bearing amnesty for the Coureurs des bois of Canada. Folio 435½, 1 page.

April 10. Ordinance bearing amnesty in favour of the deserters from the troops of New France. Folio 436, ½ page.

April 1. Warrant of gift and remission of the dues coming to the King from the purchase of the land of la Durantaye, to the benefit of the Sr. Péan. Folio 436, ½ page.

April 8. Commission of Pierre Pilotte to be admiralty bailiff at Quebec. Warrant for the fresh monopoly granted to the new iron-mining company in Canada. Folio 436½, ¼ page.

April 22.

April 16. Order from the King making the Sr. Poulain de Nicolet officer of the King's police in Canada. Folio 436½, ½ page.

April 1. Warrants ratifying the land grants made to the Srs. Taschereau, de Vaudreuil, and de la Gorgendière Folio 436½, 1 page.

April 16. Warrants ratifying land grants made at Detroit to Charles Bonhomme, *dit* Beaupré, Jacques Cardinal, senior, Jacques Cardinal, junior, Philippe Daniau, Joseph Du Tremblé, François Gilbert, *dit* Sanspeur, Claude Campot, Pierre Cosme, Pierre Laurent, Gaétan Séguin, Jacques Séguin, Gabriel Casse, Etienne Fafar, Hébert, and J. Bte. Mallet, junior. Folio 437, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.

April 30. Warrants ratifying land grants in favour of the Srs. Daigneaux Douville, Raimbault, D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, Fontaine de Belcourt, the widow Aubert, and Aubin de l'Ile. Folio 438½, 2 pages.

May 17. Warrant ratifying the grant in favour of Jean Marchesseau, *dit* La Ramée and Magdelaine Gaien, his wife, of a piece of land in the town of Quebec. Id. at Quebec to Nicolas Boisseau, head bailiff of the district of Quebec. To Marianne Pagé Carcy, his wife. Id. at Quebec, to Geneviève Pruneau, wife of Pierre Olivier. Id. at Quebec, to Anne Marianne Rivard, widow of François Dumontier. Id. at Quebec, to Anne Ménage, widow of Pierre Levasseur. Id. to the Sr. Basil, ratifying his monopoly of the seal fishery in the Baie des Châteaux, on the river St. Lawrence. Folio 439, 2 pages.

May 18. Commission authorizing the Sr. Verrier, attorney general of the Superior Council to give a procès-verbal of the registers in the Admiralty office at Quebec which have not been endorsed and initialled by the late Sr. de L'Epinay, lieutenant of the said Admiralty. Folio 439½, 1 page.

1737.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO ILE ROYALE.

Versailles. February 26. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Brouillan and Le Normant. Respecting the undertaking of the Srs. Darragory. Folio 442, 1 page.

March 25. The same to the same. Respecting the Sr. François Lefèvre de Maurepas who is going to Ile Royale to serve as a cadet. Folio 442½, ½ page.

1737.
April 16. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Acadian missionaries. Folio 443, 2½ pages.

April 6. The same to the same. They will send some contraband-salters to work at M. de la Boularderie's establishment. Mill-stones for the Sr. de la Boularderie's mill. They will ascertain whether the Sr. de la Boularderie's plan for opening a road from his concession to Louisbourg is acceptable. Work done by the Sr. de la Boularderie at Ile d'Orléans. Is it advisable to make him a grant of it? Folio 444, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Respecting a dispute between the Srs. Destouches, Guyon, Grandchamp, and the Srs. Lartigue et Rodrique as to the ownership of certain lands in island No. 2 of the harbour of Louisbourg. Folio 445½, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Instructions. Folio 446½, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Approves of the establishment of a slaughter-house at Louisbourg, but for neat cattle only, leaving the farmers free to kill calves and sheep. The Srs. Milly & Dugas who tender for this business, ask permission to kill their animals in Acadia. Consent may be given to this, if judged advisable, providing they bring a certain number of cattle from Canada every year. They may give them the right to keep their cattle, intended for slaughtering, at Baie Glacé and at Mordienne so long as they maintain their slaughter-house. Once this bargain is made, English ships must not be allowed to carry on any trade whatsoever. Canada can supply all that may be needed. Folio 447½, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to the same. The Sr. de la Boularderie's mine working. If the Sr. Harander does not make better use of his exclusive right to kill at the Magdalen Islands, private individuals may be given leave to do so. Help for the inhabitants of Ile St. Jean who have suffered from the forest fires. Folio 448½, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to M. de Brouillan. Was pleased with the dispositions shown by the Indians on the occasion of the attempt of the governor of Acadia in regard to the silver mine found at Cape Porc-Epic. There are at present six missionaries in Acadia with Father Chauvreux, and this number seems ample, especially as to increase it would be likely to annoy the English governor. The great thing is for them to behave prudently in regard to the Government. Folio 449½, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. It is to be hoped that Mr. Armstrong's answer respecting the deserting soldiers is sincere. Certainly, the arrest of French deserters by the English authorities, and the arrest of English deserters by the French authorities, would tend to check desertions on either side. Folio 450, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Has obtained him the desired grant of the land he holds at the head of Louisbourg Bay. Is sending him the warrant. Is sending him the patents of the Srs. de la Pérelle and Rousseau as knights of St. Louis. He has done well to arrest the two deserters from the garrison at Canso, and send them back to the English. 451½, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. He made a mistake in stating, in a letter to M. Armstrong, that the French missionaries, living in Acadia, are not subject to the English government. This claim is not reasonable. It is possible that M. Armstrong in sending away MM. de St. Poncy and Chauvreux, made use of a pretext to succeed in banishing the missionaries altogether; but it seems certain, nevertheless, that these gentlemen were wanting in courtesy towards him, and so laid themselves open to retaliation on his part. Should M. de St. Poncy go back to Port Royal he must do his utmost to regain M. Armstrong's good will. There is no need to make a fresh arrangment with the English court, the Treaty of Utrecht is enough and the clause relating to the missionaries is not called in question. The missionaries must teach the people, by word and example, the obedience due to his Britannic Majesty. Folio 452, 2 pages.

1737. April 16. The same to M. Le Normant. Remarks and instructions respecting the accounts. Folio 453, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Was pleased to hear of the success of the fishery, but would like to have particulars. Foreign trade. Since Ile St. Jean can supply the needs of Ile Royale in the way of vegetables and provisions, they will no longer be drawn from Canada. Folio 454, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Replacing of the lantern of the tower on Ile de l'Entrée. Is not surprised that the Sr. du Verger did not succeed in his Acadian silver mine plan. The undertaking seemed a wild one. Is pleased that the difficulty between the Srs. de la Boularderie and Gombart has been arranged by arbitration. Now that the Sr. Roma is in France, it will be possible to ascertain what can be done in regard to the Company he represented at Ile St. Jean. Has obtained for the Sr. Bertin the position of King's surgeon at Louisbourg, rendered vacant by the death of his father-in-Law, the Sr. La Grange. Folio 455, 2½ pages.

April 16. The same to the same. He may have the plans and estimates prepared for a civil prison at Louisbourg. The Sr. Lartigue, junior. The Srs. de Beaubassin and du Vivier. Folio 456, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Respecting certain complaints made by M. de la Boularderie. Folio 457, 3 pages.

April 22. The same to MM. Le Brouillan and Le Normant. Respecting a property at Ile Royale left by M. de la Pérelle's man-servant. Respecting the request of the Sr. Du Hayet, an officer. Folio 458, 1 page.

April 22. The same to M. Le Normant. Hospital accounts. Folio 458½, 3 pages.

April 30. The same to MM. de Brouillon and Le Normant. Same subject. Folio 459½, 1 page.

April 30. The same to the same. Respecting the requests made by the Brothers of Charity in regard to the works at the hospital. Folio 460, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to M. de Brouillon. Importance of keeping Louisbourg in a fit condition to stand a siege. He may come to France to attend to matters arising from his brother's death. Leaves of absence for the Srs. Despiet, Lafite and de Pensens. Folio 461, 2 pages.

April 30. The same to M. Le Normant. Respecting accounts. Folio 462, 3 pages.

April 30. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 463½, 4 pages.

May 3. The same to the same. Was wrong to make bargains for the maintenance of the King's ships without speaking of it to M. de Brouillon. Remarks respecting certain works. Folio 465, 4 pages.

May 6. The same to MM. de Brouillon and Le Normant. They will give M. de la Galissonnière a receipt for the contraband salters whom he will deliver to them. Folio 467, 1 page.

May 6. The same to the same. Instructions concerning certain works. Folio 467½, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to M. de Bourville. Has learned from M. de Brouillon the success of the search made to capture 19 deserters. Folio 468½, ½ page.

May 6. The same to the Chev. de Gannes. Has obtained him a gratuity of 900 livres to make good the outlay incurred by him on his journey to New York. To M. Despiet: has obtained leave of absence for him. To M. D'Ailleboult: he will be allowed to go to Canada if he can find an officer of his own rank willing to exchange with him. To M. de la Pérelle: has written to M. de Brouillon respecting the legacy left by his man-servant. To M. du Hayet: approves of M. de Brouillon's choosing him to go to Ile St. Jean. To M. Morpain: has obtained him a gratuity of 200 livres. Folio 468½, 4 pages.

May 6. The same to M. Sabatier. Has received the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure for food, clothes for the troops, munitions, &c. Folio 470, 1 page.

May 6. The same to M. de Brouillon and Le Normant. Remarks respecting works on the fortifications. Folio 470½, 4 pages.

1737. May 6. The same to M. de Brouillon. Has called M. Le Normant's attention to the fact that he did not consult him in giving out the contract for the works. Folio 472½, 1½ pages.

May 6. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting works on the fortifications of Louisbourg and elsewhere. Folio 473, 9 pages.

May 10. The same to MM. de Brouillon and Le Normant. The contract made in 1730 with the Sr. Ganet for the works on the fortifications having come to an end, a contract has been made for six years with the Sr. Muiron whose tenders for carrying on the work were more advantageous than those of the Sr. Ganet. Folio 477, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to the same. Has given M. de la Galissonnière command of *Le Héros*, sailing to Louisbourg. Folio 478, 1 page.

May 10. The same to the same. The King has extended, for ten years more, the exemptions, granted by the decree of Dec. 26, 1726, to the privateers engaged in the coasting trade between Ile Royale and the Windward Islands. Folio 478½, 1 page.

May 10. The same to M. Le Normant. Begs him to state whether it is the officers of the Admiralty who act in the case of sailors or fishermen who meet death by drowning or those of the King's jurisdiction. Folio 478½, 1 page.

May 10. The same to M. Verrier. The Sr. Muiron having made a more advantageous tender for carrying on the work of the fortifications than the Sr. Ganet, a contract has been entered into with him for six years. He will have exact measurements made, in order to settle with the Sr. Ganet. Folio 479, 2 pages.

May 10. The same to M. Boucher. Has not been able to obtain him an increase of salary. Folio 480, ½ page.

May 10. The same to M. Pothier Du Buisson. Cannot obtain him the increase of salary he asks for. Folio 480½, ½ page.

May 10. The same to the Sr. Lambert. He must endeavour to give his whole attention to training soldiers in artillery practice. Folio 480½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to MM. De Brouillan and Le Normant. The Sr. Roma has come to an arrangement with the joint-owners of the land grant in the eastern part of Ile St. Jean. He remains sole proprietor. They will give him six contraband salters to work on his concession. He will have command throughout the extent of his concession under the orders of the senior officers and in their absence. Folio 480½, 1 page.

May 17. The same to the same. Respecting the Sr. Ganet's complaints in regard to M. Verrier's measurements. Folio 481, ½ page.

May 17. The same to the same. Is sending them the statement of the expenditure on the fortifications for the current year, amounting to 128,900 livres. Folio 481½, 1 page.

May 17. The same to the same. Is sending the statement of accounts for the current year, amounting to 216,012 livres. Folio 482, 1 page.

May 17. The same to M. de Brouillan. Approves of his having relieved the company in garrison at Ile St. Jean by a detachment of 40 men, and of his having given the Sr. Du Hayet command of it. Promotions for MM. Du Chambon, de la Vallière, Du Vivier, de la Plague, Denis de Bonaventure, Chev. de Coux, Chassin Thierry, de Ste. Marie, Du Vivier, Chambon, De la Fitte Mouledoux, Lopinot, Rousseau de Souvigny, Le Neuf de la Vallière, du Chambar, junior. Folio 482½, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to M. Du Chambon. Has obtained him a King's lieutenancy at Ile St. Jean, and a second ensigncy for his elder son. Respecting the Sr. Roma. To the elder M. Du Vivier: has granted him a company, and his brother an ensigncy on full pay. To M. de la Plague; has obtained him a company. Folio 483, 2 pages.

May 26. The same to M. de Brouillan. He will give him an account of the quarrel that has occurred between the Srs. de la Pérelle and de Bourville. Folio 484, ½ page.

1737. May 31. The same to MM. de Brouillan and Le Normant. They will allow the Sr. Roger Séhabol, who comes from Ile Royale, to join the troops in the capacity of cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 484½, ¼ page.

July 24. The same to the same, Has taken means to send the provisions asked for on the two ships chartered by them, commanded by the Srs. Du Bois and de Beaubriant. Folio 484½, 1½ pages.

August 5. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 485½, 2 pages.

August 5. The same to M. Le Normant. Same subject. Folio 486½, 1½ pages.

August 5. The same to M. de Brouillon. Has seen to the sending of the provisions he asked for, but thinks he took fright too soon and could have got on without this help which will entail increased expense. Is sorry for the death of the Sr. Dangeac. Has seen with pleasure that the governor of Acadia had allowed the Sr. de St. Poncy to resume his pastoral duties at Port Royal. Folio 487, 1½ pages.

REGISTER OF KING'S ORDERS RELATING TO ILE ROYALE

Versailles. April 8. Commission for the Sr. Pierre Gosselin to be bailiff of the Admiralty court set up at Louisbourg. Folio 492.

April 16. Land grant warrant in favour of the Sr. de Brouillan. Folio 492, 1½ pages.

List of 35 contraband salters condemned to pass the rest of their days at Ile Royale, Folio 493, 1 page.

May 1. Order from the King to M. de la Galissonnière respecting the contraband salters.

Here follow about 75 pages relating to Louisiana.

End of volume 65.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

1738.

AMERICA.

B. Series. Vol. 66.

CANADA.

DESPATCHES,

YEAR 1738.

NOTE.—The King's memorandums and orders are in the old files in "*les rondes.*"

1738. Versailles. January 6. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Srs. Darragory are to send their frigate *l'Adélaïde*, next month, to the whale fishery in the river St. Lawrence. Folio 1, ¼ page.

January 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Rsepecting an arrangement of partnership between the Sr. Liguart, a merchant of Quebec, and the Srs. Beaujeu and Balou, merchants of Bordeaux. Folio 1, ½ page.

February 24. The same to M. Hocquart respecting the Srs. Darragory. Folio 1½, ½ page.

April 9. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will have justice done to the Sr. Gendron, junior, a merchant of Paris, who advanced merchandise to the Sr. Poulin de Courval, king's attorney at Trois Rivières, to the amount of 22,354 livres, for which he has had no return. Folio 2, ½ page.

April 9. The same to the same. The heirs of the late Sr. Hazeur, member of the Superior Council of Quebec, state that a grant of land, known as Port-à-Choix, of 30 leagues frontage, by 10 deep, was made in 1705 to their father in the northern part of the island of Newfoundland, ratified and registered in 1708, that, in 1736, MM. de Beauharnois and Michel granted a part of this concession to a certain Marsal. Wishes for an explanation of the matter. In any case, this grant would have been wrongly made to Marsal, seeing that the Island of Newfoundland was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht, France having reserved to herself only the right of fishing and drying fish between Cape Bonavista and the northern end of the Island, and thence, following the west coast, as far as Pointe Riche. The English, therefore, would have reason to complain that France wished to lay claim to it and to dispose of it. Folio 2, 1½ pages.

April 9. The same to M. Hocquart. Bills of exchange. Folio 3, 2 pages.

April 9. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. François Bissot, son of François Bissot de la Rivière, and his co-heirs, state that, in 1661, La Compagnie des Indes granted Ile aux Œufs, and the river bank between Ile aux Œufs and Sept-Iles to the said François Bissot, senior; that the charter was burned in a conflagration at Quebec, but that this charter is mentioned in an act of fealty and homage in the year 1668. That in 1732, the lessee of the Domain having claimed that a portion of this grant formed part of the Domain of Tadoussac, the heirs, in order to avoid all disputes,

1738. gave up the contested portion on condition that the remainder should be secured to them. Tney will ascertain the facts. Folio 4, 2 pages.

April 9. The same to M. de Vassan. Has obtained him the reversion of a lieutenancy. Folio 4½, ¼ page.

April 9. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The brothers Darragory, satisfied with the success of their fishery business, have written that, in addition to their post of Bon Désir, they intend setting up another in the Sept-Iles. Is very glad that the Sr. De la Fontaine continues to make good use of his concession at the river Noutaganicon. Although the Srs. de Contrecœur and other officers have not been able to find slate quarries on Lake Champlain, there is no reason to be discouraged. The mistake made in navigating *Le Rubis* at the landing at Chapeau Rouge, is most extraordinary. It is fortunate the ship was not lost. Approves of his sending the Sr. de la Richardière to examine the coast of Newfoundland between Cape Race and Cape Ray; in order to make a map of it next year, he may do the same thing between Cape Ray and Port Achoix. Sea marks to be placed at Ile aux Raux and at Ile d'Orléans. Those at Ile d'Orléans must be placed, one at Rivière Delphine, the other at Pointe St. Jean. For this purpose they will have a wall built, pointing N. E, 30 feet wide, by 25 to 30 feet high, by 3 feet thick. Folio 5, 2 pages.

April 9. The same to the same. Respecting the representations of the Sr. de la Fontaine who asks that the warrant for the land grant made him, for the term of nine years on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, may be changed and made to extend to his lifetime. Outlays made by him. Explanations asked for. Folio 5½, 1 page.

April 14. The same to the same. They will examine the petition of the Sr. Fornel, a merchant at Quebec, who asks for a land grant at Baie des Esquimaux, in order to catch whales, porpoise, and other fish Folio 6, ½ page.

April 14. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the petition of one Charbonnier, who complains that he cannot get judgment in three cases he has at Montreal. Folio 6, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the request of the Sr. Dupin de Bélugard, who claims that good gunners cannot be trained without forming a company for daily practice. Folio 6½, ½ page.

April 14. The same to the same. Respecting the petition of the Sr. Louis Levrard, master gunner, who asks for an increase of salary. Folio 6½, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to the same. As the Sr. de Noyau alleges that part of the land grant made him on the Chambly river is now under water, they may if they think it advisable, make him another, between the seminary and the widow d'Argenteuil in the ungranted lands. Folio 6½, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to M. Hocquart. If the Sr. Varin has business in France he may allow him to go there. Has approved of the Sr. Michel's distributing wheat among the poor farmers. Is very glad that the people of Camourasca, Baie St. Paul, and Chambly have continued to make tar, &c. On the favourable report made on the Sr. Michel's diligence, during his absence, he grants him a gratuity of 3,000 livres. Approves of his having been allowed to marry Mademoiselle Bégon. Abbé Le Page. It is a good thing that the cultivation of hemp is kept up in the colony. Pension of 400 livres to the Sr. Louet, King's scrivener, stricken with paralysis. He will obtain the Sr. Bricault de Valmur a commission as scrivener. Folio 7, 4 pages.

April 14. The same to the same. He will inform him as to the behaviour and abilities of the Sr. Martel, for whom a position is asked as King's scrivener at Quebec. The Sr. Bénard, employed in the Intendant's office. Folio 8½, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to the same. He will explain why duties were exacted on the provisions imported from Martinique by the Sr. Darmicourt. Folio 8½, ½ page.

1738. April 14. The same to the same. Remarks on the causes which shew a considerable excess of imports. Folio 9, 2 pages.

April 14. The same to the same. Has examined the census of the colony for 1739, and was satisfied with it. Cannot, at present, obtain help for the *Filles de la Congrégation* at Quebec. Unsatisfactory result of the trade at Niagara and Frontenac. Expenditure and revenue. Folio 10, 2 pages.

April 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Trade of the West Indies. Recruits. Contraband salters. The Sr. Du Buisson. Was very glad to learn that the Messrs. Forster had started from Michilimakinac at the beginning of September, whence they are to go in the spring, to the copper mines of Lake Superior. Folio 11, 2 pages.

April 14. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The seizure made against him, in the hands of the lessee of the abbey of Bénevent will be annulled, and he may receive the arrears due by this lessee, up to the day he resigned the said abbey. The mandement issued by him concerning the liquor traffic, while disturbing consciences, has had the effect of greatly decreasing the trade of the French with the Indians, while increasing that of the English to the same amount, without lessening the consumption of liquor, since the English distribute it without restrictions. Hopes that he will modify his mandement. Is informed by M. de Brouillan, that the Sr. de St. Vincent, formerly missionary in Acadia, whom he recalled, was innocent in the matter charged against him and was doing good work. Hopes that he will make it possible for him to return. Folio 12, 1½ pages.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Gratuities for the Srs. de Léry, and Rocbert de la Morandière. Is very glad that the Srs. Rigaud, de la Gorgendière and Taschereau have carried out the condition imposed on them and have opened a cart road from the bank of the river as far as l'Ilet au Sapin, near the Chaudière river. If the Brothers of the Christian Schools ask for letters patent to ratify their union with the Hospitaliers, he will make use of their remarks on this subject. Folio 13, 1½ pages.

April 23. The same to the same. Many complaints are received of the prevalence and openness of foreign trade in Canada. The decrease in French trade, and that of the Compagnie des Indes, sufficiently proves this. It may be true, as they say, that the low price given by the company for beaver, the poor quality of their écarlatines and the attraction of brandy, drive the Indians to carry their pelts to the English ; but it is certain, at the same time, that there are Frenchmen who make use of the Indians to carry their beaver to the English, and that these last come to Montreal, and openly trade in them. To remedy these things in some measure the company has agreed to raise the price of beaver from 45 sols the pound to 55, and to get écarlatines from England until such time as the manufacture of them, carried on in France, shall have been brought to perfection. Moreover, he has written to the Bishop to moderate his mandement on the subject of the liquor traffic. Folio 13½, 3 pages.

April 23. The same to M. Hocquart. Is surprised that the Sr. Berey, treasury clerk at Montreal, should have been unable to restore the quittances missing since the fire of 1734 ; has, however, obtained him a discharge for them. Decrease of revenue from beaver in consequence of the fraudulent trade carried on by the agency of the Indians. Has approved of his sending on *Le Jason* the two cases of plants intended for the King's garden at Paris delivered to him by the Sr. Favre, curé of St. Sulpice. Folio 15, 4 pages.

April 23. The same to M. Beauharnois. He must pay close attention to the steps taken by the English with a view to setting up a post at the Rivière à la Loutre. Believes, notwithstanding what he says about it, that it is more fitting to appoint a permament commandant at Detroit. If M. de Noyan's health will allow of it, he thinks he ought to be chosen to command that post. Importance of the post at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Folio 17, 2 pages.

1738. April 23. The same to the same. Has read the Sr. de la Verandrye's new report and is not a little surprise to find that the discovery of the Western Sea is scarcely more advanced than it was. Doubts whether the Sr. de la Véranrye's zeal is as disinterested as he professes it to be. Whatever he may say to excuse his last trip to Montreal he would find it hard to explain satisfactorily why he should thus have left his post instead of taking advantage of the weather to go further, still more, as the disposition of the Indian Chiefs, Missouris, Christineaux and Assiniboël, towards the French seems to be of the best. Regrets the abandonment of the Sioux post, and the circumstances which have made it necessary, Folio 18, 2 pages.

April 23. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Their plan for fostering the settlement of Detroit cannot be followed as it entails an increase of troops, and because the King cannot meet a larger expenditure. The plan most easy to carry out would be to appoint a permanent commandant, who would have no business interests. Folio 19, 4 pages.

April 23. The same to M. Hocquart. The King has approved the agreement made by him with the Sr. Cugnet for the lease of Tadoussac for nine years, dating from October 1, last. Revenue and expenditure. Folio 21, 3 pages.

April 23. The same to the same. Respecting the 28,000 livres which M. Bégon has undertaken to pay to the credit of the Sr. de Lanouiller. Folio 22, 1½ pages.

April 23. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will look into the Sr. Du Quesnel's suggestion as to the advisability of having a barn built on the hill to the north of Quebec, for storing sails and all that lumbers up the King's ships, as also for lodging sailors who may be ill. Folio 23, 1 page.

Marly. April 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the Sr. de Lugny. Folio 23½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Duchesne, a skilled iron-worker, is going to Canada, to settle there. He might be employed at the Compagnie des Forges. Folio 23½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to the same. M. de Beauharnois will be good enough to allow the Sr. de Mazieres de Maisoncelle, who is going to Canada, to serve with the troops as a cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 23½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to the same. Recommends to them the Sr. Vallerand, employed, for several years past, in the Brigade of the Domain. Folio 24, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Has granted a special gratuity of 12,000 livres to the Sr. Taschereau, clerk to the Treasurers-general, in consideration of the increase of work laid on him by his share in the administration of the Domain. Folio 24, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Importance of discipline among the troops. MM. de Verchères and de Céloron are appointed to command the companies left vacant by the death of MM. de Repentigny and de Montigny. The three lieutenancies opened by the promotion of MM. de Verchères and Céloron and the death of M. de Cabanac, have been granted to M. de Cabanac, brother to the one deceased, and to the Chevs. de la Corne and de Raymond. Other promotions for the Srs. Beaujeu de Villemonde, Blainville, Céloron, St. Ours, the Chev. de Gannes, de Falaize, Péan, de Mesy, d'Artigny de Villeray, De Longueuil, junior, Millon, Gaspé, De la Barre, de Vassan. Folio 24½, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. They will cause the Sr. Mauriel, who is going to Canada, to serve with the troops as a cadet. Folio 25, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to the same. They will cause the Sr. de Vienne, sent by his family to Canada in the hope of improving him, to serve with the troops. Folio 25, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to the same. Respecting their report of the means taken by them to hasten the completion of the foundry. It might be thought, at

1738. first sight, that there is cause to be satisfied, but a closer scrutiny shows that there has been much false economy and that very little trouble has been taken to make the best use of the revenue. The impression has been very unfavourable. What, however, is still less excusable, is that they have laid the King under the necessity of making fresh advances. The advance agreed upon with the Sr. de Francheville was for 10,000 livres only. This has been raised to 100,000 for the new company, and now a fresh advance of 82,642 livres is needed. It will be made, but it must be stipulated that repayment may be claimed, partly in iron, and partly in money. Two of the iron bars, which have been assayed are found to be of the quality known as "rock-iron", which is somewhat inferior to that of Barry; the third is equal in quality to this last iron. It will be useless to suggest further advances. Folio 25½, 2½ pages.

Versailles. May 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the Chev. Benoit. Folio 26½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will allow a certain contraband salter, named Goupil, to return to France, to arrange his affairs. Folio 26½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Respecting the instructions given to M. de la Jonquière, commanding *Le Rubis*, which the King is sending to Canada. Folio 27, 1 page.

May 13. The same to the same. They will cause the Sr. de Nauroy, who is going to Canada, to serve with the troops. Folio 27, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has enrolled in the Order of St. Louis the following captains; the Sr. de St. Ours, de Rigaud, and de Contrecœur. Has not been able to obtain this honour for the Sr. de Léry, who, moreover, wishes to leave the service of the colony. Folio 27½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. He will grant leave of absence to the Srs. de St. Vincent and Duplessis Faber. Folio 27½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to the Chev. de St. Ours. Has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Id, to the Sr. Rigaud de Vaudreuil. Id, to the Sr. de Contrecœur. Folio 28, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has received the general roll of the troops. Has obtained an ensigncy on full pay for his son. Folio 28½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Léry. M. de Beauharnois has informed him on the work done by him at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure, and on the walls of Montreal. If he wishes to return to France to serve in the engineers, he must apply to Maréchal D'Asfeldt. Folio 28½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The statement of the accounts amounts to 351,374 livres. Folio 29, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnac. Has obtained, for the Sr. de la Barre the provisional ensigncy which he asked for on his behalf. Folio 29, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Verchères. Has obtained him a company. Id, to M. de Céloron. Id, to M. de Raymond; a lieutenancy. Id, to M. de Longueuil, a second ensigncy for his son. Id, to M. de Gannes; an ensigncy on full pay for M. de Falaize, his relative. To M. de Boisclerc; has obtained him a gratuity of 300 livres. Id, to M. Rocbert de la Morandière. Folio 29½, 2½ pages.

May 13. The same to Abbé Miniac. The Sr. Gosselin is returning to Canada. He will help him in any way he can, if he is worthy of it. Folio 30½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to the Chev. Bégon. Has obtained his passage to Canada, with that of two servants. Folio 30½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. Michel. Has granted him a special gratuity of 3,000 livres in recognition of the way he has administered matters in M. Hocquart's absence. Has approved of his marriage with Mlle Bégon. Folio 31, ½ page.

1738. May 13. The same to M. Varin. Has granted him leave of absence. Id. to M. Duplessis Faber. Id. to M. de St. Vincent. Folio 31, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Beaucours. Will reward his services when opportunity offers. Folio 31½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to the Chev. Dormicourt. Repecting his salary. Folio 32, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Des Méloises. Since the damage done to a part of his tiles must be laid to the mortar, he must not be discouraged. Folio 32, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de St. Ours de Chaillon. Has obtained an ensigncy on full pay for his son. Folio 32½, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. Dupin Bélugard. He must apply to M. de Beauharnois respecting his views on the matter of gunners. Folio 32½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Hocquart. The Sr. Gosselin, a missionary, is returning to Canada. He has a knowledge of plants ; has sent collections of them for the King's garden, and must send more. He will obtain help for him, if he needs it. Folio 32½, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. de Beauharnois, M. de Bienville, in the expedition he is to make against the Chicachas, has decided to go by way of the river St. Louis rather than by the river of La Mobile ; this will entail a delay until July of next year, since the route leading from the river to the Chicachas is only practicable in summer. If he undertakes anything in support of M. de Bienville he will govern his movements in accordance with this plan. In any case, he will cause the Indians of the Lakes to harass the Chicachas, and it is to be hoped that the means he has taken to get the Kakapous and the Mascoutins to destroy the settlement undertaken on the Ohio by the Chicachas and the Chirakis, have been, or will be carried out. Since he felt that he could not refuse the Foxes the pardon asked for them by the Ottawas, the Poutouatamis and the Folles-Avoines, he approves of of his having done so. There was no objection to making-known in Canada the prospectus sent him by M. d'Hozier for his *Armorial Général de la France*. However, he must tell him that this work was not done by authority. Folio 33, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to M. de Lotbinière. The King has appointed him dean of the chapter of Quebec. Folio 34, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. de Noyau. M. de Beauharnois has intructions to give him the command of Detroit, if his health will allow him to undertake it At the same time, he has given M. de Beauharnois and Hocquart orders to forward to him, if there are no objections to it, the concession he asked for near the lands of Madame D'Argenteuil. Folio 34, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. He must know that his diocese is not in a condition to do without his presence. Hopes that his zeal for the interests of religion will lead him to come to a decision. It is high time it should be known what to expect. If he wishes to attach conditions to his resignation, let him say so. He awaits a speedy and definite answer. Folio 34½, 1 page.

May 15. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Cannot grant the Sr. Benoit, junior, the commission of surgeon major he asks for, nor the succession to his father. May, perhaps, dispose of it in his favour, when it shall fall vacant. Approves of the plan for settling the lands near the port of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. The King grants the Nuns of the General Hospital at Quebec leave to make good their claims on the bishop's palace at Quebec. However, before allowing the community to enter on a suit, it is advisable to look carefully into their claims. They will look into the petition of the Sr. Desaunier, a trader at Quebec, respecting a land grant he asks for in order to start a porpoise fishery. Folio 35, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to M. Miniac. Is aware of the sad state of the diocese of Quebec. M. Dosquet has given notice of his intention to resign. The

1738. question will be settled, one way or another, before next year. Begs of him, in the meantime to continue his administration as vicar general. Folio 36, ½ page.

May 18. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Bishop of Quebec as a result of his remarks to him, has written from Rome to M. Miniac giving him a free hand in regard to changing his mandement so as to reconcile the temporal and the spiritual in the matter of the sale of spirituous liquors. Folio 36, ½ page.

May 18. The same to the Bishop of Quebec (at Rome). Has forwarded to M. Miniac the letter he addressed to him. Hopes it will avail to remove the difficulties caused by his mandement. M. de St. Vincent will not return to Ile Royale. Folio 36½, 1 page.

May 18. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the troubles caused the Chev. de Norey in regard to the payment of the sale price of a property. Folio 36½, ¼ page.

May 18. The same to M. Verrier, Lectures on law. Has received his new volume of the *aveux*, *dénombrements*, and *déclarations* of the papier terrier. Is anxious to see the end of this work. Folio 37, ½ page.

May 18. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The King has given the Sr. Destancheau, who cannot stand the climate of San Domingo, permission to serve in Canada with the same rank. Folio 37, ¼ page.

May 18. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. As the Sr. Marizot is behaving very badly in Canada they will have him arrested, and hand him over to M. de la Jonquière, to be brought back to France. Folio 37½, ½ page.

May 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. If he thinks fit he can make the Sr. Moras, serving in M. des Meloise's company, and who is of a good Bordeaux family a cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 37½, ¼ page.

June 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Will give Dlle. Quénet a passage, and her meals at the captain's table. Folio 37½, ¼ page.

1738.

ILE ROYALE.

The King's memorandums and orders are in the old fyles in "*les rondes.*"

Versailles. March 23. The President of the Navy Board to M. Le Normand. Has had two ships chartered at Dunkerque, to carry flour to Quebec. As one of them has no pilot familiar with the St. Lawrence, he will supply one. Folio 1, ½ page.

Marly. April 29. The same to the same. Divers instructions in regard to accounts and public works. Folio, 1, 2 pages.

April 29. The same to the same. Hopes that the Sr. Harrander's success in the slaughter of walrus at the Magdalen Islands will enable him to follow up his business more vigorously. There can be no question of making the road from Louisbourg to Petit Brador, asked for by M. de la Boularderie. Miré and la Baleine roads. Has notified the Father Provincial of the Recollets that if Father Zachary Caradet does not behave with more moderation and prudence, he cannot remain in the colony. Folio 2½, 2½ pages.

April 29. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Concerning works on the fortifications and others. Folio 3½, 5 pages.

April 29. The same to M. Verrier. Same subject. Folio 5½, 6 pages.

April 29. The same to M. Le Normant. Respecting the poor quality of the flour. Folio 8½. 2½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 9½, 2½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Accounts and bills of exchange. Folio 10½, 2½ pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Repayment of provisions advanced to the inhabitants. Folio 12, ½ page.

1738. May 6. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Rations for the widow of the Sr. Jacault, master gunner. The King has not seen fit to order the execution of the plan proposed for the parish of Louisbourg. Midwives are somewhat hard to find in France. Has taken means to send one to Louisbourg, next year, but hopes that the Sr. Bertin the surgeon, will train some in the colony itself. Folio 12, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Is very pleased to learn that the Brother in charge of the infirmary at the hospital gives more satisfaction than his predecessor. He will think it right that they should grant the Brothers land at Miré, to make a pasturage for their cattle. Is willing to grant the Sr. de la Boularderie the proprietorship of the Ile de Niganiche, but in such a way as to safeguard the rights of the inhabitants who may have settled there. Folio 13, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to M. de Bourville. Has granted to the Sr. Denis de Bonaventure, adjutant, the company vacant by the death of the Sr. Dangeac; to the Sr. du Hayet, the adjutancy and a captain's commission; a lieutenancy to the Sr. Benoist, an ensigncy on full pay to the Sr. DuVivier, and a second ensigncy to the Sr. Dangeac. Folio 14½, ½ page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Salary of 300 livres for the Sr. Lartigue, as bailiff The fortifications must be finished before making Louisbourg a parish. Importance of fostering ship-building. Will give the builders the same gratuities as in Canada. Has granted M. de Brouillan the land he asked for on island No. 16, in exchange for that which M. Le Normant had fenced in 1736. Has granted the Sr. Du Hayet a gratuity of 600 livres, in consideration of the expenses incurred by him at Ile St. Jean in 1736. Folio 15, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to M. Le Normant. Divers instructions. Folio 16½, 2 pages.

Versailles. May 13. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Was very pleased to learn that the two ships had arrived at Louisbourg which had gone to France for provisions to relieve the famine. Has given notice, in all the ports of France that privateers intending to sail to Ile Royale must carry provisions for the colony. Folio 17½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de Bourville. Approves of his having sent a detachment of troops, with a sergeant, to the burial of the Indian Chief of Ile Royale. Folio 18, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. du Chambon. Has obtained him the 1,500 livres granted to M. de Pensens for the upkeep of a ship intended to carry provisions and other necessaries to Ile St. Jean. Folio 18, ½ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Is sending them the statement of accounts for the fortifications of Ile Royale for the current year, amounting to 128,900 livres. Folio 18½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to the same. Is sending them the statement of the ordinary expenditure of Ile Royale for the current year, amounting to 215,123 livres. Folio 18½, ½ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. The King has chosen *Le Jason* for the voyage to Ile Royale, and has given command of it to the Marquis de Cavagnac. Folio 19, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. Du Vivier. Has obtained him the leave of absence asked for, to return to France and recruit his health. Folio 19, ¼ page.

May 13. The same to M. Duhayet. Has obtained the adjutancy for him, and a captain's commission. To the Sr. Benoit: has obtained him a lieutenancy. Folio 19½, 1 page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Respecting a request made by the Sr. Lartigue. Folio 20, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Le Normant. Has examined the fishing and trade charts sent by him. Sees that imports amount to 1,427,451 livres and exports to 1,499,446, making an excess of exports of 71,994 livres. Is pleased to see that the ships built at Ile Royale, last year, are 14 in number, from 50 to

1738. 120 tons, but is sorry to see that they bought 13 from the English. Folio 20½, 1½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Le Normant. Is sending him the leave of absence he asks for, which he will only make use of if his presence in France is absolutely necessary. Folio 21, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Sabatier. Has received the general balance sheet of receipts and consumption in the storehouses. He trusts that, if M. Le Normant takes the leave of absence sent him, he will take care that the service does not suffer while he is away. Folio 21, 1 page.

May 13. The same to M. de la Vallière. Has received the general roll of the troops, Folio 21½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to M. Roma. Was glad to learn of the success of the harvest on his land. Folio 22, ¼ page.

May 15. The same to M. Lartigue. Has attached a salary of 300 livres to the position of bailiff of Louisbourg, which he holds. Folio 22, ½ page.

May 18. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. They will send no more cod in the store-rooms of the King's ships. Folio 22, ½ page.

May 18. The same to M. Verrier. Is sending him the statement of accounts for the fortifications. Folio 22½, ¼ page.

May 18. The same to M. de Bourville. Has granted the Sr. D'Orfontaine de Villejoint a second ensigncy. Folio 22½, ¼ page.

July 8. The same to MM. de Bourville and Le Normant. Respecting the heirs of François Allain, of the town of Mamers, concerning the payment of a constituted rent owed by the Sr. Sabatier. Folio 23, ½ page.

September 26. The same to M. de Brouillan. Was sorry to hear of the death of Captain Despiet. He did well to write to M. de Bourville to allow the Sr. de la Plague, brother of the Sr. Despiet, to return to France. Folio 23½, ½ page

(Here follow 90 pages relating to Louisiana.)

End of Vol. 66.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

OTHER PLACES AND ROCHEFORT.

1738.

B. Series, Vol. 67.

1738. (N.B.)—The King's memorandums and orders are in the old fyles in the "rondes".

Versailles. January 13. The President of the Navy Board to M. de la Haye d'Anglemont. Means taken to prevent a famine in Canada. Folio 3½, 2 pages.

January 27. The same to M. de Fulvy. Thinks it would be advisable to indemnify the hatters of Canada. Folio 7, ½ page.

February 3. The same to the same. Causes of the decrease in the trade of the Compagnie des Indes in Canada. Folio 11½, 1½ pages.

February 10. The same to M. Fagon. Respecting iron mines in Canada. Folio 14, 2 pages.

February 10. The same to the Duc d'Antin. Will not fail, when he has the chance, to obtain the promotion of Lieutenant de la Corne, in whom he is interested. Folio 15, ½ page.

February 24. The same to M. de Fulvy. Is very glad to hear that the Compagnie des Indes is willing to indemnify the hatters of Quebec. Folio 23, 1 page.

March 3. The same to M. Lenfant. Concerning thefts committed when the ship *La Renommée*, belonging to the Srs. Pascaux, merchants of La Rochelle, was wrecked on the island of Anticosti, in November, 1736. Folio 24, 1 page.

March 11. The same to M. de Fulvy. Is very glad to hear that the Compagnie des Indes is taking means to remove the causes which have brought a decrease of trade in Canada. Folio 27½, ½ page.

March 17. The same to the same. Measures to be taken in respect to the trade in calicoes and other East India goods carried on in Canada. Folio 27½, ½ page.

March 31. The same to the Comte de Muy. Respecting complaints made by the Bishop of Quebec as to a seizure on the arrears owing to him from the lessee of the Abbey of Bénevent. Folio 33½, 1 page.

April 16. The same to M. Fagon. Respecting sums advanced for the development of iron mines in Canada. Folio 41, 3 pages.

Marly. April 29. The same to Father Maurice Godefroy. Regarding Father Zachary, whose behaviour at Louisbourg gives ground for complaints. Folio 45, 1 page.

April 29. The same to M. Dupuy. The payment of what he owes to the Sr. Foucaut of Quebec can no longer be deferred. His effects will be sold for what they may fetch. Folio 46½, 1 page.

April 30. The same to Abbé de l'Isle-Dieu. Hopes that the Bishop of Quebec will resign, but fears he will do nothing of the sort of his own accord. Would like him to let him know what he thinks. Folio 47, 1 page.

May 6. The same to M. de St Contest. Respecting the Sr. du Coux, surgeon at Ile St-Jean. Folio 48, ½ page.

May 8. The same to Abbé de l'Isle-Dieu. In the Bishop's absence, he may, if he thinks fit, and if he has power to do so, allow Abbé de St. Vincent to sail for Isle Royale. Folio 49½, ½ page.

May 18. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 51½, ½ page.

1738. Versailles. August 11. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has his eyes on a man to succeed him. He must hasten to put things in order, so that his success or may be able to go to Canada next year. Folio 16, second part, ½ page.

Fontainebleau. November 2. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Will obtain him, in consideration of his resigning the bishopric of Quebec, the benefice of the Abbey of Breine, in the diocese of Soissons, the revenue of which is estimated at 6,000 livres. Begs of him, if this arrangement suits him, to send his unconditional resignation without delay. Folio 108, 1½ pages.

November 3. The same to Father Godefroy. The complaints brought against Father Zachary are of such a nature that there is nothing left but to recall him from Louisbourg. Folio 113, ½ page.

November 3. The same to the Srs. Darragory. Regrets the ill success of their whale fishery this year. Folio 113½, ½ page.

Versailles. December 8. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is surprised at his new conditions of resignation. Just now, it is a matter of knowing whether the suggested arrangement suits him or not. If it does not suit him, he must make arrangements to return to Quebec next spring, otherwise the king will take the necessary measures to settle this matter, and then he can no longer count on the benefice of the Abbey of Breine, nor on anything else. Is charged by Cardinal Fleury to make these things known to him,once for all. Folio 128, 1½ pages.

Decembre 8. The same to the Duc de St. Aignan. Begs of him to hand the letter sent him to M. Dosquet. He requests an answer from the bishop by the next courier. Will be grateful if he will let him know on what day it was delivered. Folio 128½, 1 page.

December 16. The same to M. de Noailles. The King has entrusted him with the command of the expedition against the Chicachas. Folio 131, 1 page.

December 16. Memorandum from the King, to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Noailles d'Aymé, post captain as to the services he is to perform in Louisiana. Folio 133, 6 pages.

December 18. The same to Abbé de l'Isle-Dieu. Respecting three young clerics come from Canada to France to be ordained priests. Folio 140, ½ page.

1738.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

Versailles. February 10. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois, Intendant at Rochefort. Concerning supplies for the King's storehouses at Quebec, from the Srs. Botereau et Le Moyne, of Rouen. Folio 10, 1 page.

February 24. The same to the same. Respecting gratuities to foster ship-building at Quebec. M. Hocquart's plan to build a flute there, on the King's account, seems suitable. Awaits more information before deciding. Folio 13, 2 pages.

March 3. The same to the same. Respecting supplies of goods for the King's store houses from the Srs. Botereau and Le Moine, of Rouen, and Mariette Brothers, of Montauban. Folio 15, 2 pages.

March 11. The same to the same. Respecting a passage for Louis Robin, inhabitant of Quebec. Folio 16½, ¼ page.

Marly. The same to the same. He will give a passage to the three missionaries sent to Canada by the Superior of Foreign Missions. A passage for the Sr. Glatigné de La Val's son. Folio 25½, ½ page.

April 19. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to M. de la Jonquière, post captain, as to the services he is to perform in the campaign he is about to make at Quebec. Folio 26½, 3 pages.

1738.
May 6. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Marquis de Chavagnac, ship's lieutenant, as to the service he is to perform in the campaign he is about to make at Ile Royale. Folio 27½, 2 pages.

May 6. The President of the Navy Board to M. de la Jonquière. M. Du Quesnel has informed of the plan he speaks of for building a storehouse, on the south side of the river, opposite Quebec. Folio 28½, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He will give a passage to M. Bégon, King's lieutenant at Trois-Rivières, with two servants. Folio 29, ¼ page

Versailles. May 13. The same to the same. Supplies for Ile Royale. The Cie des Forges du Canada has offered to deliver, next year, 400 thousand-weights of iron for the navy arsenals, at 10 livres a thousand-weight below the prices in France. The offer has been accepted. Specifications of what is required must be sent. Cast iron and round iron are not yet made here. Folio 29½, 1½ pages.

End of Vol. 67.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

1739.

AMERICA—COLONIES.

B. Series. Vol. 68.

CANADA.—ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1739. Versailles. February 22. March 22.

The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Respecting shipments of flour to be made to Ile Royale. Folio 1, 1 page.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. de St. Laurent who is going to Canada to serve as a cadet. Folio 1½, ¼ page.

April 7.

Order from the King to the Marquis de la Galissonnière to take charge of the contraband salters being sent to Canada. Folio 3, 1 page.

April 7.

The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the contraband salters who are to go to Canada. Folio 4, 2 pages.

April 3.

Decree ordering that English écarlatines, white and red, seized in Canada, shall be paid to the informers by the agent of la Compagnie des Indes at the rate of 5 livres the ell, instead of 7-10. Folio 4½, 1 page.

April 7.

The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Respecting proceedings in the matter of the Haymard succession. Folio 5, ½ page.

April 7.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is sending them a memorandum containing instructions as to the manufacture of three different kinds of fish-glue. It would be well to have this manufacture undertaken in Canada. Folio 6, ½ page.

April 7.

The same to the same. The wife of the Sr. Péan, town major of Quebec, having bought the moiety of the seigneury of la Durantaye, requests to be put in possession of the increased concession granted to the Sr. Morel de la Durantaye by MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny, but which was never confirmed by the King. Asks for explanations. Folio 6, 1 page.

April 7.

The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting supplies. The Sr. Bérey. Is glad that the people of Camourasca, Baie St. Paul, and Chambly continue to make tar, hemp, &c, Folio 7, 3 pages.

April 7.

The same to the same. Respecting accounts and bills of exchange. Folio 8½, 3 pages.

April 7.

The same to the same. Remarks on the excess of expenditure. Folio 10, 6 pages.

April 7.

The same to the same. Is grieved at the sad condition of the Sr. de Lanouiller's affairs. Hopes they may be able to obtain him some relief. Begs him to look for means of doing so. Folio 12½, 1 page.

April 7.

The same to the same. Has received the statement of the trade of Canada which shows that the imports amount to 1,722,284 livres, and the exports to 1,656,002, so that the imports are 66,281 livres in excess of the exports. Remarks on this subject. Folio 13, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 14, 2 pages.

April 7.

April 7.

The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Mademoiselle Le Gardeur asks the confirmation of a grant made to her, as a seigniory, on January 4, 1737. Id., in the case of the Sr. Rocbert, store-keeper at Montreal. Will say what they think of each. Folio 15, 1 page.

1739. April 7. The same to M. Hocquart. He will give his opinion as to the petitions of the Srs. Lajus, surgeon at Quebec, and Alavoine resident surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu of Trois-Rivières, who ask for commissions as clerks of the reports. Folio 15, 1 page.

February 22. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will give the Srs. Darragory all the facilities in their power, for their whale fishery business. Folio 15½, ½ page.

April 13. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Believes there are irregularities in the matter of leaves of absence granted to soldiers on the plea of ill health. To prevent these, soldiers on leave will be examined on their arrival in France. Folio 16, 1 page.

April 13. To same to M. Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 16, 1 page.

April 16. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. MM. Mariette Brothers, merchants at Montauban, entrusted with certain royal supplies for the colony state that their agent, the Sr. Taché finds great difficulty in obtaining payment for the goods that he sells on their account. Begs them to afford the said agent the necessary protection and facilities. Folio 16½, 1 page.

1731. April 21. The same to the same. The Srs. Darragory are not discouraged by their want of success. Is pleased at the Sr. de la Fontaine's success in developing his porpoise-fishery at Rivière Montayamion. Hopes he will have as much in the salmon fishery he is to undertake in the little rivers of his land grant. Has approved of the Sr. de la Richardière's having visited the shores of Newfoundland, the islands, banks and shoals found there, and is pleased with the report and map made of them by the Sr. Pellegrin, the pilot, who went with him. Has obtained a gratuity of 300 livres for the Recollets, in compensation for the fire which destroyed a part of their buildings at Quebec. Folio 17, 3 pages.

1739. August 21. The same to the same. Has seen the explanations given by them respecting complaints made by the heirs of the Sr. Hazeur in regard to the grant made in 1736 to a certain Marsal in the island of Newfoundland, being part of a grant originally made to the Sr. Hazeur in 1705. Hazeur's grant was rendered void by the cession of Newfoundland to England. The French have retained the right of fishing, of building scaffolds for drying their fish, and huts to live in during the fishing season. It is fitting that the right of fishing on the grant made to Marsal should be given by preference to the heirs of Hazeur. Folio 18, 1½ pages.

April 21. The same to the same. Is sorry to hear of all the troubles that have arisen in the working of the St. Maurice forges. They can only be laid to the ignorance or to the bad faith of the master founder, and they have done well to dismiss him. All the trouble, however, must not be laid to him. It is surprising that the Sr. Olivier should have been again mistaken as to the amount of water required to make the two furnaces work without stopping. The plan of bringing more water into the St. Maurice brook would be too costly. It would seem simpler to lower the water wheel of the furnace, so as to make it an under shot wheel. The King has approved of their preventing Abbé Le Page from setting up a foundry. Folio 19, 2 pages.

April 21. King's order appointing the Sr. Fleury de la Janière provost's officer of the King's police of France in Canada, in the place of the Sr. Nicolet, deceased. Folio 19½, ½ page.

The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, The Sr. Jutras Des Roziers states that he has been proprietor of the fief of Lussaudière since 1724, that he has settled there and has made 22 grants, 17 of which are occupied; that the Sr. Aubry, missionary to the Abénakis has induced M. de Vaudreuil, governor of Trois-Rivières, to forbid his granting a part of his land, in the neighbourhood of the Indians on the plea that wood-cutting, by driving away the game, would make the Indians decide to leave also, and that in fact they were thinking of going to settle at the

1739. Missisquoi river. He asks to be upheld in his right of ownership, or compensated. Begs them to furnish him with explanations. Folio 20, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. Respecting the representations made by Dlle. Le Gardeur, de Courtemanche, wife of the Sr. Foucher, King's attorney at Montreal, against the Sr. de Brouague in regard to the grant of la Baie de Phelypeaux. Folio 21, 3 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. The order given to transfer the Sr Bouchet d'Orceval to Canada, has been recalled, and he may return to France. Folio 22, ½ page.

April 21. The same to the same. As difficulties are made about paying the Sr. de Gallifet the amount owing to him on the land of la Durantaye, which was sold by decree, they will give him the facilities necessary to enable him to recover what is owing to him. Folio 22½, ½ page.

April 21. King's order to transfer certain contraband salters to Canada. Folio 23, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting papers relating to the administration of the Western Domain. Folio 24, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting a plan submitted by them with respect to the post at Detroit. Is quite willing they should try it for several years. Folio 25, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will not omit to recommend him to the King for a position of vice-admiral when he has the chance of doing so. Folio 26, ½ page.

April 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Since they think that to establish garrisons among the Indians of St. François and of Sault St. Louis in order to put a stop to the frauds committed by them in carrying French pelts to the English would be to drive away a large number of these civilized Indians, it must no longer be thought of for the moment; nevertheless, it is impossible to allow the frauds to continue, and, to this end, they must instruct the commandant of the post of St. Frédéric to watch carefully to see that the Indians at Orange do not trade more pelts than may be the result of their own hunting. Folio 26, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. The King wishing to know the talents, capacities, application and behaviour of the officers of the Superior Council as well as of the other jurisdictions wishes to have an annotated list sent him. Folio 27, 1 page.

April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Same subject. Folio 27, 1 page.

April 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has reason to believe that the Sr. Lestage who represents the Sr. Barret in the suit he has entered against the Sr. Lenormant, superior of the seminary of Montreal, has circulated defamatory libels against him in the colony. As it is not fitting that an ecclesiastic occupying M. Lenormant's position should be defamed they must put a stop to the circulation of these calumnies in one way or another. Folio 28, 1 page.

April 21. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 28, 1½ pages.

April 22. The same to M. Hocquart. The Sr. Dormicourt. Is pleased with the good reports he gives of M. Verrier and of M. Varin. Does not know whether to put complete trust in the declaration made by a certain Esther Brandeau, who went to Canada disguised as a boy. Folio 29, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has obtained an increase of pay for the Sr. Levrard, master gunner. Would, on his recommendation, have obtained the position of lieutenant general of the district of Trois-Rivières, vacant by the death of his brother, for the Sr. de Tonnancour, but since it is asked for, at the same time, by the Sr. de Courval, he will await his advice on the matter, seeing that the Sr. de Tonnancourt, according to what he hears of him, has not the necessary qualifications, where as the Sr. de Courval is supposed to have acquired them in the discharge of his duties as King's attorney. Has granted the widow of Captain de Monti-

1739. gny the pension held by the widow of the Sr. de Monthet. Folio 30, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. Although the inheritors of Bessot are unable to produce the seigniorial grant made to their father in 1661, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Tadoussac as far as the Sr. de la Fontaine's grant, it is certain, nevertheless, that this grant was actually made as attested by the papier terrier of the Compagnie des Indes; that the said Bissot and his successors established this post, that they carried on trade, hunting and fishing there over an extent of shore of nearly 150 leagues. Would be inclined, for these reasons to ratify this grant to the heirs, but as they are not agreed among themselves, there is cause to fear that such ratification might give rise to even greater disputes. In the meanwhile, since it is not the King's intention to leave this matter without a final settlement, the heirs may jointly enjoy the rights and privileges of their grant. Folio 31, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. They have done well in allowing the Srs. Daine and Foucault to explore the Baie des Esquimaux at their own cost and to hope for the grant of it, but the Sr. Fornel must also be allowed, on his part, to labour at the exploration of it on the same condition, seeing that such bargain has been made with him. The better way would be to let them work together. Respecting the dispute between the Sr. Constantin, the Srs. Foucault and Boucault relative to the post of St. Modet. Folio 31½, 2 pages.

April 21. The same to the same. The Sr. de la Fontaine, to whom they made a grant on the north side of the St. Lawrence, for the space of 9 years, and who had first asked that it should be ratified for his life time, now asks that this ratification should be made to him in perpetuity. His request cannot be granted, not even for his lifetime, in view of the disputes to which grants of this nature give rise. He shall have the ratification of it for 9 years, and if, at the end of that time, he shews that he has suitably developed it, he shall have a new grant of it. As to the island and shoals adjacent to his grant they did right not to include them seeing they had already been conceded to the Sr. Jolliet; nevertheless, as these islands may be useful or even indispensable to the grantee of the mainland, it is fitting that, if the heirs of the Sr. Jolliet have no fixed fishery on their islands they should be made to accept from the Sr. de la Fontaine, a ground rent not exceeding 50 livres for each square league, reserving to themselves, concurrently, the right of shooting porpoise after close of the fishing season. Has granted the elder son of the Sr. de Léry, employment as assistant engineer, in the room of the Sr. Dugué. Has not heard of the union which the Brothers Hospitaliers of Montreal intended making with those of the Christian Schools. Is it probable that the debts of the former prevented the latter from settling the matter. Folio 32½, 3 pages.

April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The King has granted a discharge to the Sr. de Chaulnes, sent to Canada by the King's order, on April 28, 1734, to serve as a soldier; however, until further order, they will see to it that he does not leave Canada. It is his family who have asked for this arrangement. Folio 33½, ½ page.

May 1. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. Dosquet having resigned the bishopric of Quebec, Abbé de l'Auberivière has been appointed in his stead, but as this matter is not yet completed the vicar general of the Sr. Dosquet will remain, for the meantime, in charge of the diocese. The proclivity of the Canadians to give themselves to navigation, trade and travel in the upper country has shewn the King that is not easy to get the sons of good families to apply themselves to the study of law, for which reason he has affixed pay to the positions of coun cillors, and it is to this end, also, that he has instituted assessors to the Superior Council in order to obtain candidates both for the Council and for the lower courts. He is glad the harvest has been good after

1739. the scarcity of last year. Although the Sr. Cotterel's ill-success in the horse trade he wished to carry on with the West Indies can only be laid to the wrong means he took, it is to be feared, nevertheless, that he may frighten those who might intend to try it. It is annoying that the porpoise fishery should make no greater progress. Was very glad to learn that the Sr. Lambert, captain of *Le Conquérant* of Dunkerque, had bought the salted salmon coming from the northern post, and that he intends to do the same in future. Farming is, however, the thing most necessary for the colony; its development will entail that of all other industries. The present arrangement at Detroit is only for three years, and simply as an experiment. Sees with pleasure that the construction of ocean vessels is progressing in the colony; that, in addition to the two ships of some 300 tons each built for the Srs. Doumère of Bordeaux and Dugard and Co. of Rouen, several others have been built, two, of 200 and 240 tons, by the Srs. Philibert and Desauniers, merchants of Quebec. The King will have a flute of 500 tons built there on his account, and the Sr. Levasseur, assistant constructor, is to sail on *Le Rubis* to carry out this work. If this undertaking proves successful, the King will have vessels built of a greater tonnage. The experiment made with pierced tiles gives reason to believe that this manufacture will prove successful, particularly if the precaution is taken of glazing them. It is to be feared that the discovery of copper mines has not had all the success hoped for. Is willing to believe on their report, that the St. Maurice forges business may yet succeed, in spite of the misfortunes met with, and is willing to defer the dates of repayment, but the King will hold them responsible if their repeated assurances should again prove mistaken. Has approved the line they took to prevent the iron-mine development undertaken by Abbé Lepage in the Seigniory of Terrebonne. They must at least wait until the St. Maurice undertaking shall have proved a complete success. Is glad to see that the revenue from beaver is considerably higher than last year. It is to be gathered that this increase is due, in great measure, to the rise in price, and to the new measures taken by the company in the matter of écarlatines. Was very glad to learn that the three gates which still remained to be made in the walls of Montreal have been completed, and, since it was thought necessary to make a fourth at La Canoterie for the convenience of the water traffic, he approves of their having seen to it. Fort St. Frédéric. Cannot understand how the estimate for the cost of the work on the fortification of this post should have been exceeded by 69,234 livres. If it should prove possible to settle lands near Fort St. Frédéric, the building of a ship on Lake Champlain will no longer be so necessary. It appears by the chart made of this lake by the Sr. de Contrecœur that it can be navigated in safety. It would, however, be advisable to make sure of this, by means of soundings. Foxes. The Sioux post. Onontagnés. Sonnontouans. Chouanons. Abenakis. Coureurs des bois. Folio 34, 14 pages. Say, 22 pp.

May 1. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. It is to be wished that the Sr. de la Vérandrye may be able to dispel the suspicions for which he has given ground. The Sioux post. Approves of the means he has taken to prevent any consequences arising from the attack made by the Hurons on the Ottawas of Detroit, since the importance of these two tribes might have entailed a general war. Coureurs des bois. Folio 41, 2 pages.

May 1. The same to the same. Respecting leaves of absence for several persons. Folio 41½, 1 page.

May 1. The same to the same. There would be fewer desertions if there were more discipline in the army. Contraband trade. Folio 42, 1½ pages.

May 1. The same to M. Hocquart. The Sr. Levasseur is going to Canada, with his family, in order to direct the building of a flute on the King's account.

1739. He will oversee this construction. Will make use of iron from St. Maurice. Folio 43, 2 pages.

May 1. Commission for the Sr. Louët, junior, to be admiralty bailiff at Quebec. Folio 44, 1½ pages.

May 1. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. He will give the Sr. Martel a position as scrivener, when he has a chance. It is a pity there are so few Canadians in the colony able to fill vacant employments. Folio 44½, 1 page.

May 1. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Concerning the spoiling of the flour sent to Canada. Folio 45, 2 pages.

May 1. The same to the same. They will have enquiries made to find out what has become of Jean Peyrusson, *dit* St. Léonard, who has fallen heir to a property in France. Folio 45½, ½ page.

Marly. May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions for the Srs. de la Valterie, Chev. de Beauharnois, de Vassan, Le Verrier, de la Corne, la Colombière, de Villeray, Millon, Gaspé, Chev. Benoist, and de Gannes. Folio 46, ½ page.

May 12. The same to MM. de la Valterie, de Vassan, Le Verrier. Respecting their promotions. Folio 46, 1 page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will ask the King to grant letters of naturalization to the two English women, Mary Ann Jordan, and Mary Seaman. Folio 46½, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has obtained a passage to Canada for the three priests who are returning thither. Folio 46½, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to M. de Gannes. Has obtained a provisional second ensigncy for his relation, the Sr. de Gannes. Folio 47, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to M. Péan. Is awaiting information from M. de Beauharnois with respect to the ratification asked for by him of the grant made by M. de Frontenac to the Sr. Olivier Morel de la Durantaye on May 7, 1696. Folio 47, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. St. Ours de Chaillons. Will obtain promotion for his second son, when he has the chance. Folio 47, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. He must apply to M. de Beauharnois for the needs that may arise in his government. Is glad that good timber for building the King's flute should have been found near Montreal. Folio 47½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. Verrier. It is annoying that so much difficulty should be found in drawing up the papier terrier; it must not, however, be abandoned. Is awaiting the new volume of *aveux et dénombrements* promised by him. Folio 48, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Was much pleased with the zeal shewn by him on the occasion of the quarrel that arose between the Hurons and the Ottawas of Detroit. St. Maurice foundry. Folio 48, 1 page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. M. de Brouillan having asked permission to retire from the service, he has been replaced, as governor of Ile Royale, by M. de Forant. M. Le Normant having been transferred to *Le Cap*, M. Bigot, commissioner of the Navy, has been chosen to replace him. Folio 48½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. Is sending them a copy of the instructions to the Marquis de la Galissonnière, who is to command *Le Rubis*, selected for the Canada voyage. Folio 49, 2 pages.

May 12. The same to M. Testu de la Richardière. In view of the emoluments given him as captain of a fire-ship, the gratuity formerly granted him has been withdrawn. Folio 50, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to M. Michel Is pleased with his zeal and his services. Folio 50, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to M. de Lantagnac. Will obtain him the Cross of St. Louis, when he has the chance. Folio 50, ¼ page.

1739. May 12. The same to M. de Meloises. Hopes he will succeed in his tile business. Folio 50, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to M. de Noyan. Hopes that his health will allow him to go to Detroit, to take command of that post. He must not do any trading. Folio 50½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has received the general roll of the troops, sent by him. Folio 51, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. Cannot grant him the Cross of St. Louis just at present. Folio 51, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Lanouiller de Boiscler. Has granted him a gratuity of 500 livres. Folio 51, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. Varin. He may return to France, this year, if his affairs render it absolutely necessary. Folio 51½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the Father Principal Commissary of the Recollets. Was very sorry for the burning which happened to their house. Has obtained them a gratuity. Folio 51½, ½ page.

Versailles. May 15. Ordinance forbidding the Captains of King's ships and of merchantmen to take any person soever on board without the governor's permission. Folio 52, 1 page.

May 18. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Superior Council having ordered a fuller report to be made respecting the DuBuisson duel, it is necessary to await the final decision before asking for letters of pardon. The Sr. de Lotbinière is entitled to the privilege of clerical councillors. Has learned that this ecclesiastic has done various things likely to revive the troubles in the Church in Canada. They will notify him that, if he gives ground for complaint, the King will take effectual measures to settle it. The archdeaconry, made vacant by the Sr. de Lotbinière's promotion to the deanery, has not fallen en régale and is in the Bishop's nomination. Folio 52, 1 page.

May 18. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He may grant the Sr. de L'Epervanche leave of absence. Folio 52½, ¼ page.

May 18. The same to the same. Will obtain places as marine guards for young Canadian gentlemen who may be able to support themselves in the said service. Folio 53, 1 page.

May 18. The same to M. de Miniac. M. Dosquet has resigned, but retains his jurisdiction until next year. He remains vicar general. Folio 53, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Foreign trade. Folio 54, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. Hocquart. If the store house built at Sault St. Louis is really a cause of fraud, he will have it removed. Folio 54, 1 page.

May 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Has obtained a provisional second ensigncy for the eldest son of the Sr. DuPlessis Fabert. Folio 54½, ¼ page.

June 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Desires information respecting the value of the bishop's house and its dependencies and the repairs to be done, in order to work out an arrangement with the nuns of the General Hospital at Quebec. Folio 54½, ½ page.

Compiègne. June 22. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the price of *écarlatines*. Folio 55, ½ page.

June 28. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting J. Bte Marot, corporal in the troops. Folio 55, ½ page.

Versailles. August 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The convention whereby the several claims of England and Spain were to have been settled by plenipotentiaries has not been executed. These two nations are preparing for war, and the King of England has just ordered the issuing of letters of marque and reprisals against the ships of the King of Spain. If these preparations give rise to war, France might very well be drawn into it in support of Spain. He will take the measures necessary to put Canada in condition to repel an attack. Folio 56, 2 pages.

ILE ROYALE.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1739.

Fontainebleau. 1738. September 26. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Bouillan. Was sorry to learn the death of the Sr. Despiet, who had just been granted the Cross of St. Louis. Approves of his having written to M. de Bourville to allow the Sr. de la Plague, brother of the Sr. Despiet, to go to France to settle certain family affairs. Folio 1, ½ page.

Versailles. 1739. January 25. The same to M. de Bouillan. Has received the Cross of St. Louis sent him last year for the Sr. Despiet. Will await his suggestions before proceeding to the promotions made necessary by the death of the Sr. Despiet. Folio 1, 1 page.

February 22. The same to M. Sabatier. Has received the report of the condition of the King's storehouses at Ile Royale. Flour received from Canada. Folio 2, 1½ pages.

March 1. Warrant of grant in favour of the Sr. La Poupet de la Boularderie. He is granted for ten years the right of fishing at Ile Niganiche accorded to his father in 1719. Folio 2½, 2 pages.

March 1. King's order giving the Sr. de la Boularderie command in the lands and islands granted him in Ile Royale, under the authority of the staff officers of the said island. Folio 3, 1 page.

April Instructions to the Sr.... who is to take charge of the contraband salters intended by the King's order to be transported to Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 4, ¼ page.

April 3. List of said contraband salters. Folio 5, 1 page.

April 7. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Contraband salters. Folio 5½, 1 page.

April 7. King's order to M. de Grandchamps, commanding *Le Profond*, to take charge of the contraband salters intended for Ile Royale. Folio 6, 1 page.

April 14. The same to M. de Forant. Respecting the Sr. Roger Senbol, cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 6, ¼ page.

April 14. The same to the same. Will send him his commission as governor without delay. Will give orders for the shipment of his furniture. Folio 6½, ½ page.

April 15. Warrant of grant in favour of the Sr. De Mésy, former commissary of the Navy at Ile Royale. Folio 7, 1½ pages.

May 1. Commission of the Sr. Bigot as sub-delegate at Ile Royale. Folio 8, 2 pages.

May 1. Salary of the Sr. Bigot as 1st councillor of the Superior Council at Louisbourg. Folio 8½, 1 page.

May 1. Commission of the Sr. Laurent Meyrac as admiralty bailiff at Louisbourg. Folio 9, 1 page.

May 4. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Forant. He will decide, on arriving at Ile Royale whether the direction of the artillery should be entrusted to M. de Ste Marie. Folio 10, 1 page.

May 18. Warrant of grant in favour of M. de Brouillan, former governor of Ile Royale. Folio 10, 1½ pages.

May 18. The President of the Navy Board to M. Bigot. General instructions on the duties of his position. Folio 11, 1½ pages.

May 26. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Asks their opinion as to the timeliness of increasing the number of councillors. Respecting the ratification to Jean Milly of a land grant on the Miré river. Folio 11½, 1 page.

May 26. The same to the same. Instructions and asking for information respecting the works in progress and those proposed at Ile Royale. Folio 12, 4 pages.

1739. May 26. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting barracks and other works. Concerning a contract made with the Sr. Muiron for the careening dry dock. Respecting bridge over the Barachois, on the land of the Sr. Rodrique, and a lime-kiln. Folio 14, 4 pages.

May 26. The same to M. Bigot. Instructions as to what he must do on arriving at Ile Royale in regard to provisions and supplies. Folio 16, 1½ pages.

May 26. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Respecting an inventory made by M. le Normant of tools to be found in the barracks and elsewhere. Folio 16½, 1 page.

May 26. The same to the same. Instructions respecting reform of irregularities among the troops. Folio 17, 4 pages.

May 26. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 19, 1 page.

May 26. The same to M. de Forant. It was a mistake on the part of M. Du Chambon, commanding at Ile St. Jean not to allow M. de Bourville to assemble the Indians on the plea that this could only be done by the governor of Canada. Ile St. Jean forms part of the government of Ile Royale, and M. de Bourville who was provisionally replacing the governor of Ile Royale, had all the latter's authority. Folio 19½, 1 page.

June 11. The same to the same. The King has given the Sr. du Hayet, adjutant at Louisbourg, the company commanded by the Sr. Despet, who died in France while on leave, and the adjutancy to the Sr. de Villejoint, to whom he has also granted a captain's commission. Promotions for the Srs. de St. Marie, Chev. de Bellemont, Dorfontaine, and Chev. Du Chambon, son of the King's lieutenant at Ile St. Jean. In the matter of promotions more weight is given to talents, zeal and application than to seniority, for which reason he will send, yearly, an annotated list of the qualities and failings of each. Folio 20, 1 page.

June 11. The same to MM. Du Hayet, Villejoin and de Ste. Marie. Respecting promotions which have been granted them. Folio 20½, 1 page.

June 11. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Respecting money collected by the Sr. Lartigue for the Sr. Darbehaude, merchant. Folio 21, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. de Forant. He will grant captain de la Pérelle leave of absence. Folio 21, ¼ page.

June 11. The same to M. de Forant. Approves of his views respecting gunnery instruction. Is sending a wooden cannon for drill. Folio 21, ¼ page.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. M. le Normant used to send, yearly, a chart of the Ile Royale fisheries. Last year, the estimate of the result of the fishery amounted to the sum of 3,239,040 livres, not including November and December. He will send a similar one, yearly, together with a statement of sea-going ships built in the colony and bought abroad. Last year, eleven were built, and six bought abroad. Respecting the awarding of the Louisbourg slaughter-house. The Sr. Muiron's tannery on the north shore of the harbour of Louisbourg. Folio 22, 2 pages.

June 11. The same to M. de Bourville. He did right to spare, at the request of the Indian chiefs, the life of the soldier whom the Indian chief known as Petit Jean, had induced to leave his regiment in order to go and marry one of the chief's daughters. He did right to allow Abbé Le Loutre to go and see Governor Armstrong, at the latter's request. Folio 23, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. Du Chambon. Is sorry that the harvest should have been poor at Ile St. Jean. He made a mistake in not allowing M. de Bourville to assemble the Indians at Port-Lajoie. Folio 23½, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting repayment of advances made to the farmers, last year, on account of the famine. Folio 24, 2 pages.

Compiègne. June 22. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Having found no one in the colony able to discharge the duties of King's attorney, the Sr. Lalonde has just been appointed. He is going to Ile Royale and will also replace the Sr. Desmaretz, deceased, as King's attorney in the Admiralty. Grants 1,500 livres a year to the Sisters of the Congregation, settled at Louisbourg.

1739. they have bought the house they live in, the King grants them a special gratuity of 3,000 livres to help them to pay for this purchase. They will see to it that this amount is not sent to the mother-house in Canada. Folio 25, 2 pages.

June 22. The same to the same. The Sr. Jacau, master gunner of Louisbourg being dead, it has been suggested to him not only to replace him but to appoint an assistant master gunner. Has in fact chosen, the Sr. Lessène, an inhabitant of Louisbourg, and the Sr. Vallée, whose father is a land-surveyor. Divers instructions. Folio 26, 2 pages.

June 22. The same to the same. Respecting grants made to MM. de Mésy and de la Boularderie. Folio 27, 2 pages.

June 22. The same to the Sr. Muiron. Respecting his contract for the work on the fortifications. Folio 27½, ½ page.

June 22. The same to the same. Is sending them an extract from the instructions given to M. de Vaudreuil, commanding *Le Jason*, on which they are to go to Ile Royale. Instructions in regard to foreign trade, Folio 28, 2 pages.

June 22. The same to M. Sabatier. Has received the general balance-sheet of receipts and consumption for the King's storehouses during the year 1737. Folio 29, ½ page.

June 22. The same to M. de la Fite. Notwithstanding the orders given to pay only the officers present at reviews, he will receive his pay. Folio 29, ½ page.

June 22. The same to M. de la Vallière. Has received the general roll of the troops, and the list of soldiers deceased or discharge. Folio 29, ½ page.

June 22. The same to M. de Forant. Is sending him his pay as governor, and his instructions. Folio 29½, 1 page.

June 22. The same to M. Bigot. Id. Folio 30, ½ page.

June 22. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Is sending them a memorandum from the comptroller-general, containing instructions as to the manufacture of three different kinds of fish-glue. Begs them to induce the people to to make a trial of it. Folio 30, ½ page.

June 22. The same to the same. Although the climate of Ile Royale is not suited to certain crops, there are others that can do well there. It is in order to help the farmers that he has sent the contraband salters. They were found satisfactory, and others have been sent this year. They will be free to make agreements with the farmers as to their pay, and they may also enlist in the troops. Folio 30½, 2 pages.

June 22. The same to the same. M. Sabatier, who discharges the duties of intendant commissary since M. Le Normant left, informs him that a very strong tide drove the sea as far as the foot of the wall of the general storehouse, and inundated part of the shores of the suburb of Pointe-Dauphin; that if the wind had blown inshore, instead of off shore, the water would have entered the town by the creek between Cap Noir and Pointe-à-Rochefort. He notes that in order to guard against similar occurrences it would be necessary to make private individuals raise a sea-wall in front of their properties. They will see that this is done. Folio 31½, 1 page.

June 22. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the pay of M. de la Fitte Mouledous. Folio 32, ¼ page.

June 22. The same to M. Sabatier. Is satisfied with the explanations given by him respecting the representations of the heirs of the Sr. François Allain. Is also pleased with the good reports given of his administration. Folio 32. 3 pages.

June 22. The same to M. de Bourville. Is glad to learn that ships coming from Canada, after the King's ship had left, brought large quantities of vegetables. Has granted him a gratuity 1,200 livres. Folio 33, 1 page.

June 22. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Explanations as to the scope of their several duties. Folio 34, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

1739. June 22. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Forant, ship's captain, and governor of Ile Royale. History of the progress of the settlement of Ile Royale and of Ile St. Jean. Village of Micmacs at Miragouëche, Malpec, Antigoniche, Pictou, Taguemagouche, Beaubassin, Çhédiac, Chebnakadie, Port-Royal, La Hève, Çap Sable, Miramichi, Ristigouche. Acadians. Number 1,200. Disputes respecting the boundaries of Acadia. What the English claim. Canceau Island. Folio 37, 12 pages. Say 16 pages.

June 22. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to M. Bigot. Definition of his prerogatives and his duties. Folio 43, 8 pages.

June 28. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Forant and Bigot. The yearly expenditure sanctioned by the King for Ile Royale is regulated by two accounts, one relating to the fortifications and the other to everything else. Is sending them these two accounts; that for general expenses amounting to 163,758 livres and that for the fortifications to 128,900. Instructions concerning items contained in these two accounts. Folio 47, 4 pages.

June 28. The same to M. de Forant. *Le Jason* will be too crowded to take on board any workmen who may present themselves. Folio 48½, ¼ page.

June 28. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. The Ile Royale fishery constitutes an important factor in trade; however, there are irregularities which injure its growth which they will do their utmost to put an end to. It is to this end that M. Le Normant has submitted a plan for its regulation, which they will study, while consulting all whom they may consider able to give them information, particularly M. Sabatier, who is to prepare a memorandum on the subject. Folio 49, 1 page.

June 28. The same to the same. They will send on to Canada a certain Jean-Bte. Marot, corporal of a company of colonial troops, who is returning to duty. Folio 49½, ½ page.

July 8. The same to M. de Forant. Respecting quarters for the troops. Folio 50, ½ page.

August 12. The same to the same. The difficulties between Spain and England are becoming more and more grave, and war seems inevitable. Does not know but that France may be drawn in to take part in it. He will put himself in a condition to repel an attack. Is not unaware that the settlement of Louisbourg has roused the envy of the English. Folio 51, 1 page.

Here follow 65 pages relating to Louisiana.

End of Vol. 68.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

ROCHEFORT AND OTHER PLACES.

1739.

B. Series, Vol. 69.

OTHER PLACES, KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1739.

1739. Versailles. January 4. Order from the King for conveying to Rochefort the goods and effects needed for clothing the colonial troops. Folio 1, 1 page.

January 4. The President of the Navy Board to the Rev. Father Maurice. When a Swiss priest was asked for the Swiss regiment at Louisbourg there was no intention of making him chaplain of the regiment, but simply for the convenience of soldiers who do not understand French. Folio 3½, ½ page.

January 13. The same to Mde. de Sacépée, a nun. Her brother must apply to the governor if he wishes to be entrusted with the packages and correspondence coming from Canada. Folio 5½, ½ page.

January 13. The same to M. de Fulvy. Measures taken to increase the trade of the Compagnie des Indes in Canada, and to put a stop to foreign trade. Folio 6, 2 pages.

January 18. The same to M. Fagon. Respecting the contraband salters. Folio 7, ½ page.

January 18. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. It is not without reason that he has been surprised at not receiving the resignation he had the right to expect from him, since he promised to make it on the conditions laid down in the letter of Dec. 8, and several times agreed to. In the present state of affairs nothing that was arranged will be altered. If this no longer suits him he must make up his mind to return to his diocese. Folio 12, 4 pages.

January 18. The same to the Duc de St. Aignan. Is sending him a copy of a letter addressed to M. Dosquet. If gentleness and persuasion do not suffice to induce him to resign or to return to his diocese, the King will have recourse to other means. Folio 13½, 1 page.

February 1. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. That which he notes concerning the Abbey of Bénevent should present no obstacle to the question of his resignation. Folio 17, 1 page.

February 1. The same to M. de Fulvy. Respecting the changes he suggests in the decree to be rendered concerning foreign trade in Canada. Folio 18, 1½ pages.

February 1. The same to M. de Combes. Is awaiting the answer of the Bishop of Quebec in order to arrive at a definite decision. Folio 20½, ½ page.

The same to the same. It seems impossible to make use of the means he suggests in regard to the bishopric of Quebec. Folio 24, ¼ page.

February 22. The same to the Duchesse de Lorges. Would be very glad to obtain the rank of ship's captain for the Sr. de Beaucours, governor of Montreal, but cannot do so just at present. Folio 28½, ½ page.

February 22. The same to the Darragory Brothers. Respecting their whale fishery business. Folio 29, ½ page.

March 5. The same to the Comtesse de Donge. M. de la Boularderie, in whom she is interested, will have reason to be satisfied. Folio 32, ¼ page.

[illegible] Lafitau. Has received his letter concerning the [illegible] Louisiana, and the missionaries of his Order. Folio [illegible]

[illegible]nt, the Marquise de Roye. Can do nothing, just now, [illegible] Du Plessis Faber, but has obtained a position as marine-[illegible]on. Folio 39, ¼ page.

[illegible] Comtesse de Donge. Will obtain promotion for the Sr. [illegible]t in Canada, when he has a chance of doing so. Folio [illegible]

[illegible] M. Dosquet. The King has named Abbé du Pourroy de [illegible] succeed him as bishop of Quebec, but, as there is not time, [illegible]ils, to obtain his bulls, and for his consecration, it has [illegible]at he will sail on this ship in the capacity of the bishop's [illegible]d that he will come back in the autumn to be consecrated [illegible]itely in the spring. Begs him to send the letters of a vicar [illegible]nding, for him, to the Duc de St. Aignan, the warrant for [illegible] Breine, and he will send him his resignation, in form, made [illegible]. Folio 43, 1 page.

[illegible] to the Duchesse d'Humières. Is sending her the power of [illegible] the heirs of the Sr. Haymard for the prosecution of the case [illegible] Canada, which she had forwarded to him. Folio 43½, ½ page.

[illegible] to M. de Fagon. Respecting the sending of contraband salters [illegible] and Ile Royale. Folio 48, ½ page.

[illegible] to M. Simonet. Grants him a passage to go and rejoin his [illegible] Canada. Folio 56, ¼ page.

[illegible]ame to M. de l'Auberivière, President of the Chamber of Accounts [illegible]ble Was very pleased at the choice of his brother as bishop of [illegible] Folio 59, ¼ page.

[illegible] same to Madame de Chaulnes. Has written to M. de Beauharnois [illegible] allow her son to return to France. Folio 59½, ½ page.

[illegible] same to the Duc de St. Aignan. Has received his letter with the [illegible]rs of vicar general sent by M. Dosquet in favour of Abbé de l'Auberi-[illegible]. Will not make use of them, as it has been decided that the said [illegible]bé will not go to Canada. Other arrangements must be made, for which [illegible]on M. Dosquet must come to Paris very soon. Folio 61, 1 page.

The same to M. Dosquet. Same subject. Folio 61, ½ page.

The same to Father Lafitau. Has obtained the Sr. Gatin his passage to [illegible]turn to Canada. Folio 63, ¼ page.

The same to M. Bigot. It is with pleasure he has obtained the post of intendant commissary at Ile Royale for his son. Folio 65, ¼ page.

The same to Abbé de l'Ile-Dieu. Is awaiting M. Do quet to arrange with him what should be done for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 70. ½ page.

The same to Abbé Couturier. Is very glad he should have found a missionary for Acadia. Folio 77½, ½ page.

The same to M. de Fulvy. Respecting fraud, and foreign trade in Canada. Folio 80, 1 page.

The same to Abbé de Salaberry. Has obtained the Sr. d'Irumberry de [illegible]ne. Salaberry a position in his corps of cadets. Folio 80 bis, ½ page.

The same to M. Dosquet, former bishop of Quebec. Respecting the difficulty in relation to the bishop's palace at Quebec. Folio 81 bis, 1 page.

[illegible]s. The same to the Duc de Richelieu. Has received his letter regarding Madame Du Chesnay. Folio 96, ¼ page.

[illegible]ailles. The same to M. Dosquet. Has received his letter. Will speak to M. Du [illegible]tember 20. Muy in regard to the demand made on him for the cost of the *procès-verbaux* drawn up for the repairs of the abbey of Bénevent. Folio 115, ¼ page.

1739. Fontainebleau. October 12. The same to M. de Sévigny (of the family of Le Moyne de Longueuil). Cannot grant M. de Chateaugué the government of Martinique which he asks for him. The King is of opinion that this officer is needed in the government of Cayenne, and the suggested change cannot take place at present. Will not fail to obtain H. M's. goodwill for him when he has the chance of doing so. Folio 121, ¼ page.

Versailles. December 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. It is important that he should come to Paris very soon, both for what he may have to arrange with M. Dosquet and for other arrangements relating to his diocese. Folio 147, ½ page.

December 21. Warrant allowing the Sr. Dosquet, former bishop of Quebec, to go to Flanders. Folio 149½, 1 page.

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1739.

Marly. May 12. List of persons to whom passage to Canada has been granted on *Le Rubis*. Folio 39, 1 page.

Compiègne. June 22. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de Vaudreuil as to the services he is to perform in the campaign he is to make at Ile Royale. Folio 52, 4 pages.

June 22. List of persons to whom passage to Ile Royale has been granted on *Le Jason*. Folio 55, 1 page.

End of Vol. 69.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

OTHER PLACES AND ROCHEFORT.

1740.

OTHER PLACES.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1740. Versailles. January 2. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Bottereau and La Moyne respecting the supply of blankets for Canada. Folio 1½, 1 page.

January 11. The same to M. Gabriel Le Père. He has been named third expert to arrange the difficulty between the Sr. Gourt, ex-contractor for the fortifications of Ile Royale, and the Sr. Darrigrand. Folio 5, 1 page.

January 12. The same to the Rev. Father Provincial of the Récollets of Brittany, missionary at Ile Royale. Folio 6½, ½ page.

January 18. The same to the Duc de Richelieu. Respecting the Sr. de la Boularderie. Folio 7, ¼ page.

January 25. Letter from the King to the Admiral. Respecting Esther Brandeau's passage from Canada to France. Folio 8, ½ page.

February 3. The President of the Navy Board to M. Fagon. Will be very glad to learn the result of the test of the Canadian tobacco, sent by the Sr. Cugnet, director of the Domain in Canada. Folio 14, 1 page.

February 3. Circular sent to the ports to inform merchants who send ships to Louisbourg of the signal to be hoisted to warn them of the danger of entering the harbour in the ice-season. Folio 15½, ½ page.

Marly. February 11. The same to M. de Rostan. Respecting a Gaspé Indian, whom a certain Jacques Morin, a Canadian settled at Bayonne had brought from Canada, in order to exhibit him. He will be ordered to take him back to Canada at once. Folio 16, 1 page.

February 5. The same to M. Dosquet. Is glad to learn of his return to Paris. The Bishop of Quebec should be there soon. They will make arrangements in regard to the bishop's Palace. Folio 16½, ¼ page.

February 17. The same to M. Romieu. Respecting the wreck of a ship belonging to the Srs. Pascaud, merchants of La Rochelle, on the island of Anticosti. Folio 20, 1 page.

February 17. The same to the Bishop of Tréguier. M. de Forant tells him that the Sr. La Loutre, missionary at Ile Royale, has a brother who is a priest in his diocese, who would like to go to Ile Royale to serve there as a missionary. Hopes he will see fit to allow him to do so. Folio 21, ½ page.

February 17. The same to M. Grassin. Respecting Canadian copper mines. Folio 22, 1 page.

Versailles. February 21. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. If he thinks that the Chapter of Quebec may raise difficulties in his regard, he would do well to send, by the ships going to Louisbourg, certified copies of his bulls and his power of attorney to take possession of his bishopric. Folio 24, ½ page.

February 29. The same to the Bishop of Tréguier. Since he has no objections to the Sr. Le Loutre going to Ile Royale, and gives a good report of him, will be kindly write and tell him that he leaves him free to go. Folio 26, ½ page.

February 29. The same to Abbé Le Loutre. Same subject. Folio 26, ½ page.

1740. March 6. The same to M. Dosquet. Is sending him a warrant of leave to go to Rome. Will await information from M. de Beauharnois before proceeding to deal with the question of the bishop's palace at Quebec. Folio 30, 1 page.

March 6. Warrant bearing permission to the Sr. Dosquet, former bishop of Quebec, to go to Rome and remain there a year. Folio 30, ½ page.

March 6. The President of the Navy Board to the Bishop of Quebec. Is sending to M. de Beauharnois the packet he forwarded to him for M. de Miniac, archdeacon of the Chapter of Quebec. Folio 31½, ½ page.

March 13. The same to the Admiral. Has extended, for 6 years the Darragory Brothers' whale fishing monopoly in the river St. Lawrence. He will give instructions in the ports of France and of Ile Royale that no permits for this fishery are to be given to any other person. Folio 33, 1 page.

March 14. The same to M. Olivier de Vézin. Respecting the workmen he has hired or may hire to work in the Canadian forges. Folio 35, ¼ page.

March 19. The same to Madame de Vaudreuil. Cannot grant her the exemption she asks for her house in Montreal. Folio 36, ¼ page.

March 27. The same to Abbé Le Loutre. Sees with pleasure that he has decided to go to Ile Royale. He should be at Rochefort about May 15th. Folio 40, ½ page.

April 13. The same to the Farmers General. Cannot lend himself to the plan they suggest to facilitate the repayment of what is owing to them by the Sr. Cugnet, director of the Western Domain in Canada. The iron, the sale price of which they ask to have delivered over to them, was sold by the Cie des Forges St. Maurice, and in their name. M. Cugnet has only a share in this Company, and, if the sale price were not claimed by them, it would be by the King, who has made large advances. Moreover, what the Sr. Cugnet owes them has not been used in these forges. Folio 48, ½ page.

April 13. The same to Abbé Couturier. Will give orders for the passage to Quebec of the two missionaries whom he is sending to Canada, but cannot grant six tons of freight. Folio 48½, ½ page.

April 13. The same to M. Guillot. Respecting the Indian brought from Gaspé. Folio 48, ½ page.

April 24. The same to the Comte de Tavannes. Is much obliged to him for the help he gave the Sr. Olivier in hiring workmen for the Canadian forges. Folio 52½, ½ page.

April 24. The same to the Marquis de Breteuil. Is writing to M. de Beauharnois not to allow the Sr. de Verly, who was sent to Canada in 1734, in virtue of an order from the King, and at the desire of his family, to return to France. Folio 52½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to the Comte de Tavannes. Workmen for the forges of Canada. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Olivier de Vézin. Same subject. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Guillot. Respecting the Indian brought from Gaspé. Folio 54½, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to M. Grassin. Will make use of the notes he has made on the tests of all the minerals coming from Canada. Folio 56, ½ page.

Marly, May 7. The same to M. Vallier, Superior of the Seminary at Quebec. Will give instructions for the passage of the priest going to the Seminary at Quebec. Folio 57, ½ page.

May 13. The same to Abbé de l'Isle-Dieu. Passage of missionaries. Folio 60, ½ page.

May 20. Order from the King to arrest Etienne Scipion or Amadis, a negro slave belonging to the Sr. Foucher, King's attorney at Montreal. Folio 65½, ¼ page.

Versailles, September 8. The President of the Navy Board to M. de la Tuilerie. M. de Forant, governor of Ile Royale, being dead, the King has appointed M. Du Quesnel, ship's captain, to succeed him. Folio 108, ½ page.

1740. Fontainebleau. October 4. The same to MM. Dartagnette and d'Harnoncour. It is by the King's order that M. de Rostan has chartered a ship to take M. du Quesnel to Ile Royale. Is glad to learn that the ship belongs to them. There is reason to believe that M. Du Quesnel has already sailed. Folio 120½, ½ page.

October 10. The same to M. de Rostan. Was very glad to learn that the *St. Jean*, in which M. Du Quesnel is to go to Ile Royale, was ready to set sail. Folio 124, ½ page.

October 25. The same to MM. Darragory. Has seen with pleasure what they tell him of the success of their post at Sept-Iles, where they have caught four whales this year, besides cod. Folio 130½, ½ page.

November 9. The same to M. de Combes. Had already learned the death of the Bishop of Quebec, and had told Cardinal Fleury of it. Folio 135, ½ page.

Versailles. December 11. The same to Abbé de Pontbriant. Was very glad of the King's having chosen his brother for the bishopric of Quebec. Folio 150½, ¼ page.

December 19. The same to Abbé de Pontbriant, informing him of his nomination to the bishopric of Quebec. Folio 155, ½ page.

December 30. The same to M. Guillot. Respecting the Sr. Constantin, living in Canada, who complains that one Bouvier and one Bocé of St. Malo have set up a seal fishery on his grant. Folio 161, ½ page.

February 2. Decree ordering that the Srs. Doussier and Rajeau, named by the Srs. Darrigrand and Ganet, and the Sr. Gabriel, senior, shall proceed to the agreement, verification and fixing of the partnership accounts of the said Srs. Darrigrand and Ganet in the matter of the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 164, 6 pages.

May 14. Decree appointing the Sr. Gabriel, alone, to proceed to the verification, agreement and fixing of the partnership account between the Srs. Ganet and Darrigrand for the fortifications of Louisbourg. Folio 167, 2 pages.

June 22. Decree ordering that the Sr. de la Tuilerie shall pay the Sr. Ganet the 10,000 livres granted him on account of what is still owing to him for the work done by him on the fortifications of Ile Royale, notwithstanding the seizure made in the hands of the said Sr. de la Tuilerie, which shall be valid for the surplus of what is still owing to the said Sr. Ganet. Folio 169, 2 pages.

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

1740.

Marly. February 14. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Ricouart. Workmen and various articles sent for building the King's flute at Quebec. Folio 12, 1½ pages.

February 29. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 14, 1½ pages.

Versailles. April 3. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 23, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. Will grant passage for Quebec to two ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Id. to Madame Levasseur. Folio 25½, 1 page.

April 19. The same to the same. Passage of contraband salters, and of divers individuals, to Canada. Folio 27, 1 page.

Marly. May 7. The same to the same. The iron sent from Canada having proved to be of good quality, he has written to M. Hocquart to send to Rochefort, this year, the quantity that shall be asked of him. Folio 33, 1 page.

May 13. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to the missionary going to the Seminary at Quebec, asked for by M. Vallier, superior of the Seminary. The Bishop of Quebec is getting ready to go to his diocese on *Le Rubis*, with a chaplain and two men servants. The brother of the Sr. Olivier, director of the Canadian forges, a valet, 13 workmen, and the wife of one of them, will also be put on the list of passengers. Folio 33½, 1 page.

1740. May 13. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Chev. de la Saussaye, captain in the Navy, as to the services he should perform in the campaign he is to make at Quebec. Folio 34, 4 pages.

May 13. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. de St. Suren, lieutenant in the navy, as to the services he should perform in the campaign he is to make at Ile Royale. Folio 36, 4 pages.

May 13. List of persons to whom a passage has been granted on the King's ship, *Le Rubis*, sailing for Canada. Folio 38, 1 page.

May 13. List of persons to whom a passage has been granted on *L'Orox*, sailing for Ile Royale. Folio 38½, ½ page.

Versailles. June 3. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Vaudreuil. Will commend M. Rigaud's services who wishes to be town major of Trois-Rivières. Folio 42, ¼ page.

Compiègne. August 19. The same to Mademoiselle de Forant. Regrets her father's death. It is a loss to the King's service. Has received a packet containing his will, and the inventory of the effects left by him at Louisbourg. Folio 50, ½ page.

End of Vol. 70.

MINUTES OF LETTERS.

AMERICA.

YEAR 1740.

B. Series. Vol. 71.

CANADA.

KING'S ORDERS AND DESPATCHES.

YEAR 1740. PART 3.

1740. Versailles. January 2. Order from the King for taking to Rochefort the workmen going to the Canadian forges. Folio 1, 1 page.

February 29. The President of the Navy Board to the Marquis de Beauharnois. The situation in Europe is unchanged. The King has not thought fit, so far, to take part in the war between England and Spain. He must, however, hold himself ready for defence. Folio 1½, 1 page.

Warrant of pardon in favour of Pierre Tessier, for the homicide committed by him on the person of the Sr. Jolliet. The petitioner sheweth that, having hired with the Sr. Jolliet Mingan, in 1738, to go and winter at Ile St. Barbe, near Newfoundland, the Sr. Jolliet took him there, with other hired men. On November 7, of the same year, the Sr. Jolliet left the hut with the petitioner and an Indian boy to go and lift marten-traps. That, while they were in the woods, the Sr. Jolliet, having caught sight of some partridges, asked petitioner, who was carrying his gun, to give it to him. That having entered a thick part of the wood, a branch caused the gun to go off, which he had carelessly returned to petitioner, who was carrying it on his shoulder, with the stock behind him, as is usual. That the shot having struck the Sr. Jolliet in the back, he died of it three quarters of an hour later. That, before his death, the Sr. Jolliet testified to the innocence of petitioner, etc., etc. Folio 2, 2 pages.

April 19. Order from the King to the Chev. de la Saussaye, commanding *Le Rubis* to take charge of the contraband salters, going to Canada. Folio 5, 1 page.

April 19. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting contraband salters. Folio 5, 2 pages.

March 27. The same to M. de Brouague. It would seem, from his statement, that, although there were more fishing-vessels than in 1738, there were, however, no more cod taken. He should have explained the cause of this decrease. Folio 6, 1 page.

March 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is sending them a packet, handed to him by the Bishop of Quebec, for M. de Lotbinière, the archdeacon, to whom he is sending the papers needed to take possession of the bishopric. Folio 6, ½ page.

April 2. The same to M. Hocquart. Bills of exchange. Respecting cost of the Baron de Longueuil's expediture against the Chicachas. Other expenses. Folio 7, 4 pages.

April 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is surprised at the large numbers of leaves of absence granted each year in the army. Folio 9, 2 pages.

1740. April 13. The same to the same. Has not felt that he should replace the Sr. Guillemin at the Council, this year, by the Sr. Beaudoin, notwithstanding the good report they give of him. As there are several who regularly follow the attorney general's lectures on law, the King prefers to choose his councillors from among these, if there are any of them possessing the necessary ability. Folio 10, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. The King will not ratify in perpetuity the grant made to the Sr. de la Fontaine on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The Brothers Hospitaliers of Montreal. Folio 11, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. Respecting the Srs. Darragory's whalefishing business. Is very glad of the Sr. de la Fontaine's success with his seal fishery. Was pleased with the log which the pilot Pellegrin kept during his trip to the west coast of Newfoundland with the Sr. de la Richardière. Has approved of the decision they have come to to have the Baie des Chaleurs, Ile St. Jean, and the strait of Canceau regularly visited although the navigation of these parts is pretty well known. Irregularities of leaves of absence. Folio 12, 2 pages.

April 13. The same to the same. It is not surprising that the Sr. Fornel and the Srs. Daine and Foucault should not have carried out their plan of exploring the Baie des Esquimaux, as the undertaking can only be made at great cost. Does not see how the Sr. Constantin could be deprived of his post of Grand Sr. Modet in favour of the Srs. Foucault and Boucault, to judge from the chart drawn up by Pellegrin. Dispute between the Sr. Marsal and the Hazeur heirs. Folio 13, 2 pages.

April 13. Warrant of naturalization in favour of Mary Anne Jordan, an English woman, settled for nearly twentyfour years in Canada. (She had been captured by the Abenakis Indians, and taken to their village of St. François.) Id. in favour of Mary Seaman, also captured by the Abénakis. Folio 14, 2 pages.

April 13. The President of the Navy Board to MM, de Beauharnois and Hocquart. He has confirmed the grant made on January 4,1737, to Dlle Charlotte Le Gardeur. Id. in the case of that granted to the Sr. Rocbert on Lake Champlain. Id. that granted to Dame de Boishébert on the Rivière de L'Assomption. Id. granted to the Sr. Cugnet on the river of the Sault-de-la Chaudière. Id. the grant made to the shareholders of the St. Maurice forges of the fief of St.Etienne reunited to the King's Domain. Id. that granted to the Sr. Neven, in the rear of the lands of his seigniory, as far as the Rivière de L'Assomption. Id. that granted to Captain de Ramezay and his sisters in the rear of the seigniory of Monnoir. Id. that of a remainder of land in the rear of the seigniory of Sorel to the Demoiselles Angélique, Louise and Elizabeth de Ramezay. Id. that granted to Ensign du Sablé, in the rear of the seigniory belonging to the Sr. Petit Bruno. Folio 15, 2 pages.

April 13. Warrant of confirmation of grant in favour of Dlle Le Gardeur. Other warrants for the above named, and for the Sr. Pomereau. Folio 16, 7 pages.

Marly. May 13. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The state of matters with regard to the war between England and Spain remains unchanged. Folio 19½, 1 page.

Versailles. April 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It would be unfortunate were M. de Noyan's health not to allow of his going to command at Detroit. Cannot allow Abbé Le Page to set up another forge in the colony. Divers recommendations. Folio 20, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to the same. Was already aware of all the circumstances of M. D'Artagnette's affair, reported by M. Drouet de Richarville and entrusted to the soldier who escaped with him, and whom the governor of Georgia sent to England. He is returning to Louisiana with the rank of a sergeant. Admires M. de Richarville's zeal in marching once more against the

1740. Chicachas. It will be right to reward his zeal. Is awaiting news from Louisiana. Fears lest M. de Longueuil and his detachment should reach the place of meeting too soon. Folio 21, 1½ pages.

April 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Has received the statement of the trade of the colony for the year 1738, amounting to 1,827,241 livres of merchandise imported, and 1,760,917 exported. Comparing this with the trade report for 1737, there is an increase of 104,947 livres in imports, and one of 104,914 in exports. Remarks on the details of this statement. Folio 22, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to the same. One cannot but praise M. de Longueuil's zeal in his expedition against the Chicachas. The gratuity of 500 livres made to M. de Lanouiller was a special one, granted in consideration of the roads he has had made; now that it is only a matter of their being kept up, he does not intend to make this gratuity regular. He must be content with his pay. It was to be wished that the affair of the Sr. Le Normant, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, could have been arranged, but, since conciliation has not been successful, it must be dealt with according to law. Folio 23, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to the same. Respecting the accounts. Folio 24, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the dispute between the Srs. Pean and La Fontaine in the matter of the fief of la Durantaye. Disputes between the Sr. de Lotbinière and the chapter of Quebec. M. de Gallifet is satisfied with the decision arrived at in his case. Folio 25, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Divers instructions. Folio 26, 2 pages.

April 24. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting accounts and expenditure. Folio 27, 3 pages.

April 24. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Begs of them not to send more goods by the King's ships on their account than the tonnage allowed them will hold. Folio 28, ½ page.

May 2. Warrant of pardon in favour of the Sr. Du Buisson, a cadet in Canada, for homicide committed by him on the person of the Sr. Chambly de Cournoyer, cadet in the same troops Account of the incident. Folio 29, 2 pages.

May 2. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Detailed examination of divers accounts and expenditures. Folio 30, 6 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Was very glad to learn that two Sioux and a Puant had come to Montreal with the Sr. Marin. One must always be on one's guard with the Sioux. Measures to be taken for protection against the Foxes. Migration of the Chouanons. The war which has broken out between the Sonnontouans and the Flat Heads might be to the profit of the colony, especially if the former have carried out the attack against the latter which they were intending. Folio 33, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the confirmation of a grant at the great river of the Esquimaux asked for by the Sr. Godefroy de St. Paul. Folio 34, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. Begs him to say whether it is advisable to give the position of store-keeper at Fort Sr. Frédéric to the Sr. Chevigny, who is asking for it, and who is performing the duties of it. Folio 34, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Sr. de Beaujeu had no right to claim that he could not be a witness because he was one of the pledges of the council of war, nor M. Varin to refuse to take oath because he is a commissary of the Navy. Folio 35, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Respecting the homicide committed by the Sr. Du Buisson. By the extract from the Sr. de la Vérandrye's journal, which he sent him, it appears that he has made some progress with his discovery, and found himself on the way of making further ones. The

1740. welcome he received from the Mantanes should give cause to hope that this nation will be useful to him, expecially if the report which the son of one of the chiefs made to him with regard to the Pananas and Pananis is true. However this may be, he has done well in leaving two of his brothers among the Mantanes to learn the language, etc., etc. Folio 36, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. Does not know on what ground the Sr. Varin took upon himself to decide two cases which concerned the Admiralty court. Folio 37, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. de Contrecœur. Will obtain promotion for his son, when he has the chance. Id. to M. de St. Ours. Folio 37½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. On divers subjects. 38, 1½ pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. M. de Lanouiller's condition deserves consideration, and he begged M. Hocquart, long ago, to discover a way of helping him. Might he not be given the preference for the development of the post of Temiscamingue, and be allowed special privileges at the same time! Folio 38½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. Hocquart. He did well to send the girl named Esther Brandeau back to France. Might have done better not to have issued the decree against the Sr. Raimbault, the judge at Montreal, a copy of which he has sent. If the facts charged against the judge are well founded, he cannot remain where he is; if not, he must not be brought into disrepute. Folio 39, 2 pages.

May 2. The same to M. de Beaucours. M. de Beauharnois has told him of the collar sent to the Chev. de Longueuil by the Mohawks, and of that which happened in regard to the five chiefs of the Sault, who had been asked to go back to Orange. Folio 40, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. There is every reason to believe that the reconciliation between the Hurons and the Ottawas is not very real. It is annoying that the Abenakis, who were marching with M. de Longueuil against the Chicachas, should have left him. Folio 40, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. de Noyan. Hopes that his health has allowed him to go to Detroit this spring. Folio 40½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Chaussegros de Léry. Is very glad his son should have marched against the Chicachas in M. de Longueuil's detachment. Has been told of what he has done for the St. Maurice forges business. Has received the map he drew up of Baie St. Paul, and of the mines in that region. Folio 41, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. Dupin de Bélugard. The King has been pleased to grant an increase of pay to the gunners. Will commend his services to procure him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 41, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Gannes. Will not lose a chance of gaining him the King's favour. Has obtained a warrant of pardon for his son. To M. de Péan: Will obtain his son's promotion when he has a chance. To M. de Beaujeu: Is sending him leave to come to France. Folio 41½, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. Verrier. Is very pleased with the pains he is taking to make his lectures on law useful. Has not yet named a successor to M. Guillemin, as councillor, wishing to know, first, whether there may not be one among his pupils able to fill this position. Folio 42, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Levasseur. Is not surprised that he should have found defects in the timbers intended for building the King's flute. Is sending some skilled workmen, but he may be sure that those in the colony will soon become skilful. Folio 42, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. Varin. His claims with regard to taking oath in the matter of Simon Blanchard, tried before the council of war, were founded on error. Folio 42½, ¼ page.

May 2. The same to Father St. Pé, superior of the Jésuits. Will always be willing to foster the missions. Folio 42½, ¼ page.

1740. May 2. The same to M. Miniac, vicar general. The new bishop is to go to Quebec. Hopes he will find everything peaceful and in good order. Folio 42½, ½ page.

May 2. The same to M. de Beauharnois. He must not doubt his willingness to obtain his advancement. Can give the Chev. de Repentigny a position as store-keeper on his return from the expedition against the Chicachas, if he is still of the same mind. The Sr. de Verly's family persistently oppose his return to France. Folio 43, 1 page.

Marly. May 7. The same to M. Hocquart. If he finds an opportunity of employing the Sr. Landriève, who has been living in Montreal for several years, he will do so. Folio 43, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The Sr. Ganneau de Senneville's family do not wish him to return to France. They have made him an allowance of 800 livres. Folio 44, ½ page.

May 7. The same to the same. A company had been made vacant by the death of M. de Rigauville, and two lieutenancies by the deaths of the Srs. de Bailleul and de Joncaire, but he will not make use of his suggestions until the return of M. de Longueuil's expedition, in case there should be officers who have taken part in it who may have gained exceptional merit. Has, however, obtained M. de Maizière a provisional ensigncy. Folio 44, 1 page.

May 7. The same to the same. The family of the Sr. de Lugny, whom he enlisted as a cadet, desire his return to France. His sister, (M. de Maurepas' sister) the Duchesse de Nivernois, is interesting herself in this young man. If his behaviour is good enough to give reason to suppose that he will behave well in France, he may allow him to return. Folio 44½, ½ page.

May 7. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting a judgment rendered by the Superior Council against the Sr. Souste, of Montreal, in a case between him and the Srs. Belleville, and Biron and Raimbault, notary. Respecting the Haymard case. Folio 45, ½ page.

May 7. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The tobaccos sent by the Sr. Cugnet have been tested. There still remains much to be desired as to their quality, their preparation and their cultivation. Folio 45½, ½ page

May 13. The same to the same. The King has decided to have a flute of 70 tons built at Quebec, after the Sr. Levasseur's plans. She will not be put on the stocks until after the first is launched. Before giving M. de la Richardière command of the latter, as they have suggested, a decision must be come to as to her destination. Folio 46, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting timbers to be used in building the King's ships, and workmen sent from France. Folio 47, 2 pages.

May 13. The King has granted the forges shareholders a further delay of four years in which to repay his advances, but will not extend the favour any further. It must be well understood that the iron which the King may take must be charged to him at a 10 % reduction on the price in France. Folio 48, 1½ pages.

May 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 49, 2 pages.

May 13. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They will come to an understanding with the Bishop concerning tithes, marriages, the liquor traffic, the too great number of church feasts, etc., etc. Understands that the private affairs of councillors prevent their regular attendance at the Council, and from busying themselves in preparing reports. In this latter case, a rule might be passed, fixing fees, if this should be thought necessary. It is Canada which must supply Ile Royale with wheat and flour, but this must not be made use of to the detriment of the farmers of Ile Royale. Horse trade with the West Indies. Porpoise and seal fisheries. Cultivation of lands. Grants of lands. Post at Detroit. Building. Manufacture of tiles. Copper mines. The lead mines of Baie St. Paul deserve attention. It would be well to run galleries for several yards in order to make sure of

1740. their depth, and, if appearances were good, hire some one to develop them. Beaver trade. Militia. Troops. Walls of Montreal. Provisioning of the posts of Frontenac and Niagara. Establishment at Fort St. Frédéric. Discovery of the Western Sea. Indians. Folio 50, 8 pages. Say, 15 pp.

May 13. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. In view of placing the Sr. Laporte de Lalanne in a position to procure all the information necessary for the performance of his duties in the bureau of the Colonies, it has been decided that he shall visit the principal colonies, commencing with Canada. He will embark on *Le Rubis* and remain in Canada until next year. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Hocquart. Will procure for the Sr. Laporte de Lalanne all the facilities necessary to make himself well acquainted with all branches of the service. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 13. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. At the death of the Sr. Sarrazin, his salary was given to his widow and his son, to allow the latter to pursue his studies of medicine in France; as the son is deceased, the arrangement no longer exists. A pension will be given to the widow when one becomes vacant. Folio 54½, ½ page.

May 15. The same to the same. Sends them the instructions given to M. de la Saussaye who is to command *Le Rubis* destined for the voyage to Canada. Folio 55, ½ page.

May 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Thinks it may be convenient to await his arrival in Quebec before filling the vacant canonry. If he then judges the Sr. Le Chasseur can fill it suitably he will propose him to the King. Folio 56, ¼ page.

ay 20. The same to M. Olivier de Vézin. Cannot procure for his company the exemption he asks from the duties on stamped iron that he may send to France. Folio 56, ½ page.

ay 20. The same to M. Hocquart. Waiting to hear from him as to the attempts he was to make with regard to the manufacture of glue. Folio 56, ¼ page.

y 25. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The letter notifying him of the death of M. Du Buisson, town major, of Trois-Rivières has reached him by way of England. The filling of the vacancy will be deferred to next year. Folio 56½, ½ page.

September 21. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. M. de Bienville has given him an account of the reasons that prevented his returning to Canada with his detachment. Approves the decision he has taken to go to France. Hopes the accident he has met with will have no bad consequences. Folio 56½, ½ page.

ILE ROYALE.

DESPATCHES AND ORDERS OF THE KING.

Marly. February 11. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Forant and Bigot. On the subject of a claim of the Sr. Du Périé, of Saint-Jean-de-Luz, against the Sr. Dolabarats, of Louisbourg. Folio 1, 1½ pages.

February 11. The same to M. de Forant. On the subject of an Indian chief brought to France by Jacques Morin, a Canadian established at Bayonne, and Michel Minguy of Nantes. Folio 1½, 1 page.

Versailles. April 19. List of contraband salters to be sent to Ile Royale. Folio 2, ½ page.

February 29. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Forant. The state of affairs between France and England remains the same. The King of France has not thought proper to take part in the war. Folio 3, ½ page.

March 2. The same to M. Despiet. May prolong his stay in France and take the waters at Bagnères. Folio 3, ¼ page.

March 6. The same to M. de Forant. Sends him 30 medals for distribution among the Indians when he visits them. Folio 3, ¼ page.

1740. March 6. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Funds for the fortifications. Folio 3½, ½ page.

March 27. Warrant of pension to the amount of 3,000 livres in favour of the Comte de St. Pierre, to revert, after his death, to the Sr. de Crèvecœur, his son. Folio 3½, 2 pages.

April 19. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Respecting the contraband salters. Folio 5, 1 page.

May 2. The same to M. de Forant. Divers instructions. Folio 6, 1½ pages.

Marly. May 7. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Has chosen, from among the contraband salters, those who were labourers, in order to help in the development of farming. Trade with Canada. M. de la Boularderie. Folio 7, 2 pages.

May . The same to M. de Forant. Is surprised he should have found the colonial troops composed of poor materials. One cannot expect, however, to have them on as good a footing as some of the royal troops. Folio 8, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to the same. The King has approved of the marriages of the Srs. de Plaigue, de Coux, and de Ste. Marie, made with M. de Bourville's consent, and that of the Sr. de la Vallière, made since his arrival. The family of the Srs. Du Vivier, fear lest some of them should make unsuitable marriages, and ask that they should be forbidden to marry without the consent of their uncle, M. du Chambon, and of Captain Du Vivier, the Elder. Folio 9, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting soldiers on leave, and recruits. Bills of exchange. Provisions. Folio 10, 2 pages.

May 7 The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Agrees to their suggestion to raise a company of 25 gunners, and is sending 12 to Louisbourg, but, before completing it, he must be more fully imformed on various points. Folio 11, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to M. de Forant. Has approved of the permission given by him for the sale of the flour sent by the governor of Acadia to Louisbourg, in order to obtain other provisions in exchange. Did well to make use of this opportunity to recommend to the said governor the French missionaries settled under his rule. Has learned that this governor is dead, and that his successor has started from England. He will warn the missionaries to behave well towards the authorities. Is pleased with the good report he gives of MM. Maillard and Le Loutre. The latter's brother has put off his departure till next year. Is awaiting news of his success with the Indians of Pictou and Taguemegouche in getting them to settle at Malpec, and with those of Mirliquèche, in getting them to settle at Shubénécadie. Folio 12, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot, respecting foreign trade. Folio 13, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to M. Bigot. Stores. The coal sent was found fairly good and fit for works which use a large quantity of fuel. Folio 14, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to MM. Bigot and Forant. Is surprised that, after all the money spent on the Miré road, and after the assurances given him that this road and that of La Baleine were practically finished there still remains more than 20,000 livres worth of work to be done. Has not set aside any money for that, this year. The fortifications must be the first consideration. Taverns and canteens. Folio 15, 2 pages.

May 7. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 16, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Respecting the grant made to M. de Mésy, and the irregularity of the judgments rendered by the Superior Council in regard to it. Folio 17, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Has had *L'Orox* fitted out for the voyage to Louisbourg. She will be commanded by M. de Sr. Suven. The King's intentions in regard to expenditure. Folio 18, 2 pages.

1740. May 13. The same to M. Bigot. Has received the report of the fishery of the colony, shewing that, last year, there were 143,660 quintals of cod, and 1,711 barrels of oil. The product of it was reckoned in France at 3,061,465 livres, making a decrease of 177,575 livres on the preceding year. As to general trade, the goods imported amount to a total of 1,277,881 livres, of which 770,209 came from France, 288,870 from the West Indies, 142,452 from Canada, 25,865 from Acadia, and 50,478 from New England. The imports exceed the exports by 18,894 livres. Regrets that too much favour is shewn in regard to foreign products, whether from Acadia, or from New England. People in Canada complain of this. The West Indies should furnish a good opening for dried cod. Folio 19, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Bourville. Is pleased with the reports given of the way he carried on the government between M. de Brouillan's leaving and M. de Forant's coming. Folio 21, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. Sabatier. Is pleased with his administration during M. Le Normant's absence, and until M. Bigot's coming. Approves of his coming to France, to arrange his affairs. Folio 21, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. Muiron. Has not been able to obtain him the tannery monopoly which he asked for. He must give his whole attention to the construction of the fortifications. Folio 21, ½ page.

May 13. The same to M. de Forant. Troops. Cannot obtain pensions for the widows of the Sr. Dangeac and Baron de l'Espérance. Leaves for certain officers. Folio 22, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to M. Bigot. Expenditure. Folio 23, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to the same. Accounts. Bills of exchange. Folio 24, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Has obtained a pardon for the Sr. Morel, for acts of foreign trade. The precaution they have taken, of hoisting a flag on Ile de l'Entrée to warn ships not to run the risk of accidents from the ice in the harbour, is a very good one, but it would be advisable, perhaps, to change this signal in time of war. Island No. 4 must be reserved for the establishment of a fort. Folio 25, 1½ pages.

May 13. The same to M. de Forant. Unless circumstances change, the King will not take part in the war between England and Spain. Folio 25, ½ page.

May 15. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. The year's funds for the fortifications amount to 97,411 livres. They must not be used for other works, so that nothing will be done to the proposed embankment between the northern and southern parts of Louisbourg, nor again, for building civil prisons or new barracks. Divers instructions. Folio 26, 2 pages.

May 13. The same to Verrier. Works on the fortifications. Folio 27, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

May 15. The Same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. They will allow the Sr. Muiron to come to France, if his presence there is absolutely necessary. Brothers of Charity. Folio 28, 1 page.

May 14. Decree ordering that the proceeds of the sale of the ship, *Le Dauphin*, confiscated in 1739, shall be placed in the hands of the clerk of the treasurers-general of the Navy at Ile Royale. Folio 29, 2 pages.

May 14. Decree quashing was rendered by the Superior Council of Louisbourg, and ordering that the sentence of the Admiralty Court of December, 1739, delivered on the capture of the ship the *St. Pierre*, shall be carried out, in so far as it has pronounced the seizure of the said ship to be good and valid. Folio 30, 2 pages.

May 15. The President of the Navy Board to M. Bigot. Accounts. Folio 31, 2 pages.

May 15. The same to MM. de Forant and Bigot. Seizure and procedure in the case of the ships, seized. Folio 32, 2 pages.

May 20. The same to the same. The various samples of glue sent by them appear to be of good quality. Suggestions. Folio 33, ½ page.

May 25. The same to the same. Admiralty court regulation. Folio 33, 1½ pages.

1740. May 27. The same to the same. Respecting a decree rendered by the King ordering the proceeds of the sale of the ship, *Le Dauphin*, seized for acts of foreign trade, placed in the hands of the Admiralty bailiff, shall be handed over to the clerk of the treasurers general of the Navy. Folio 34, 2 pages.

Versailles. September 18. The same to MM. du Quesnel and Bigot. Is sending the King's memorandum respecting the management of the colony. Folio 36½, ½ page.

September 21. The same to M. de Bourville. Learned with regret, the death of M. de Forant. The King has chosen M. du Quesnel, a captain in the Navy, to succeed him. He will sail on a merchat ship. He (M. de Bourville) will command till he arrives. Folio 37, ½ page.

September 21. The same to M. Bigot. M. de Forant's administration gave great promise, so that it is not surprising he should be as much regretted as he says. M. du Quesnel has been chosen to succeed him, not with the rank of governor, but of commandant. Folio 37, 2 pages.

Fontainebleau. September 26. The same to M. Du Quesnel. Has learned with pleasure that he has arrived at Bordeaux, and has chartered a ship from St-Jean-de-Luz, to take him across. Folio 38, 1 page.

Versailles. September 18. Memorandum from the King to the Srs. Du Quesnel and Bigot. Instructions as to their several duties. Folio 39, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

September 18. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions to the Sr. Du Quesnel, captain in the Navy, and H. M.'s commandant at Ile Royale. History of the colony of Ile Royale. Work has been done on the fortifications of Louisbourg since 1718. A battery of 31 twenty-four pounders has been set up at Ile de l'Entrée. The Royal battery at the end of the battery contains 40 thirty-six pounders, and the Dauphine battery, at the side of the town, 16 twenty-fours. The town must be surrounded by a wall with bastions. In its present state, it is safe from attack. The primary object of this colony was fishing, and a considerable trade is, in fact, carried on there. Ile St. Jean. General instructions. Disputes concerning the boundaries of Acadia. Although the island of Canceau clearly belongs to France by the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, he will take no steps to regain possession of it. Acadia. Missionaries. The English must be given no cause of dissatisfaction. Is informed that they enjoy the esteem and consideration of the new governor. Folio 41½, 13 pages. Say, 18 pp.

September 18. The same to M. Du Quesnel. Will have his letters patent as commandant recorded by the Superior Council of Louisbourg. He will find, herewith, the list of officers who form the general staff of the garrison of Ile Royale. Folio 48, 1 page.

September 18. The same to the same. In case the King should be forced to take part in the war, he must omit nothing to put Louisbourg in a state of defence. The great thing is to avoid a surprise. Folio 48½, 3 pages.

Fontainebleau. September 30. The same to M. Despiet. Hopes he will soon be well enough to return to Ile Royale. Folio 49 bis., ½ page.

October 30. The same to M. de la Fitte. Is sending him his discharge. Folio 49 bis, ½ page.

Here follow 60 pages relating to Louisiana.

End of Vol 71.

REGISTER OF LETTERS.

AMERICA, 1741.

B Series, Vol. 72.

CANADA, (3RD PART.)

DESPATCHES AND ORDERS FROM THE KING.

1741.

1741. Versailles. February 25. The President of the Navy Board to the Marquis de Beauharnois. Things are in about the same state respecting the war between Spain and England. As the King has sent a pretty strong squadron to America and that the belligerents also have strong forces there, very little would cause the English to begin hostilities. The English can cause no great surprise in Canada, but it is well to be prepared. Folio 1, 1 page.

February 25. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Whales found dead on the river St. Lawrence will be supposed to have been wounded by the arms of the Srs. Darragory. One third of the proceeds will go to the finder and the other two thirds to the Srs. Darragory. Folio 2, ½ page.

February 25. The same to M. Hocquart. Lumber to be sent to the Marquis de Surgères. Folio 2, ½ page.

Fontainebleau. October 10. Order from the King for sending one Jacques Quertier, a contraband salter of Angers, to Canada. Folio 3, ¼ page.

March 7. Order from the King to the Sr. Meschin, commanding *Le Rubis* to take on board the prisoners bound for Canada. Folio 3 bis, 1 page.

March 7. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Brouague. Fishery on the Labrador coast. Folio 4, 1½ pages.

March 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the debts of the Sr. de Lanouiller. Folio 5, 1 page.

April 4. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting what the Sr. Dumont, of Quebec, owes to the Srs. Levieux and Esmangard, of Rouen. Folio 5½, ½ page.

April 4. The same to the same. They shall notify the Sr. Poulin de Courval, lieutenant general of the jurisdiction of Trois-Rivières, that he must pay what he owes to the Sr. Gendron, of Paris. Folio 5½, ½ page.

March 27, The same to M. Hocquart. Has reason to believe that the Demoiselles Désauniers who keep a store at Sault St. Louis do a fraudulent trade. As he thinks that circumspection must be used on account of the Indians, he must not take legal proceedings against them, but he must admonish the Jesuits that the orders from the King must be carried on there as elsewhere, and that, if there were new complaints, the store itself would be suppressed. Divers instructions. Folio 6, 2 pages.

March 27. The same to the same. Flour. Divers instructions. Abbé Miniac says he had no other reason in coming to France than to prevent the results which his quarrel with the chapter, respecting the *cure* of Château-Richer might have had. He will return to Quebec with the Bishop. Folio 7, 2 pages.

April 4. The same to the same. Observations respecting the state of the accounts. Card money. Folio 8, 5 pages.

1741. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Works at Chambly and at fort St. Frédéric. Is satisfied with the increase in population, in horses, cattle and cultures shown by the census. Folio 11, 2 pages.

April 4. The same to the same. Has learned with pleasure, by the reading of the journal kept by M. Hocquart during his journey to lake Champlain, and that of the Srs. Boisclerc and Menthet at the river of fort Frontenac the quantity of timber fit for shipbuilding, in these regions. Is the more satisfied as he believed that these resources were failing. Was glad to learn that M. Hocquart was satisfied with the construction of fort St. Frédéric, of the site chosen for the mill and of the land reserved for the Domain. Until enough provisions can be raised for the subsistence of the garrison of that fort, he approves of their establishing a store at the St. Jean rapid and that a boat be built for transporting provisions. Folio 12, 2 pages.

April 8. The same to M. Hocquart. Prays he will try to find means to help the Sr. de Lanouiller to pay what he owes to M. de la Tuilerie. Has obtained one of the canonships of the chapter of Quebec which was in *regale* for Abbé Gosselin, but hopes that he will continue to send plants for the King's garden. Folio 13, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Has examined the vouchers concerning the Western Domain in Canada. Observations on the subject. Folio 14, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King will not prevent the Indians of St. François to take wood on a part of the seigniory of la Lussaudière nor indemnify the Sr. Jutras Des Rosiers who is the proprietor. As he has not complied with the conditions of settlement, they must, if he insists on his claim, take legal proceedings to re-unite to the Domain the part of the seigniory which is in dispute. Respecting the grant made to the Sr. de Beaurivage, the warrant of ratification of the grants made to widow Gaspé and demoiselle Le Gardeur. Folio 16, 2 pages.

April 16. Warrant of ratification of the grant made to Angélique Le Gardeur, widow Aubert de Gaspé. Folio 17, 2 pages.

April 16. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Respecting the returns concerning the commerce of Canada. Observations on this subject. Folio 18, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Respecting the accounts of the Sr. Laforce, store keeper at Niagara. He must be proceeded against for the recovery of what he owes, and if he cannot pay, he shall be imprisoned. Folio 19, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to the same. Divers instructions. Folio 20, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the complaint concerning the pay of the troops. Folio 21, 2 pages.

April 16. The sames to the same. Respecting the Sr. Béranger who goes to Canada to serve in the capacity of a cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 21½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The decision which the chapter has taken to assign some *cures* since the death of M. de l'Auberivière, is irregular. Has written to M. de Beauharnois to induce the chapter to withdraw the titles of the *cures* which he has assigned. Does not think he will refuse this. However, if the chapter causes trouble, he shall lay his claim and will be upheld by the King. Folio 22, 1 page.

April 20. The same to the same. He has heard that amongst the clerks which the merchants from France employ at Quebec, there are many of the so-called reformed religion. Will enquire into the fact without noise. Folio 22½, ¼ page.

April 20. The same to M. Hocquart. Has several times written to him, at the request of the Duchesse d'Humières, on the suit pending before the Superior Council, between the heirs Haymard. Desires him to end this suit. Folio 23, ½ page.

Marly. May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will see by the enquiry made by the Sr. Guillot, notary of St. Malo, that the Srs. Bouvier and Bocey have

1741, declared never to have fished on the concession of the Sr. Constantin at the St. Modet post. Folio 23, 1 page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. Dubosc who goes to Canada to serve as a cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 23½, ½ page.

April 20. The same to the same. Respecting the accounts. Will be pleased to make the necessary repairs to the house occupied by M. de Beauharnois, at Montreal. They shall see whether some of those repairs should not be charged to Madame de Vaudreuil. Folio 24, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to the same. The judgment he rendered in the affair of the Sr. Constantin with the Srs. Foucault and Boucault is just, since the grant of the latter was enclosed within that of the Sr. Constantin. The General Hospital of Montreal is so situated that it is difficult to do anything with it. They will confer with the Bishop on the subject. Folio 25, 2 pages.

April 6. Warrant of ratification of the grant to the Srs. Foucault and Boucault. Folio 26, 1½ pages.

April 26. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. It is evident by the report of the Sr. Jacran on his visit to Baie St. Paul, that this region abounds in minerals of all kinds, but before making settlements there, it is well to find out how much mines could produce. That is where the danger often lies. Has not yet had time to have the marcassite they sent examined. He will send two miners next year. Gratuity to the Sr. de St. Pierre as a recognition of the trip he made by order of M. de Bienville. Gratuity to the *Religieuses Hospitalières* of Quebec. Upon their writing that there was nobody in the Colony able to fill the place of the Sr Raimbault as lieutenant of the prévosté of Montreal, he has appointed the Sr. Guitton de Monrepos, advocate at the Paris and Bordeaux parliaments. Folio 27, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to the same. It appears that the whale fisheries at the Sept-Iles would have been good enough last year if all those that were harpooned had been caught. They shall help this settlement. Has appointed a surgeon to replace the Sr. Berthier. The chapter of Quebec was ill-advised in assigning *cures* during the vacancy of the episcopal see, as he had no right to do so. It is said they only assigned the best ones and those to Canadian *curés*. As to the 3 canonships fallen *en régale*, he has obtained one for Abbé Gosselin and has left the other two to the Bishop's choice. Cultivation of tobacco. Folio 28, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Saw with pleasure that the list of disabled soldiers discharged last year, was not considerable and that only seven returned to France. The daughter of the late Sr. de Bailleul, lieutenant, returns to the colony. Has obtained a second ensigncy for M. de la Chauvignerie, who lost an eye in the fight with the Chicachas. The King has not judged it advisable, for the moment, to appoint a captain of the gates at Montreal. Folio 29, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to the same. Has seen with pleasure the report of the Chev. de Beauharnois on fort St. Frederic. It is for him to use his talents. He will appoint the Sr. de St. Simon councillor in the room of Sr. Guillemin only if he cannot find fit men amongst those who follow the law course of the Sr. Verrier. Will willingly do something for the Sr. de Chèvremont if he has a chance. Folio 30, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to the same. Hopes that the Sr. de la Vérandrye will more jealously keep his word respecting the pursuit of his discoveries. Respecting the quarrel between de la Vérandrye and Delorme. Folio 31, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to the same. May do something for the Srs. de St. Castin if their conduct is good. It might be better to restrain them by promises. Folio 32, 2 pages.

April 26. The same to M. Hocquart. Did well to ask M. de Ricouart for what he needed to complete the flute *Le Canada*. The Sr. Varin returns to Quebec.

1741. Has procured him a gratuity of 1200 livres. Has obtained for the Sr. Estèbe, whom he recommended, the place of store-keeper in the room of the Sr. Foucault, on condition of his abandoning his commerce. Folio 33, 2 pages.

Marly. April 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Quarrel of de la Vérandrye with Delorme Procedures to follow in affairs in which voyageurs of the upper country are interested. Folio 34, 1 page.

April 27. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Folio 35, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to M. de St. Ours Deschaillons. Has obtained an ensigncy on full pay for his son. To the Sr. de Gannes; has obtained a second ensigncy for the Sr. de Gannes, senior, his relative. Folio 36, 1 page.

April 27. The same to M. de Beaujeu. Has received the general return of the soldiers composing the 28 companies in the colony. Could not procure a promotion for his eldest son. Folio 36, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. Denis de la Ronde. Cannot give him the command of the troops which he asks for, the King does not want to re-establish that position. Grants a second ensigncy to his eldest son. Folio 36½, ½ page.

Apri 27. The same to M. de la Corne, lieutenant. Could not appoint him a captain. Folio 36½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. Des Meloises. Grants him a delay of 3 years to reimburse the 2000 livres advanced him by the King for his undertaking. Folio 37, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil. He must ask MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart for the grant he wants. Will ratify the grant with pleasure if he obtains it. Folio 37, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to the Chev. D'Ormicourt. Can go to Martinique to serve only if he finds an officer in that island desirous to exchange place with him. Folio 37, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to Father St. Pé. His demand that the 400 livres granted for the maintenance of a regent of philosophy at Quebec be continued has been granted for 6 years. Folio 37½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Lotbinière. Could not grant to his son the canonship *en régale*. Folio 37½, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Bills of exchange. Expenses. Folio 38, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Sioux, Foxes, Sakis. Hopes that the Sr. Marin will be able to re-establish peace. Has heard that he was busier with his own personal interest than with those confided to his care. The King is impatient to learn of the migration of the Chouanons, the Hurons and the Ottawas of Detroit. Did well to punish the Ottawa chief Pendalouan-Poutouatamis. The expedition against the Chicachas was not a great success. It was reduced to a peace, the foundation of which does not appear to be very solid. The services rendered by M. de Longueuil's detachment would have been more appreciable had it reached the rendez-vous on time. Folio 39, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to M. Péan. When he shall have been notified by M. de Beauharnois respecting his affair with the Sr. de la Fontaine, he shall do his best to procure him as favourable a decision as possible. Folio 40, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Will enlist the Sr. de Moncroc, whom his family wishes to send away from France, in the troops of Canada. Folio 40, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. It is surprising that the mishaps encountered in the cutting of timber at the Boucherville mountain had not been foreseen. Timber supplied by the Sr. de la Bruère. Is surprised that the expenses made and to be made for the 500 tons flute for the King, will amount, for the hull and masting only, to 148,682 livres. Folio 41, 3 pages.

1741. May 6. The same to MM. de Boisberthelot and de Beaucours. Is satisfied with their reports on their respective governments. Folio 43, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. The Sr. Boucault's complaint. Has procured a gratuity of 500 livres for the Sr. Michel de la Rouvillière. Folio 43, 1 page.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the complaint of the Sr. Benoit, surgeon, against the nuns of the Montreal Hospital. Folio 43½, ½ page.

May 6. The same to M. Michel de la Rouvillière. Has granted him a gratuity. Folio 43½, ¼ page.

May 6. The same to M. Hocquart. Approves of his proposal to establish a master rope-maker at Quebec, with power of inspection over the other rope-makers. Gratuity for the Sr. de Lanouiller. The Sr. de la Porte. Folio 44, 2 pages.

May 6. The same to the same. Explanations regarding the surplus of expenses and what relates to the Domain. Folio 45, 3 pages.

May 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is satisfied with the measures taken for the supply of the necessary timber for the construction of the 700 ton flutes, comprising the spruce knees. If these were not to be had, iron ones should be used. Preservation of the pine forests. Folio 47, 2 pages.

May 12. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. So as to prevent disputes concerning the episcopal palace, the King is disposed to bear the cost of repairs. Has issued a decree to that effect. Has seen by their letter that of all the law students, only two, the Srs. Guillemin and Cugnet, junior, are likely to become able to fill places of councillors. Will wait till next year to replace the Sr. Guillemin, senior. Is glad to learn that they have abandoned the idea of granting fees (épices) to the councillors. Was glad to learn that the Canadians trading with Ile Royale did not complain of the English competition. Still hopes that the Canadians will, notwithstanding the risks, decide to ship horses to the West Indies. Porpoise fishery at Ile Verte. Will leave the seal fishery free in the lower St. Lawrence, unless they see too much decrease. Importance of the increase in cultivation. Concessions. The price of timber seems to be higher than it should be. Hopes that the 500 tons flute will be launched next year. They shall wait before beginning the construction of the 700 tons one. The oak reservation shall be extended to all kinds of wood in the new grants, and good regulations must be established. Although the tiles supplied by the Sr. Des Meloises to the little pavillion at the N. E. of the Palace have suffered no alteration, the Sr. Hocquart did well in not employing more at present. Is sorry that the stone quarries at the Ile à l'Ardoise, in lake Champlain were not found to be real slate. It may be that the difficulty felt in splitting them arose from their having dried too much during the voyage to Quebec. It would be preferable to split them at the quarry. The Sr. de la Ronde having reimbursed the money advanced him by the King, they should no longer meddle with these copper mines. Has approved of their giving the Sr de la Ronde a 2 or 3 years lease of the Chagouamigon post. Mines at Baie St. Paul. The undertaking of the St. Maurice forges is good in itself and he hopes that notwithstanding the mishaps, it will become self sustaining. Illicit beaver trade. Increase in the receipts of the company. Militia. Recruits. Fortifications Victualling of stores. Trade at the ports of Frontenac and Niagara. Settlement of the lands at St. Frédéric. Indians. Detroit settlement. Folio 48, 10 pages. Say 17 pp.

May 12. Order of the King for the arrest of the Sr. La Force, store-keeper at Niagara. Folio 52½, ¼ page.

May 12. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Judging by what he says, it is to be feared that the St. Maurice forges will not answer expectations. It is not that the undertaking is no good in itself, but the funds

1741. have been unwisely spent. The worst is that the advance made by the King runs a risk of being lost. The King cannot take upon himself such an enterprise, as the difficulties of management would make it onerous, and it would be almost impossible to form a new company after this failure. In view of this calamity, they must examine beforehand what will have to be done if it occurs. Folio 53, 2 pages.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They have been informed of the disputes between MM. de Mornay, Dosquet and the General Hospital of Quebec respecting the repairs to the episcopal palace of Quebec. To end these discussions, he has promised M. Dosquet when he sent his resignation, that he would not be obliged to make these repairs. They shall be made at the King's expense. Order from the King to estimate the costs of this work. Instructions on this subject. Folio 54, 2 pages.

May 12. Decree ordering the Sr. Chaussegros de Léry, engineer in Canada, and two experts appointed, one by the Bishop and the other by the Intendant, to examine the episcopal palace of Quebec and report on the repairs which will be necessary. Folio 55, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. They will tell the nuns of the General Hospital, once for all, that they have no right to keep the clothes of the soldiers of the King's troops in Canada who die in the hospital. Folio 55½, ¼ p.

May 12. The same to M. Hocquart. The will grant a passage to the Sr. Sarrazin whom his uncle Abbé Delorme wishes to have with him in France. Folio 55½, ¼ page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Chapter who has assigned five *curés* had no right to do so, hopes he will himself cancel these nominations, leaving to the Bishop to make these appointments, for, if any difficulties arise on this subject, either on the part of the Chapter or on that of the curés, the King shall take the necessary measures to end them. Folio 56, 1 page.

May 12. The same to Abbé Delorme. Same subject. Folio 56, ½ page.

May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Will find his commission of vice-admiral enclosed. The intention of the King however is that he shall not leave his government, as he thinks him fitter than any one else to render important services in the position which he occupies. Folio 56½, ½ page.

May 12. The same to the same. Respecting the clothing for the soldiers serving at the posts. Folio 57, 1 page.

May 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 57, 1 page.

May 12. The same to the same. Relative to the state of the expenses. Folio 57½, 1 page.

May 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Did well in notifying the parties interested the Compagnie des Forges, that they must not expect new delays for the reimbursement of the King's advances. Will forbid them to pay their workmen in kind. Folio 58, 2 pages.

May 17. Te same to M. Hocquart. The entire provision of flour needed at Ile Royale shall be sent from Canada. Folio 59, 1 page.

May 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Leaves of absence for the Srs. Vaudreuil de Cavagnal and Benoit. Folio 59, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to M. Péan. Has obtained a provisional ensigncy for his son. Folio 59½, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil. Has appointed town major at Trois-Rivières in the room of M. Du Buisson, deceased. Folio 60, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. Croizelle de Repentigny. Has obtained one the vacant captaincies for him. Id. for the Sr. Darnaud. Id. a lieutenancy for MM. Marin, Sabrevois, de Sermonville, de St. Pierre, du Muy, de Lorimier. Folio , 1 page.

May 17. The same to M. de Céloron. Has procured him the cross of St. Louis as a recognition of his conduct during his campaign against the Chicachas. Folio 60½, ½ page.

1741. The same to M. Chaussegros de Léry. Has procured him the cross of St. Louis. Folio 61, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. Vaudreuil de Cavagnal. Has appointed his brother town major of Trois-Rivières. Folio 61, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. de Sabrevois. Has procured him a provisional captaincy and to his brother a lieutenancy. To M. de la Gauchetière: Has procured an ensigncy as full pay for his son-in-law, the Sr. de Lignery. To Chev. de Saint-Ours: Has obtained a provisional second ensigncy for his son. Folio 61, 1 page

May 17. The same to the Sr. Levasseur. Is satisfied with his report on the construction and his memorandum on the quality of timber in the colony. Folio 61½. ¼ page.

May 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions among the troops. Folio 62, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. *Le Rubis* which is going to Canada will be commanded by M. Meschin. Statement of expenses. Folio 63, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Passage to France for one of the Sr. Thiersant's sons who is now attending college at Quebec. Folio 63½, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the sending of contraband salters. Folio 64, 1½ pages.

May 17. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting the papier terrier. Law lectures. Folio 64½. 1 page.

May 15. Appointment of the Sr. Gosselin to be a canon of the cathedral church of Quebec. Folio 65, ½ page

Versailles. May 26. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the shipping to Quebec of goods by the Srs. Botereau and Le Moyne, merchants of Rouen. Folio 65, ½ page.

July — The same to M. de Beauharnois. There is no change in the situation of affairs among the maritime powers. Folio 66, 1 page.

December 6. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Sends them a copy of the King's declaration of the 1st October 1741 respecting the election of tutors and curators to minors who own property in France and in Canada. Folio 66, ¼ page.

1741.

ILE ROYALE.

ORDERS FROM THE KING AND DESPATCHES.

Versailles. February 25. The President of the Navy Board to M. Du Quesnel. The situation between France and England is still the same. However as the belligerents have each sent a squadron to America, complication and a rupture may be feared. Must prepare to defend himself. Shall send two men-of-war, not only to protect the fisheries and meet emergencies, but also to help him execute the plan he spoke of. Hopes to send recruits so that companies shall comprise 70 men each. Folio 1, 1½ pages.

March 7. Order from the King to the Commander of the ship . . . to take on board the contraband salters bound to Ile Royale. Folio 2½, 1 page.

March 7. The same to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. Respecting the contraband salters. Folio 3, 1 page.

March 20. The same to the same. Mademoiselle de Forant consents to the execution of the disposal made by her brother for a foundation of eight places for boarders with the Sisters of the Congregation, in favour of daughters of colonial officers, but she asks that by paying a sum of 32,000 livres for this

1741. object, her brother's estate be discharged from all ulterior obligations. This offer should be accepted as the demoiselle de Forant could have pleaded the incapacity of the Congregation to receive donations. Folio 4, 1 page.

March 20. The same to M. Bigot. Instructions on the same subject. Folio 4½, 2 pages.

March 20. The same to M. Despiet. Shall go to Rochefort in time to sail for Ile-Royale on the King's ship. Folio 5, ½ page.

May 26. The same to the same. Since the ill state of health in which he found himself on the day following his departure for Rochefort leads him to believe that he has not sufficiently recovered, he may stay in France another year. Folio 5½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. de Villejoint. Is satisfied with his report on the state of the troops. The King has granted him the captaincy make vacant by the death of M. de Vallière. Folio 6, ½ page.

April 26. The same to the Chev. de Gannes. Could not obtain for him the town majority of Louisbourg nor the cross of St. Louis. Folio 6, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. Du Vivier. Is satisfied with his zeal. Will not forget him when an occasion offers. Folio 6½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. de la Pérelle. The King has appointed him town-major of Louisbourg in the room of M. de la Vallière, deceased. Has given a gratuity of 900 livres to one of his sons as a recognition of the care he bestowed on the works on the fortifications. Folio 6½, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. Bigot. Will ascertain whether the Sr. de la Vallière, an officer, has a right to be reimbursed for what he claims he advanced by order of M. de Brouillan for repairs at the Mission houses of Maligaouiche and Antigoniche. Folio 7, ½ page.

April 26. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. They will let Father Etienne who has been 15 years at Louisbourg return to France. Folio 7, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M, Sabatier. Has received the reports on the consumption of stores. Folio 7, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. Prévost. He has received none but good reports on the way he has discharged his duty. Folio 7½, ¼ page.

April 26. The same to M. DuBuisson. He must ask M. Bigot to help him out of the difficulties which he may meet with while discharging his duties. Folio 7½, ¼ page.

April 26. The same to M. D'Aillebout. Will grant him the cross of St. Louis on the first occasion that offers. Folio 8, ½ page.

April 26. The same to the Sr. Muiron. Is right in saying that his contract expires with the year 1742. Folio 8, ½ page.

April 26. The same to M. DuQuesnel. M. Lefèvre de Bellefeuille, subdelegate of the Intendant at Gaspé, asks that the robe of scarlet cloth, bordered with gilded lace, which was accorded by the King to the Indian Chief whom some individuals had brought to France without authority, be sent to him. Has granted this demand. Folio 8, 1 page.

Marly. May 12. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the receipts of the Louisbourg light-house and the expenditures for the maintenance of the same. If the King does not make Port-Lajoie the chief-town of Ile St. Jean, which is probable, there can be no question as to building barracks there for the time being. Will see, with M. DuQuesnel, if a more suitable settlement could not be made at St. Pierre or at Trois-Rivières than at Port-Lajoie. Is satisfied with his report of the fine quality of the lands at Ile St. Jean and of the abundance of the produce which the inhabitants can dispose of—Is glad to see that the inhabitants of Port-Toulouse do more cattle and fowl raising. It is to be regretted that the settlement at Miré does not progress more and that as yet it only possesses 7 or 8 inhabitants. It is to be desired that the Sr. DuVivier, who bought the house of the Sr. de St. Ovide, and the other inhabitants of the township, will raise enough cattle to keep the slaughter-house at Louisburg working. Has written to M. de LaCroix to send from

1741. the West Indies to Louisbourg a man to torture the criminals. Folio 9, 3 pages.

May 17. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. Has reason to hope, from M. Verrier's letter that with the works projected for this year, the town will be absolutely closed on the land side and that there will only remain the revetment of the wharf before it is equally protected on the harbour side. Instructions as to sundry work. Folio 11, 4 pages.

May 17. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting the fortifications. Folio 13, 4 pages.

May 17. The same to M. Du Chambon. Has obtained a second ensigncy for his son. Respecting the progress is cultivation at Ile St. Jean. Folio 15½, 1 page.

May 17. The same to M. Ste. Marie. Will remember him when a company of gunners is formed. Folio 15½, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. DuQuesnel. According to the report made by M. de Bouville, he knew that the officer who succeeded to Mr. Armstrong in Acadia, was well disposed towards the missionaries. They must be induced to give him no reason for complaint. The Sr. de la Goudalie, who served for many years in that mission and who enjoyed the consideration of both the English and the Acadians, returns to that country with another missionary. Folio 16, 2 pages.

May 17. Order from the King to increase the number of soldiers in each company maintained at Ile Royale. Folio 17, 1 page.

May 17. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. The increase in the number of soldiers in the companies serving at Ile Royale is only due to the present conjunctures. The effective force of the companies may be reduced to its anterior number. Folio 17, 1 page.

May 17. The same to the same. Has given the command of *Le Profond* which is going to Ile Royale, to the Chev. d'Aubigny. Instructions respecting the foreign trade. Cargo of *Le Profond*. The amount of expenses for the year is 246,038 livres and that for the fortifications, 128,100. Folio 18, 4 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Indian missions. Illicit trade. Folio 19 bis, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Explanations respecting the difficulties which arose respecting the command given to M. de la Boularderie in the extent of his concession. Ile St. Jean. It may be preferable to change the chief-town and to place it on the north side of the Island, either at Port St. Pierre or at Trois-Rivières, but changes of that kind must not be made lightly. Folio 20, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. The Sr. Débarrart, who has business at Louisbourg, relating to the estate of his father who had married in that colony, has given a power of attorney to the Sr. Larreguy who is going there. They shall accord him their protection. Folio 20½, ¼ page.

May 17. The same to M. de la Boularderie. Explanations respecting his command. Folio 21, 1½ pages.

May 17. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. Must watch the Sr. Lagarande who is thought to have made same foreign trade. The number of 2 admiralty subdelegates, one at Port-Dauphin, the other at St. Pierre is sufficient. Contraband salters. Folio 22, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to M. de Bourville. Is satisfied with the report he made of his trip to Ile St. Jean. Folio 24, ½ page.

May 17. The same to M. DuQuesnel. Has granted him a gratuity of 5,000 livres for his removal. Reforms to be made respecting canteens and taverns. Militia. Folio 24, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to M. DuQuesnel. Appointments. M. de Tonty should have been appointed adjutant, but, as this officer held, some years ago, a conduct which was found equivocal, he hesitates to appoint him, although, M. de Forant has since exonerated him. Will enquire into the facts. Folio 25, 2 pages.

1741.
May 17. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting accounts and expenditures. Folio 26, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Has examined his trade returns, showing that the importation for the year 1740 amounted to 1,183,298 livres and the exportation, 1,571,885, leaving surplus exports amounting to 388,586 livres. Observations on the subject. Folio 27, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Observations on the expenditure. Folio 28, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Respecting the fishery returns. Ships built and bought at Ile Royale. Advantages to be reaped by sending dry cod to the West Indies. Folio 29, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Victuals, provisions, furniture and utensils for the barracks. Folio 30, 2 pages.

May 17. The same to the same. Divers observations and instructions. Knows his zeal for the service and is well disposed to promote him. Has obtained an increase of gratuity of 1200 livres for him. Folio 31, 2 pages.

Versailles. May 22. The same to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. Respecting the Sr. de la Porte, captain of a brigantine. Folio 32, 2 pages.

August 25. The same to the same. Has granted a pension of 800 livres on the Laon bishopric to the Sr. de la Goudalie, who has just returned to Acadia. Folio 33, ½ page.

August 25. The same to M. de la Goudalie. Same subject. Folio 33, ½ page.

December 30. The same to M. Despiet. Was glad to learn that his health was getting better. Folio 33½, ¼ page.

The 60 pages which follow relate to Louisiana.

End of Vol. 72.

REGISTER OF LETTERS.

1741.

OTHER PLACES AND ROCHEFORT.

B. Series. Vol. 73.

OTHER PLACES.

1741. Versailles. January 18. The President of the Navy Board to the Father Provincial of the Recollets of Brittany at Morlaix. He will see if it is possible to impose a tax of one quintal of cod on each boat or smack to help the Recollets of Louisbourg in rebuilding their church and their house. Folio 5, ½ page.

January 25. The same to the Marquis de Brancas. Wishes to have information on the Chev. de Pontbriand, officer, brother of the new bishop of Quebec, who asks to be employed in the troop of Canada. Folio 9½, ½ page.

January 25. The same to Abbé Le Loutre. Since family affairs have retarded his departure for Ile Royale until this year, he wishes to know if he is still disposed to rejoin his brother, in this case, he will go to Rochefort at the end of April. Folio 10, ½ page.

February 11. The same to M. Guitton Monrepos. Has procured him the position of lieutenant of the King in the jurisdiction of Montreal. Folio 11½, ½ page.

February 11. Certificate of Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas, Minister of State, Counsellor of the King, President of the Navy Board, concerning the death of François Louis de L'Auberivière, Bishop of Canada. Folio 17, ½ page,

February 25. The same to Mademoiselle de Forant. Respecting the last will of her brother, ex-governor of Ile Royale. Folio 25, ½ page.

February 25. The same to MM. D'Aragarry. Cannot grant him the trade monopoly with the Indians os Sept-Iles, it being conferred in the lease of Tadoussac granted to the Sr. Cugnet. Folio 28, ½ page.

February 25. Letter from the King to the Admiral. Respecting the Srs. D'Aragorry's share of the wounded whales found floating on the St. Lawrence river. Folio 28½, 1 page.

March 7. The President of the Navy Board to the Rev. Father Lafitau. Will do his best to procure to the Quebec College the continuation of the gratuity for a regent. Folio 31, 1 page.

March 7. The same to M. de Séchelles. Concerning one Alexandre Bette who asks for passage to go and settle in Canada where he has lived before. Folio 32, ¼ page.

March 20. The same to M. Dosquet. Prays he will send the reports he has had prepared respecting the repairs at the Episcopal Palace of Quebec. Folio 36, ½ page.

March 20. The same to Mademoiselle de Forant. Suggests she might confer with the Sisters of the Congregation respecting the sum which will represent the donation made by her brother to these nuns. Folio 41, 1 page.

April 13. The same to M. de la Goudalie. Respecting his departure for Acadia. Folio 43½, 1 page.

April 16. The same to Father Lafitau. Shall give an order for the passage of 4 Jesuits to Canada. Folio 47, 1 page.

1741. Marly. April 28. The same to M. Collet, director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions respecting the reports on the repairs to the Episcopal Police at Quebec which M. Dosquet has left with him. Folio 54, ½ page.

May 6. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has granted him a gratuity of 6000 livres. Canonicates. Cannot obtain the 7,500 livres which the Brothers Charron would need to pay their creditors in France. Folio 56, ¼ page

May 15. The same to the Duc de Gèvres. Concerning the Sr. D'Orseval who goes to Canada. Folio 59, ¼ page.

Versailles. May 22. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Respecting the canonicates. Folio 61, 1 page.

May 22. The same to M. Dosquet, ex-bishop of Quebec. The King has provided for the repairs to the Episcopal Palace of Quebec. Folio 61, ½ page.

June 7. The same to Rev. Father Lavaud. Is glad that he chose Father Deslandes to succeed Father Lafitau as purveyor to the missions in North America. Folio 69, ½ page.

June 19. The same to Father Lafitau. Regrets that his health has forced him to resign as purveyor to the missions. Folio 77½, ½ page.

December 15. The same to the Duc d'Antin. Will not forget the Sr. de La Corne lieutenant in the troops of Canada in whose promotion he is interested. Folio 170½, ¼ page.

Decembre 27. The same to M. Bégon. Must not neglect to pay to his brother, at Montreal, the arrears of rent he owes him. Folio 175, 1 page.

December 27. The same to the Bishop of Toul, brother of M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 175, ½ page.

December 27. The same to the Srs. Daragorry. Has been informed that the whales in the St. Lawrence river have never been so numerous as they are this year; cannot understand their lack of success. Folio 176, 1 page.

1741.

ROCHEFORT AND LAROCHELLE.

DESPATCHES AND ORDERS FROM THE KING.

Versailles. January 11. The President of the Navy Board to the Comte de Vaudreuil. Cannot grant permission to M. de Lantagnac to travel on the frigate *La Victoire* which he (M. de Vaudreuil) commands. Folio 1, ¼ page.

January 18. The same to M. de Rochalar. Was surprised at the permission he gave to the Sr. Augustin Beaudry *dit* Poitevin, a soldier in the troops of Canada to prolong his sojourn in France. Folio 1, 1 page.

February 25. The same to M. Karrer. The King wishes to increase by 50 men the Swiss regiment in garrison at Ile Royale. Folio 9½, ½ page.

Marly. May 17. Memorandum from the King to serve as instruction for the Chev. D'Aubigny, lieutenant of a man-of-war, on the duties be must perform during his trip to Ile Royale. Folio 29, 4 pages.

May 17. Memorandum from the King to serve as instructions for the Sr. Meschin, post captain, on the duties he must perform on his trip to Quebec. Folio 31, 4 pages.

May 17. List of persons to whom a passage was granted on the King's ship *Le Rubis*, bound to Canada. Folio 34, 1 page.

May 17. List of persons to whom a passage was granted on *Le Profond*, bound to Ile Royale. Folio 34, 1 page.

Versailles. July 19. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Sérigny. Has seen with pleasure the new proof he has given of his zeal and application to duty. Folio 43, ½ page.

1741. August 10. The same to M. Le Gardeur de Tilly. Has procured him the command of *La Charente*. Folio 48, ¼ page.

December 15. The same to M. de Karrer. Sends him the dismissal of M. de Cailly, officer of the Swiss detachment at Ile Royale, for having disobeyed the governor of the colony. Folio 90, 1 page.

December 11. The same to MM. Pascaud brothers. He will examine their demand for an exclusive privilege to kill walrus and seals and to fish cod at the Magdalen Islands. Wishes to have a detailed memorundum of their views on this subject. Folio 92, ½ page.

End of Vol 73.

REGISTER OF LETTERS

1742.

AMERICA.

B. Series. Vol. 74.

CANADA, (*3rd Part.*)

1742. Versailles. February 2. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Brouague. Has seen with pleasure the quite considerable increase of the fisheries at the Labrador coast over last year. Will inform him of the result of the fisheries at Petit-Nord. Folio 1, 1 page.

February 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is informed that not with standing the prohibition made to captains of the ships sailing from Canada to take anybody on board without the governor's permit, it appears that some contraband salters come back to France by way of the English colonies. They shall pay strict attention to the executing of the order concerning this. Folio 1½, 1 page.

February 14. Order from the King concerning contraband salters and others who are sent to Canada. Folio 2, 2 pages.

February 14. The same to the Marquis de Beauharnois. Wishes to be more fully informed respecting the defence of the colony and of the dispositions of the Indians. Things are however in the state relative to the war between Spain and England. Folio 3, 1 page.

February 14. The same to M. Hocquart. Will notify the Sr. de Courval, of Quebec, to take steps to pay what he owes the Sr. Saige, a Bordeaux merchant. Folio 3, ¼ page.

February 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It is evident, by the conduct of the Huron chiefs towards the Chev. de Beauharnois, that they do not desire to move from Detroit, to shelter themselves from the attacks they seem to fear from the Ottawas. However, as they desire to settle on an island three leagues from Detroit, and that this will not deprive the French of their trade, it is proper to do what they wish. Folio 4, 2 pages.

February 14. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has reason to believe that the King's flute in construction at Quebec shall be launched this spring, 80 sailors have been recruited at St. Malo to compose her crew. Meant to give the command to the Sr. de la Richardière, but on learning of his death, he has given it to the Sr. LeGardeur de Beauvais whom they had recommended as captain of the port at Quebec and who has been so appointed. They shall give him the two commissions on his arrival at Quebec where he is to go this spring. This flute is to go to Ile-Royale and thence to the West Indies. Folio 5, 2 pages.

February 14. The same to M. Le Gardeur de Beauvais. Same subject. Folio 5½, ½ page.

February 14. The same to M. Hocquart. Has reason to believe that he has taken steps to victual Ile-Royale, Martinique and San Domingo. Instructions on the subject. Folio 6, 6 pages.

February 27. The same to the same. May increase by 120,000 livres the issues of card money, so as to remedy the embarrassment caused by the scarcity of money. Folio 9, 1 page.

1742. February 27. The same to the same. Nothing has been decided yet on his proposals to ensure the working of the St. Maurice forges. So as not to suspend the work and cause the dispersion of the workmen, he shall supply the provisions which are strictly necessary for the daily labor only. Folio 9½, ½ page.

February 27. Order of the King for a new issue of 120,000 livres of card money in Canada. Folio 10, 2 pages.

February 27. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Instructions concerning the new card money. Folio 11, 2 pages.

February 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Is sorry for the deficits of the years 1740 and 1741, and what grieves him more is be left in ignorance on the cause of them. General instructions concerning the accounts and expenses. Folio 12, 6 pages.

March 12. List of the contraband salters bound to Canada. Folio 15, 2 pages.

March 12. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 16, 1 page.

March 28. The same to the same. The Sr. Harander, to whom had been granted an exclusive privilege for the killing of walruses at the Magdalen Islands, being dead, the King has transferred this privilege to the Srs. Pascaud brothers, merchants of La Rochelle. This warrant shall be registered by the Superior Council. Folio 17, 1 page.

March 28. The same to the same. Concerning the complaint of the Sr. Foulques, ship-owner of St. Jean-de-Luz, against the Srs. de Bellefeuille, father and son who claim to have a privilege at the port of Pabos. Folio 17, 1 page.

The same to M. Hocquart. Is satisfied with the report he makes of the Sr. Varin. Next year he will recommend him for extra pay. Has caused the salary of the Sr. Foucault to be fixed at 900 livres in recognition of his zeal in connection with the constructions entrusted to him. Is glad that he is satisfied with the Sr. Estèbe. The Srs. Le Pailleur, Chenneville, Landriève. The Sr. Briant, of Rochefort, has been appointed surgeon-major at Quebec and the Sr. Fels at Montreal. Folio 18, 2 pages.

Fontainebleau. April 12. The same to the same. Commission of scriveners for the Srs. Barbel and Martel. The Srs. Foucault and de la Gorgendière. Salary of the Sr. Guitton de Monrepos. Folio 19, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to the same. Respecting the accounts and expenses. Folio 20, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The Sr. Lafontaine. Was much surprised to learn what happened in Montreal when 2 soldiers were to be flogged and marked with the fleur-de-lis for having altered public papers. Neither the conduct of the troops nor that of the police who were present at these executions could be justified. Orders have been sent to commit the Sr. de Linctot who commanded the troops, and the Sr. Fleury de la Janière who commanded the police, to 3 months imprisonment. Other punishments. The King may perhaps grant a dowry to M. de Lantagnac's daughter who wishes to which become a nun, on condition of her entering one of the three hospitals, but this will only be an aid, and it will be far less considerable that what the father asks. Folio 21, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the escape of the men Bontems and Printems, condemned to be flogged and marked with the fleur-de-lis who were allowed to escape, without any efforts being made to arrest them. Folio 22, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The conduct which the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis exhibited last year in the Council he had assembled upon their return from the village of St. François is not such as to justify the idea entertained about their loyalty, and it is not without surprise that he heard of their trip to Orange to be present at the Council called by the English. The Provincial of the Jesuits has given orders to suppress the store of the Demoiselles Désauniers of Sault St. Louis where foreign trade is being carried on. This suppression will diminish the friendship of

1742. the Indians for the English. Cannot believe that the missionaries had anything to do with the refusal of the Sault Indians to receive the visit of those of Two-Mountains upon the occasion of the arrangement he had made with the latter. Writes about it to Father Lauzon. Has approved of the arrangement he has made between the Indians of Two-Mountains and the Lorette Hurons. Folio 23, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Bishop of Quebec has asked that the position of clerical councillor be filled. He proposes the Srs. Valier and Miniac, they will advise him which of three would do best. Folio 24, ½ page.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Shall recommend him for the grand cross of St. Louis as soon as the occasion offers. Folio 24, ½ page.

April 12. Wishes to know what means of defence he has taken in case of war. Concerning the migration of the Hurons of Detroit. The King feels disposed to appoint the Sr. Guillemin, junior, if he has shown himself fit by the way he filled the position of assessor. Will do something for the Sr. de St. Simon. The Sr. de Chèvremont. Has approved of his charging the Sr. de Beaujeu with his despatches. Folio 25, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beaucours. Respecting the escape of the men Printems and Bontems and the conduct of the troops charged with the execution of the sentence. Discipline must be restored. This proposal to construct a house in Montreal to be used as a residence for the Governor, cannot be entertained at present. Folio 26, 1½ pages.

April 12. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Discharges for invalid soldiers. Is surprised that Madame de Ramezay has been granted 300 livres on the proceeds of leaves of absence, as she enjoys a pension of 800 livres and owns property. Deserting soldiers. Necessity of discipline Folio 27, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to the same. Concerning the preservation of arms. The dissipation of the officers gives a poor idea of their application and of the exercise they make of their rights. Folio 28, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Has put on board *Le Philibert*, of Quebec, wines for the Sr. de Beauvais and his crew, during their stay at Quebec. Folio 29, ½ page.

April 12. Order of the King for the fishing of the anchors which the vessels were obliged to leave in the port of Quebec. Folio 29, 1 page.

April 12. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the above order. Respecting the provisional commissions in the troops. Folio 30, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to the same. Could make a valid grant to the Sr. Pommereau on the mainland north of the Mingan Islands, since this coast was ungranted. The 1½ per cent duty on the proceeds of the fisheries which they propose to give to the Joliet heirs, to whom belong the islands under the warrant sent in 1679, in favour of the Srs. Lalande and Joliet, appears sufficient. His intention is that they cancel the regulation they made in 1739 concerning this affair and make another on the basis they suggest. Will not, for the present, ratify the grant they made to the Srs. de Boishébert next to that of the Sr. Constantin, nor any other. They will give explanations on the settlement of the Sr. de Brouague. As the Recollet convent at Trois-Rivières serves as presbytery, the inhabitants should repair it. Folio 31, 2 pages.

April 12. The same to the same. The question of undertaking the discovery of the bay and river des Esquimaux is an old one. The Srs. Fornel, Daine and Foucault not having pursued their project in this matter, it is fit to grant the same privileges to the Sr. Désauniers, a Quebec merchant, and to accord him this concession, but not as a fief nor in perpetuity as he asks. Folio 32, 1 page.

April 12, The same to the same. Respecting the suppression of the store of the Dlles Désauniers at Sault St. Louis. Folio 32, 1 page.

1742. April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. The conduct of the Jesuits at Sault St. Louis relative to the store of the Dlles Désauniers cannot be suspected, but the complaints against foreign trade are too loud to allow of that store being tolerated any longer, Folio 22, ½ page.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. It would be desirable to have, near Quebec, a convenient place where ships wintering in Canada could be in safety. Is told that there is such a place a league and a half above Quebec, but that its entrance is unsafe owing to rocks. Has ordered M. de Conteneuil, commander of *Le Rubis* to send his pilot and the captain of the port to examine the place. Folio 34, 1 page.

April 12. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is informed that liquor is retailed to soldiers by sergeants. Nothing is more contrary to discipline and this abuse must be stopped immediately. Folio 35, 1 page.

April 12. The same to M. Hocquart. Concerning the equipment of the King's flute which is to be launched at Quebec. Folio 35, 1 page.

April 17. The same to the same. Shall give to the Sr Taché, agent for the Srs. Mariette, merchants of Montauban, all facilities to collect what the Sr. Cugnet owes them. Folio 36, ½ page.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Jean Charles Petit, son of the King's cartwright, and himself a good workman, goes to Canada by the King's order. They will see that he does not return to France without further orders. Folio 36½, ½ page.

April 17. The same to the same. Concerning the Quebec fortifications, the artillery and the munitions. Had no time to have what they asked prepared. Folio 37, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. It would be proper to give to the Sr. de la Vérandrye, an officer who, by his talents, could help the undertaking, and the Sr. Du Muy seems to have the required qualities. M. de la Vérandrye could undertake the transportation costs and something could be taken from the proceeds of his trade to indemnify the Sr Du Muy, or anyone else who might be appointed. Is informed that the wards at the Hôtel-Dieu are small and unhealthy. They shall request the nuns to erect a new one. Folio 38, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Is informed that few officers are zealous to serve at fort St. Frédéric. The King shall grant promotions more easily to those who have served there. Folio 39, 1 page.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the supply of the necessary timber for construction of the second flute. Folio 40, 3 pp.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Instructions concerning the King's flute. Folio 41, 4 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. The samples of isinglass which he sent were examined and have been found superior to all others. Will do his best to induce individuals to engage in this trade, as this product comes from foreign countries. Folio 43, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to M. de Beaujeu. The King allows him to prolong his stay in France to look after family matters. Has obtained a lieutenancy for his eldest son. Folio 44, ½ page.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Will find enclosed the petition of the Sr. Panet, M. de la Tuilerie's clerk, in which he asks the place of notary vacant in Canada, by the return to France of the Sr. de la Tour, for his son. Leaves it to him. Folio 44, ¼ page.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. They must have learned that the Sr. Hazeur, vicar-general of the Quebec Chapter, had, during the vacancy of the episcopal see, given permission to one of the Sr. de Rigaudville's daughters to enter a convent, hoping that the Duc d'Orléans would pay her dowry. The latter has not seen fit to give more than 1500 livres The King, on the Bishop's solicitations, consents to consider this sum sufficient. Folio 44½, 1 page.

1742. April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the Quebec fortifications and the repairs to forts Frontenac and Niagara. Folio 45, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Had appointed the Sr. Briant surgeon-major at Quebec when he received his letter recommending the Sr. Fels, who had filled the place since the Sr. Berthier's death. As one is needed at Montreal and that he recommended the Sr. Benoit, junior, who is still quite young, it is preferable to appoint the Sr. Fels. Is informed that most of the officers serving at the posts are married and that they bring their wives with them, this is contrary to the good of the service. Folio 46, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Supply of timber. Is sorry that the Sr. de Lanouiller is unable to pay what he owes to M. de la Tuilerie and to the Sr. Cornette. Has promised him a sum of 9000 livres for that purpose, to be taken on the lease of the Temiscamingue post. M. Bégon's timber supply. Making of the papier terrier. The samples of timber from Lake Champlain were of good quality. Folio 47, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Considering that good conduct of the Protestants in the colony, the King is willing to let them stay there. Will appoint the Sr. Dubord a cadet à l'aiguillette. Does not judge expedient to appoint a receive of consignments. Will give the widow of the Sr. de la Richardière a pension when a vacancy occurs. Folio 48, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. The Sr. Gaultier, who was appointed King's physician in Canada, will go there this year. Respecting the Srs. Briant, Fels and Benoit. Folio 49, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. Respecting the Srs. Daragorry's whale fisheries. It is true the cultivation of tobacco in Canada has not yet been much of a success, it is not however that the quality is not good, but it is not well prepared. Hopes that the inhabitants will devote themselves to it, the price of 4 sols paid by the farmers general, ought to be high enough. The land in dispute between the Srs. de la Fontaine and Péan, will be granted to the latter, on condition of his paying to the former the price of his improvements. The demands contained in the memorial of the syndic of the Quebec merchants cannot be granted. It would be against the interest of commerce and of the inhabitants to suppress the stores in the parishes. It is not advisable, at present, to limit the number of stores in the town. Distribution of bills of exchange. The gratuities accorded to ship builders can now be suppressed without any fear of a decrease in the construction. Folio 50, 4 pages.

April 17. The same to M. Hocquart. Revenue and expenditure of the Domain. Auditing of accounts. Instructions. Folio 52, 6 pages.

April 19. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Jesuits complain that a piece of ground which they have possessed for 90 years at a place called the Cap des Trois-Rivières, is to be taken from them, under the pretext that a part of it is needed for the St. Maurice forges. They explain that this land, which is 2 leagues in front and 20 leagues in depth, was granted to them in 1651 by Abbé de la Magdelaine to whom it had been granted on a seigniory by the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France and that their title was confirmed in 1676 by M. Duchesneau. They will carefully examine this. Folio 55, 2 pages.

April 17. The same to the same. The Sr. Natan de la Marque, merchant of Montreal, and his associate, the Sr. Gamelin, claim that by an agreement with the Sr. de la Vérandrye, the latter had promised on the 12th November 1740, to give them 75 bales of beaver as compensation for losses they had sustained in their advances. That the Sr. de la Vérandrye has not kept his promise, having so far only sent them 9 bales of beaver. They shall examine this. Folio 56, 1 page.

1742. April 17. The same to the same. Respecting the Sr. Dupré d'Aulnay, son of the Commissary of War, who goes to Canada as a cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 56, 1 page.

April 17. The same to M. LeVasseur. Is satisfied with his zeal. His proposal to construct the 700 tons flute in two years is approved. After this, he will have a 25 tons frigate built of spruce. He will make the plans. Folio 57, ½ page.

April 17. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King has approved of the reunion to his Domain of the land granted and unimproved. The King has made a decree of exception in favour of M. de Beaujeu for the land granted him on the Chambly River. Folio 57, ½ page.

April 20. Decree in favour of the Sr. de Beaujeu. Folio 57½, 1 page.

Versailles. April 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. It is evident that the Chouanons no longer wish to make the promised migration. They must however endeavour to bring them nearer our settlements so as to break their connection with the English. Approves of his trying to induce them to settle with the Onyatanons. As far as can be seen, it will be the means to keep the latter quiet. Hopes that he will succeed in inducing the wandering Algonquins and Nipissingues to settle down with their brothers of the lake of the Two-Mountains. Concerning the Sr. de la Vérandrye. Will do his best to prevent the Indians living at Michilimakinak leaving that post. Their presence is necessary to keep the neighbouring Indians quiet. Conduct to be held towards the chief Pendalonou. The restlessness of the Sioux does not lead to the hope of a solid friendship with them. It seems evident that the Sakis do not wish to return to the Baie des Puants. Without using force, they must prevent them from becoming too friendly with the Sioux. The King's intention is that the Sr. Marin be recalled from that post, for it is believed that the failure of the peace negotiations with the Foxes, the Sakis and the Sioux is due to the fact that he is busier with his own affairs than with the good of the King's service. Folio 58, 4 pages.

Fontainebleau. April 20. The same to the same. Will see by the King's memorandum that, to help the Canadian commerce, the posts of the upper country shall, in future, be worked by merchants of the colony. To compensate the officers commanding these posts, gratuities relatively large shall be granted them. Folio 60, 1½ pages.

Versailles. April 20. The same to the same. The King approves that the Srs. de St. Castin participate in the distribution of the proceeds of the leaves of absence. Foreign trade. Medals for the Indians. Every thing seems to show that the Sr. de la Vérandrye is not sincere in his attempt to discover the Western sea. The Sr. de Lanouiller has granted a position in the marine guards' company at Rochefort to the Sr. de Repentigny. Folio 61, 4 pages.

Fontainebleau. April 20. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the trade returns. Observations on this subject. Folio 63, 4 pages.

April 20. The same to the same Is satisfied with his conduct towards M. de Beauharnois on the occasion of the dispute between the Srs. d'Aillebout and de Lorme. Folio 65, 2 pages.

April 20. The same to the same. Bills of exchange. Folio 66, 4 pages.

April 20. The same to the same. Hopes that the appointment of the Sr. de Contrecœur to the command of fort St. Frédéric will prevent the renewal of the difficulties which existed between the Srs. Duplessis Faber and de Chevigny, store-keeper. The pitch, tar and resin sent from Canada were of good quality, not so with the iron which was badly forged. It is regrettable that the cultivation of hemp makes no more progress in Canada. According to the news from Louisiana, it was found that some Chicachas were among those who struck a blow at the French near Ouabache. The tribe has disavowed their conduct. Folio 68, 4 pages.

April 20. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. To help the settlement of the lands at fort St. Frédéric, he may give 18 months provisions

1742. and some implements to those settled there and to those who wish to settle there, until the number is 25. Canadians should be preferred to discharged soldiers. Approves their having accepted the Sr. Sabrevois de Bleury's proposal to construct for his own account the store and shed to be erected at the St. Jean rapids Lessons in hydrography. Pension for widow Sarrazin. Folio 70, 4 pages.

April 20. The same to M. Hocquart. Respecting the inventory of the stores and the trade at the posts. Folio 72, 3 pages.

April 20. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Sends a part of the arms and artillery which he asked. Cannot believe that all he asks is needed. Folio 83, 1 page.

April 20. The same to M. Hocquart. Cannot grant the increase of expenditure he asks without further explanations. Folio 74, 2 pages.

April 20. The same to Father St. Pé, superior of the Jesuits. The numerous complaints against the Dlles Désauniers for foreign trade, has decided him to give orders for the suppression of their store. Folio 75, 1 page.

April 20. The same to Father Lauzon. The conduct of the Indians of his mission in going to Orange is unjustifiable. Must try to eradicate such abuses. The Dlles Désauniers. Folio 75, 1 page.

April 20. Order of the State Council cancelling the letters patent of the 30th April 1737 ratifying the grant of the 10th October 1736 to the Sr. de la Fontaine, which land had previously (1696) been granted to the Sr. de la Durantaye, and that a new deed granting the said land to the Sr. Péan de Livaudière to make one seigniory only with the land acquired by the said Péan by a sale of the 14th August 1736, on his re-imbursement to the Sr. la Fontaine the expenditure he made for that settlement. Folio 76, 2 pages.

April 20. Decree of the King ordering that the necessary repairs to the episcopal palace at Quebec be made at His Majesty's expense. Folio 77, 2 pages.

April 20. The President of the Navy Board to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Explanations respecting their functions and duties. Folio 78, 3 pages.

April 25. The same to M. de Sennéville. The King grants him leave to retire from the service with the grade of half-pay captain and the cross of St. Louis. Has procured an ensigncy for his son. Folio 79½, ½ page.

Versailles. April 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The closing of the St. Maurice forges would be a very regrettable affair as well for the risk that the King's loan would run,as for the hopes that they themselves entertained. This result can only be attributed to incautious expenses. They must seek the means to maintain that establishment, and that is embarrassing. Can only see two ways: form a new company or work it for the King's account. Observations on the two plans. Folio 80, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Prays he will thoroughly examine the question of the St Maurice forges. Folio 80½, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to M. de Gannes. Will always be happy to procure the King's favours to himself and relatives. Folio 81, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to Madame de la Corne. Cannot procure a captaincy nor even a provisional one for her eldest son. Has obtained an ensigncy on full pay to another of her sons. Folio 81½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. DuPin de Bélugard. Respecting the artillery. Folio 81½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Hopes that, after having studied his diocese carefully, he shall act in concert with MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart upon the questions of tithes and the appointments to *cures*. Will understand that it is impossible to totally prohibit the sale of liquors to the Indians without seriously hurting trade and religion by leaving the Indians in the hands of the English. It is the abuses that must be suppressed. A special gratuity of 3,000 livres has been granted him and Cardinal de Fleury is disposed to give him more help. It is surprising that

1742. Abbé Hazeur could have a daughter of the Sr. de Rigauville received as a novice at the *Hospitalières* of Quebec without the assurance of a dowry. The King has made a fund of 10,420 livres for the repairs to the episcopal palace. The General Hospital of Quebec. Folio 82, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to M. de Léry. Will communicate his plan for a new ship-builder's yard to M Hocquart. The Quebec batteries. Has granted an ensignsy to his son, and to his brother-in-law, the Sr. de Beauvais, the position of captain of the port of Quebec and of commander of the flute *Le Canada*, Folio 85, 1 page.

April 27. The same to M. Michel. Has procured him a gratuity of 500 livres. Folio 83, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to Abbé Gosselin. Cannot obtain a pension for him, but if he applies himself to the search of plants, he shall procure him new aid. Folio 83½, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Contrecœur, junior. Has written to M. Salmon, at Louisiana, that M. de Noyan should send bills of exchange for the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the effects belonging to his brother's estate. Has procured him a lieutenancy. Folio 83½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de la Perrière. Has procured an ensignsy on full pay for his son. Folio 83½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to M. de Beauharnois. There is no change in Europe with regard to war. Folio 84, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to M Verrier. Respecting the Sr. Guillemin. Papier terrier. Folio 84, ½ page.

April 29. The same to M. de Lanouiller. The King has procured him a sum of 9,000 livres, to be taken on the proceeds of the lease of Témiscamingue post so as to help him to pay what he owes to M. de la Tuilerie and the Sr. Cornette. Folio 84, ½ page.

April 29. The same to the Baron de Longueuil. Could do nothing for him this year as there was no change in the general staff. Folio 84½, ¼ page.

April 29. The same to M. Péan. Has procured an ensignsy on full pay for his son. Folio 84½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The lease of the trade at the forts Niagara and Frontenac was given to the Sr. de Chates for the price of 10,400 livres besides divers obligations. Folio 85, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to M. Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 86, 1½ pages.

April 27. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Promotions in the troops of Canada. Folio 87, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. To prevent painful discussions between the new bishop, M. Dosquet, the heirs of MM. de L'Auberivière and de Mornay and the General Hospital of Quebec, residuary legatee of M. de St. Valier, whose interests and obligations are badly defined, the King has taken upon himself the necessary repairs to the episcopal palace. There will remain to decide the claim of the General Hospital to the ownership of this house. This may create great difficulties. Before settling this affair, it would be necessary to know what the General Hospital has drawn from M. de St. Valier's estate. Folio 88, 1½ pages.

April 27. The same to M. de Beauharnois. As the King has decided to appoint M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal governor of Louisiana, a successor must be appointed at Trois Rivières. Shall give his advice taking into account seniority and the talents. The King will take advantage of this change to suppress the majority of the troops. Folio 88½, 1 page.

April 27. The same to M. St. Ours des Chaillons. The appointment to the governorship of Trois-Rivières has not been considered yet. He has seniors in in his rank, but his services will be commended. Folio 89, ¼ page.

1742. April 27. The same to M. Varin. Had no occasion to obtain extra pay for him. Has written to M. de Beauharnois to give the Sr. Dubosc, his relative, the first vacant place of cadet à l'aiguillette. Folio 89, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Raymond. If he desires a command in the posts, he must apply M. de Beauharnois. Folio 89, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to Madame de la Ronde. Has procured an ensigncy for her second son and a prolongation of two years to her eldest son in his command of the Chigouanigon post. Folio 89½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to Madame Bégon. Intendant Bégon has taken steps to pay his brother at maturity. It is the Bishop of Toul who settled this on that basis. Folio 89½, ¼ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Sabrevois. Has procured him the captaincy to which he had been provisionally appointed. Id. to M. de Cabanac. Folio 90, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Lantagnac. Has granted him the cross of St. Louis. Waits for explanations before deciding as to what aid shall be given for the dowry of his daughter who enters a convent. Folio 90, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. Duplessis Faber. Has granted him the cross of St. Louis. Folio 90½, ½ page.

April 27. The same to M. de Croiselle. Has promised an ensigncy to his second son. Folio 90½, ¼ page.

April 27. Letters patent ratifying the grant in favour of the Sr. Fornel. Folio 91, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Has given the command of *Le Rubis*, intended for the voyage to Canada, to M. de Conteneuil. Folio 92, 2 pages.

April 27. The same to the same. The error which had been made in the letters patent ratifying the grant made to Dlle Le Gardeur in 1739, has been corrected.

April 30. Memorandum from the King to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Shall consult with the Bishop regarding the arrangement which they will deem the most proper respecting tithes, marriages, the too great number of holidays and the sale of liquor to the Indians. Has approved what they have done to prevent a sequel to the dispute between the chapter and the Vicar general. The *Religieuses Hospitalières* of Montreal. Has approved the judgment of the Superior Council on the appeal *comme d'abus* lodged by Dame de Rouville against the celebration of the marriage of one of her sons with Dlle André. Id. of the judgment of Council respecting the bringing of a writ of error by the official of the chapter against the vicargeneral. The Sr. Guillemin. Commerce with Ile Royale and the West Indies. If exportation of horses cannot be made to the West Indies, the King shall take measures to diminish their number. It might perhaps be well to restrict the sale of calves during a few years to increase the cattle. Fisheries. —Salt provisions.—Cultivation of lands, the main object.—Land grants.—Importance of the development of the establishment at Detroit. Instructions on the subject.—Construction of sea-going vessels.—The flute *Le Canada*.—Construction of a frigate.—Preservation of timber.—Settlement at fort St. Frédéric.—The Chambly garrison may now be reduced.—Not the least doubt should exist now as to the quality of the tiles, and their use should be encouraged as a protection against fire.—Mines of Baie St. Paul.—Beaver and foreign trade.—Militia.—Troops —Fortifications —Wall of Montreal. —Forts Frontenac and Niagara.—Hurons of Detroit.—Chouanons, etc.—Lease of trading posts in the upper country. Folio 93. 17 pages. Say 35 pp.

April 30. The President of the Navy Board to M. de Beauharnois. Will allow the Srs. Le Verrier, de la Barre and Lantagnac to cross to France, bound for the Louisiana troops. Commends to his care the parents M. de Vaudreuil left in Canada. Folio 102, ½ page.

April 30. The same to M. Hocquart. Same subject. Folio 102, 1 page.

1742. April 30. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Superior of the Jesuits intends to write to suppress the store of the Dlles Désauniers at Sault St. Louis, but if the Superior of the mission fails to act, they will suppress it themselves. Folio 102½, ½ page.

Versailles. May 25. Order of the King's Council of State nominating M. Hocquart to hear the claims and demands of the creditors of the Sr. Cugnet, and decide as to their rights, etc. Folio 103, 1½ pages.

Fontainebleau. May 7. The President of the Navy Board to M. Hocquart. Respecting the Sr. Le Gardeur de Repentigny. Folio 103½, ¼ page.

May 14. The same to the same. Is to propose a decree to the Council of State enabling him to make some arrangement concerning the affairs of the Sr. Cugnet, but fears that he will not be able to do so before the departure of the vessel. Folio 103½, ½ page.

Versailles. May 25. The same to the same. In spite of the lack of information given in his letter, he has understood that it was in the King's interest, for the collection of his own debts, to pass an order granting a stay of proceedings and giving him the right to liquidate the affairs of the Sr. Cugnet in the best interests of the King, of the creditors and of the Sr. Cugnet himself. Folio 104, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to M. de Beauvais. Out of the cargo of supplies he has for Martinique and St. Domingo, he will allow the Sr. Bigot to take what is needed. Folio 105, 1 page.

June 18. The same to M. Hocquart. The testing of the glue sent has been very successful. That glue, sold in cakes, can be paid at the rate of 10 sols a pound. Hopes that this price will induce the inhabitants to manufacture it. Folio 105, ½ page.

August 28. The same to MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart. The King, wishing to give a solid and authentic form to the establishment of assessors in the superior councils of the colonies, has rendered an edict a copy of which he sends for registration. Folio 105½, ¼ page.

July 5. The same to M. de Beauharnois. The situation of affairs may change, at any moment, he must put the colony in a state of defence. Folio 105½, ¼ page.

1742.

ILE ROYALE.

DESPATCHES AND ORDERS OF THE KING.

Versailles. February 14. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. Respecting complaints made in Spain on the bad curing of cod coming from Ile Royale. Must try to remedy this. Folio 1, 1 page.

March 2. The same to the same. Advises them that the King's vessel will sail on 15th of June. Folio 1, ¼ page.

March 8. The same to M. Du Quesnel. Will send instructions as to what should be done at Ile Royale in case of a conflict with England. Things continue in the same state in that respect. Folio 1½, ½ page.

February 14. The same to M. Bigot. A flute chartered at St. Malo for Quebec will call at Louisbourg in order to leave a part of the supplies. Has reason to believe, from the fine crop in Canada, that M. Hocquart will ship flour and vegetables to Ile Royale, also biscuits, Folio 2, 2 pages.

February 21. The same to M. Bigot. Same subject. Folio 3, 1½ pages.

March 2. The same to M. Despiet. Hopes he will be able to embark on the King's vessel to return to Ile Royale. Folio 3½, ½ page.

1742. March 28. King's warrant granting to Srs. Antoine and Joseph Pascaud, merchants at LaRochelle, the privilege of killing walruses and seals at the Magdalen Islands for the period of 9 years, in the place of the Sr. Harander, deceased. Folio 4, 1 page.

March 28. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. Instructions on the same subject. Folio 4, 1 page.

May 25. Decree appointing MM. Duquesnel and Bigot to judge disputes between the Srs. Blaise Cassagnoles, Bernard D'Etcheverry and Du Vivier about a lot of land. Folio 6, 1½ pages.

May 25. King's order to prevent the escape of contraband salters and smugglers sent to Ile Royale. Folio 7, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Has given passage to Dame Cailly, wife of the commandant of the Swiss regiment stationed at Ile Royale. Folio 8, ½ page.

May 29. The same to M. Bigot. Has allowed to the Sr. Despiet his salary in full for the current year. Folio 8, ½ page.

May 31. Decree ratifying several grants of land at Ile Royale. Folio 9, 23 pages.

June 1. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. The Superior of Foreign Missions at Paris has provided the two missionaries they asked for Malpeck and Cape Sable. One of them is to embark on *Le Profond*, and the other will come from Quebec where he is now. Foreign trade. Vacant lands at Louisbourg. Folio 21, 3 pages.

June 1. The same to the same. Respecting disabled contraband salters, and the legacy of M. de Forant. Folio 22, 2 pages.

June 1. The same to M. Duquesnel. Remarks respecting exchanges in the colonial troops. His son is to serve this year at Ile Royale. Has approved his action in relieving by Sr. Benoit, lieutenant, the Sr. de Boisberthelot from the command of Port Toulouse, and the Sr. Dangeac at Port Dauphin by the Sr. du Chambon Vergor. Has done well to send the Sr. Bourdon, cadet, to the mission of Father Maillard, in order to learn the Indian languages with the view of serving as interpreter. Folio 23, 2 pages.

June 6. Letter of dispensation to the Sr. de Cournoyer, to enable him to sit in the Superior Council, notwithstanding the relationship (brother-in-law) between him and the Sr. Do Goutins, a member of the said council. Folio 24, 1 page.

June 1. The President of the Navy Board to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Recruits for the troops. Gratuities. Folio 25, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to M. Duquesnel. The Sr. Cailly will be retired for having refused to beat the general according to orders received to that effect. Leaves of absence to the Srs. Du Vivier and Thierry. The Sr. Rousseau. Folio 26, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Improvement in the works of fortification. Folio 27, 3 pages.

June 11. The same to M. Boisberthelot. Has obtained for him the appointment of assistant town-major of Louisbourg with rank of Captain. Folio 28, ¼ page.

June 6. The same to M. Verrier. Respecting work at the fortifications of Louisbourg. Folio 29, 3 pages.

June 6. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the quality of provisions shipped. We may hope that the Srs. Pascaud will do better with their privilege at the Magdalen Islands than did the Sr. Harrander. Shipments of coal. Folio 31, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to the same. Respecting expenses. Folio 32, 3 pages.

June 6. The same to M. Duquesnel. No change has occurred in the situation of affairs with the English. Is sorry that the steps taken to surprise the smugglers failed. Approves his conduct towards the English officers of Acadia, especially his recalling the Sr. de St. Poncy, as required by M

1742. Corby, commander of the troops, and replacing him by the Sr. de la Goudalie. His gentlemanly conduct towards the Sr. Bradstreet, commandant at Canceau has been approved. Folio 23, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting supplies and accounts. The Sr. Sabatier. Folio 34, 4 pages.

June 6. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Knows well that the lands of Ile Royale are not generally fertile and the summer fogs prevent the ripening of the wheat, but the other grains ripen well, and if the inhabitants had better understood their own interest they would have made prosperous settlements. Nevertheless it is certain that Ile St. Jean with its superior advantages of fertility and climate could supply all that is lacking at Ile Royale. Agrees with him. Understands that Fort Lajoie is not in a central position, that the lands are not as good as elsewhere, and the fisheries less abundant. In these respects the harbour of St. Pierre would be more favourable, but if we consider the facilities for fortification the harbour of Trois-Rivières certainly offers greater advantages. Those things have he be considered before coming to a decision. Folio 36, 2 pages.

June 6. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Has accepted the offer of the Sr. Muiron to take charge of the works of fortification at the same rates as those of his contract of 1737. Folio 37, 1½ pages.

June 6. The same to M. Bigot. Same subject. Folio 38, 2 pages.

June 11. The same to the same. Requests him to ascertain if the guns and other effects entrusted to the Comte de St. Pierre, when granted the Ile St. Jean, have been in whole or in part returned to the stores of the colony when he gave up his rights. Folio 39, 1 page.

June 11. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Aid to soldiers asking their discharge to settle upon lands, should be given only to those who are likely to form a steady settlement. Folio 39, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the disputes between the judge of Louisbourg and the officers of the Admiralty, with regard to the inventory of effects left by fellow fishermen who happen to die. Folio 40, 1½ pages.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the representations by officers of the Admiralty, with regard to certain boat owners who sail to the gulf for the purpose of gathering bird's nests, without leave. Folio 40½, ½ page.

June 11. The same to the same. Accounts of the colony. Folio 41, 6 pages.

June 11. The same to MM. Duquesnel and Bigot. Bills of exchange. Divers instructions. Folio 44, 2 pages.

June 11. The same to M. Duquesnel. Respecting the replacing and promotion of officers. Folio 45, 1½ pages.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. Was sorry to learn the sad situation of the colony due to the loss of the four vessels bringing supplies to Canada.

The opening of stores at Louisbourg is the cause of too many abuses; meantime, we must obtain elsewhere the necessary supplies. Before long, the development of the settlements at Ile St. Jean will allow us to do without foreign supplies. Before deciding to change the chief town of Ile St. Jean, the question has to be carefully studied. Quarters for the garrison of Port Dauphin. Folio 46, 4 pages.

June 11. The same to M. de Bourville. Is well satisfied with the way he commanded the colony, when in charge of it. Folio 48, ½ page.

June 11. The same to M. Du Chambon. Is happy to learn that cultivation at Ile St. Jean was very successful last year. That five Acadian families had settled at Malpec, and that others were to follow. He must endeavour to attract the Acadians. Folio 48, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. la Pérelle. Has approved the sentence rendered by the court martial against 2 deserters. Has procured an ensigncy with full pay for his eldest son. Folio 48½, 1 page.

June 11. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the Sr. Rayaux, armourer at Ile St. Jean. Folio 49, ¼ page.

1742. Ratification of grant in favour of the Sr. Zémard. Folio 49, 2 pages.

June The same to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. The description of soldiers must be registered so as to dispense with testimonies. Folio 50, 1 page.

June The same to M. Bigot. Notices by the trade reports of Ile Royale for the year 1741, that the imports were 1,244,986 livres, and the exports 1,459,388, making a decrease of 50,798 livres over the year 1740. Is convinced that he will do his utmost to prevent foreign trade. Trade of Canada. Total of imports and exports. Do. for Acadia. Would like to know what kind of goods are bought by Acadia. Do. for New England. Folio 50, 4 pages.

June 5. The same to MM. De Quesnel and Bigot. Approves the formation of a company of 20 gunners at Louisbourg, and that the command be given to lieutenant Vallée. Remarks on that subject. Folio 53, 1½ pages.

June 11. The same to the same. Same subject. Must wait till the works of fortification are more advanced before repairing the roads of La Baleine, Laurembec et Miré-Cantines. Folio 54, 3 pages.

June 15. The same to M. Bigot. Is surprised to see that he expects supplies from France. He should provide himself through Canada. Instructions. Folio 56, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to the same. Respecting the state of the fisheries for 1741. Means must be sought to increase that trade. One way is to prevent the introduction of English cod. Is happy that 8 vessels more were built than in 1740, and that 7 less were imported. Believes that we could do without the English if we were willing. Canada can supply all the cattle for butcher meat. Folio 57, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to MM. Du Quesnel and Bigot. The King equips *Le Profond* at Rochefort to carry to Louisbourg everything needed. Sends them a statement of ordinary and extraordinary expenses at Ile Royale for the current year. Folio 58, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to M. Du Quesnel. Respecting the Swiss detachment garrisoned at Ile Royale. Instructions on that subject. Folio 59, 2 pages.

June 15. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. The state of the King's finances does not permit sending the artillery and ammunition they ask; besides, the sum is too high. Folio 60, 1½ pages.

June 15. The same to M. DuQuesnel. Has received many complaints about the abuses committed by the captains concerning the supplies needed for the soldiers. Folio 61, 1½ pages.

June 18. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. The experiment made with the cod sounds shows that those dried without preparation are the best to make glue to paste paper. New experiments will be made, and then more precise instructions will be given. Folio 62, 1 page.

June 18. The same to the same. The next vessel will sail without the 30 contraband salters intended for Ile Royale. Will inform if it is useful to send others. Folio 62, ½ page.

The same to the same. Has just received their letters. Is grieved to learn the sad condition of the colony in connection with victuals. Instructions on that subject. Folio 63, 3 pages.

July 1. The same to M. Bigot. Respecting the Sr. Dugard, ship owner of Rouen, and his justification for not having left at Louisbourg the *engagés* he was to land there. Folio 65, 1 page.

July 9. The same to the same. Respecting the arrangements made to send supplies to Louisbourg. Folio 65, 1 page.

July 5. The same to M. DuQuesnel. The situation of affairs may change at any moment. Must give all his attention to put his government in a state of defense, and protected from any surprise. Folio 65½, ¼ page.

July 21. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. Steps taken to provision Louisbourg. Cannot accept their proposal to allow the establishment of an

1742. English warehouse at Louisbourg. It would be very inconvenient. Folio 66, 2 pages,

June 21. The same to M. Bigot. The victuals sent exceeded what was asked. The share distributed to the inhabitants must not be charged to the King, and he will take steps for the repayment. Folio 67, 2 pages.

August 11. The same to the same. Respecting the legacy of M. de Forant. Folio 68½, 1 page.

August 28. The same to MM. DuQuesnel and Bigot. With the view of hastening the despatch of business, the superior councils of the several colonies have been empowered to appoint assessors in order to furnish subjects for the Superior Council and Judgeships. The same can be done at Ile Royale whenever fit subjects are found for those functions. Folio 69, 1 page.

August 22. His Majesty's decree approving and confirming the endowment by the late Sr. de Forant of 8 seats as boarders with the Sisters of the Congregation of Louisbourg for the daughters of officers, as well as the settlement on the clergy of France of an annuity to the capital of 32,000 livres. Letters patent covering said decree, 4 pages.

Here follow 145 pages on Louisiana. De Bienville being governor, and next M. Vaudreuil de Cavagnal.

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PREPARED BY THE ARCHIVES BRANCH, FOR THE SUMMARY MADE BY THE LATE MR. EDOUARD RICHARD.

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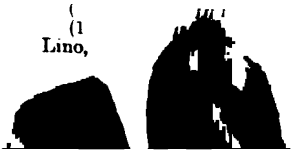

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APPENDIX L

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN 1904

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Colonial Office Records [illegible]

London.

Nova Scotia:		
Despatches to Governors and Acting Governors, 1750–1761	[illegible]	[illegible]
List of Emigrants, 1748–1749	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expedition to Louisbourg, 1745–1750	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Breton:		
Despatches to Governors, 1784–1710	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minutes of the Executive Council, 1765–1775	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince Edward Island:		
Minutes of the Executive Council, 1784–1775	[illegible]	[illegible]
Journals of the House of Assembly, 1776–1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Journals of the Legislative Council, 1773–1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

From Paris.

Canada.—Correspondance Générale. 2nd Series.		
Domaine d'Occident, 1739–1745	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mémoire du Roy et Lettres Ecrites, 17[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inventaire des Edits, 171[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrêts et Décisions, 1677–1731	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etat Civil, Ile St-Jean, 1721–175[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ile St-Jean, Port La Joye, 1752–175[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recensement de l'Acadie, 1671–1752	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX M

LIST OF BOOKS, ETC., PRESENTED

WITH THE

NAMES OF THE GIVERS

LIST OF BOOKS, ETC., PRESENTED WITH THE NAMES OF THE GIVERS.

Names.	Residence.	Works.
Audette, L. A	Ottawa	Exchequer Court Reports.
Bain, James, Librarian	Toronto	Catalogues.
Bourget College	Rigaud	Annuaire.
Brome Historical Society	Knowlton	Annual Report.
Bureau of Provincial Information	Victoria, B.C	Bulletins.
Burpee, Lawrence	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Cameron, E. R	"	Supreme Court Proceedings.
Canadian Military Institute	Toronto	Transactions.
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers	Montreal	Charter, By-laws, Transactions and Report.
Caneda, D. Fincola	Havana, Cuba	Reports.
Carnegie Museum	Pittsburg	Annals, Memoirs and Reports.
Casgrain, P. B	Quebec	Pamphlet.
Cruikshank, Lt.-Col. E	Fort Erie	Historical Publications.
Department of Agriculture	Pretoria, Africa	Agricultural Journal.
Dionne, N. E	Quebec	Pamphlet.
Doughty, Dr. A. G	Ottawa	History of the Irish Settlers to 1850, by T. D'Arcy McGee, War Office Records.
Filson Club	Louisville, Ky	Publications.
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Report.
" "	Quebec	"
Historical Society of Chicago	Chicago	Charter, By-laws and Reports.
" " Iowa	DesMoines	Annuals.
" " Kansas	Topeka	Transactions.
" " Niagara	Niagara	Publications.
" " Ontario	Toronto	Report.
" " Oregon	Portland	Quarterly, Reports.
Historical and Philosophical Society	Columbus, Ohio	Annual Report.
Historical and Scientific Society	Winnipeg	Pamphlets.
Jack, D. Russell	Halifax	Acadiensis.
Jarvis, Colonel A. J	Ottawa	27 Volumes, Miscellaneous.
Langelier, Hon. Charles	Quebec	Pamphlet.
Loyola College	Montreal	Prospectus, 1904.
Minto, His Excellency Lord	Ottawa	Speeches.
Medico Legal Society of New York	New York	Journal.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Paris, France	International Conference for the protection of Trade Marks, etc.
Murray, H. M	Glasgow, Scotland	Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society, 1901.
McGill University	Montreal	Annual Calendar, 1902-3.
Newberry Library	Chicago	Reports.
New Brunswick Legislature	Fredericton	Acts, 1904.
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	Montreal	Journal, 1902.
Ohio Legislature	Wooster, O	Report of the Agricultural Experimental Station.
Ontario Bureau of Archives	Toronto	First Report.
Ontario Land Surveyors Association	"	Report.
Prentice, J. D	Victoria, B.C	Report of a Delegation to Ottawa, 1901.
Providence Public Library	Providence, R.I	26th Annual Report, 1903.
Redemptorist Fathers	St. Anne de Beaupré	Annals, monthly.
Reynolds Library	Rochester, N.Y	Annual Report.
Rosa, Miss Mary Evans	Washington, D.C	Lineage Books, 18 Volumes.
Royal Scottish Geographical Society	Edinburgh, Scotland	Magazines, monthly.
Sifton, Hon. Clifford	Ottawa	Alaska Boundary Tribunal. The Counter case of the United States Maps.
St. Andrew's Society	St. John, N.B	History of St. Andrew's Society, 1798-1903, by J. A. Jack.
Smith, C. R	Hamilton	The City of Hamilton, its institutions and people.
Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C	20th Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.
Stone, W. L	Mount Vernon	Ethan, Allan, Drama of the Revolution.

LIST OF BOOKS, ETC., PRESENTED WITH THE NAMES OF THE GIVERS—*Concluded.*

Names.	Residence.	Works.
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Quebec	Report for 1902-3.
Surrey, Garland N	Ottawa	Banks, Bankers and Banking in Canada
United States Department of Agriculture	Washington, D.C	Bulletin.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich	Calendar, 1903-4.
University of Toronto	Toronto	Review of Historical Publications.
Vancouver Board of Trade	Vancouver, B.C	Annual Report.
Wadlin, Horace G	Boston	Report of the Bureau of Statistics, 1900.
Water Sewerage Department	St. John, N.B	Report.
Yale University	New Haven	Catalogue, 1903. Report of President.

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Report. 1904

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